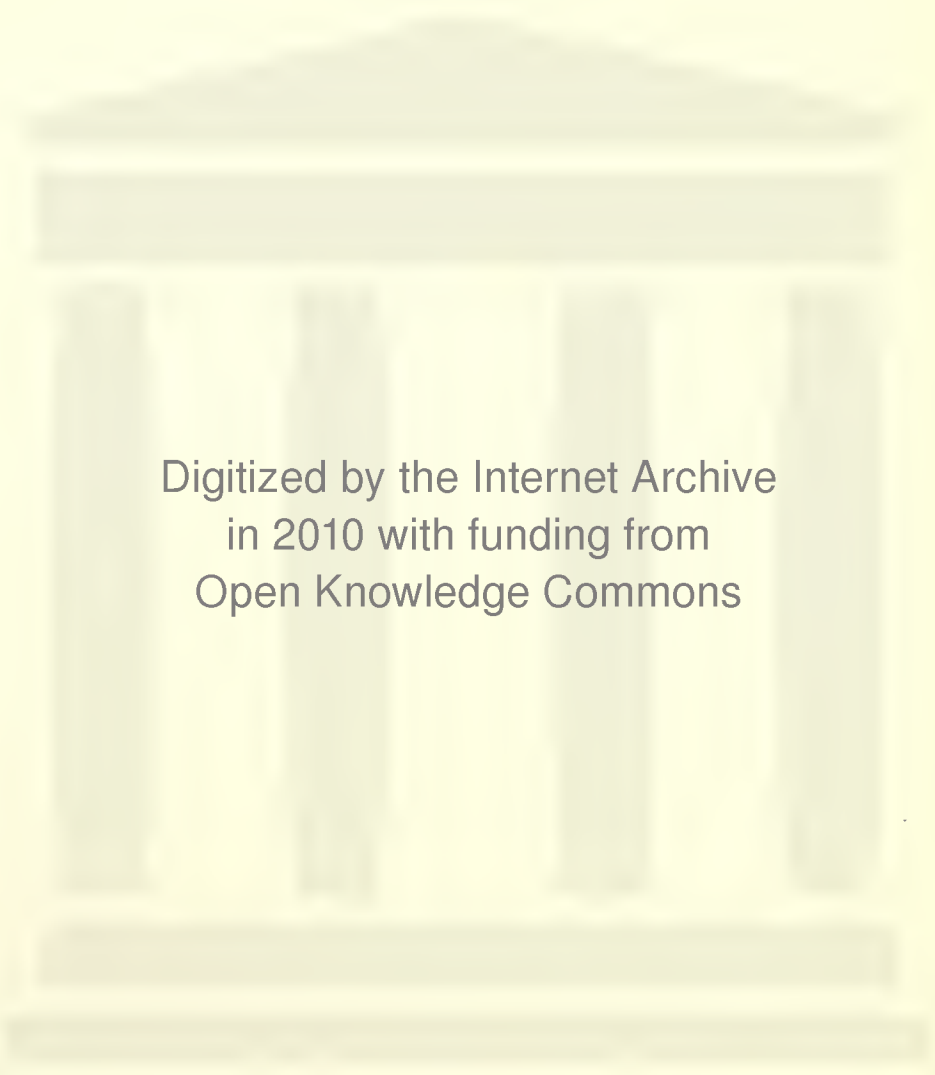
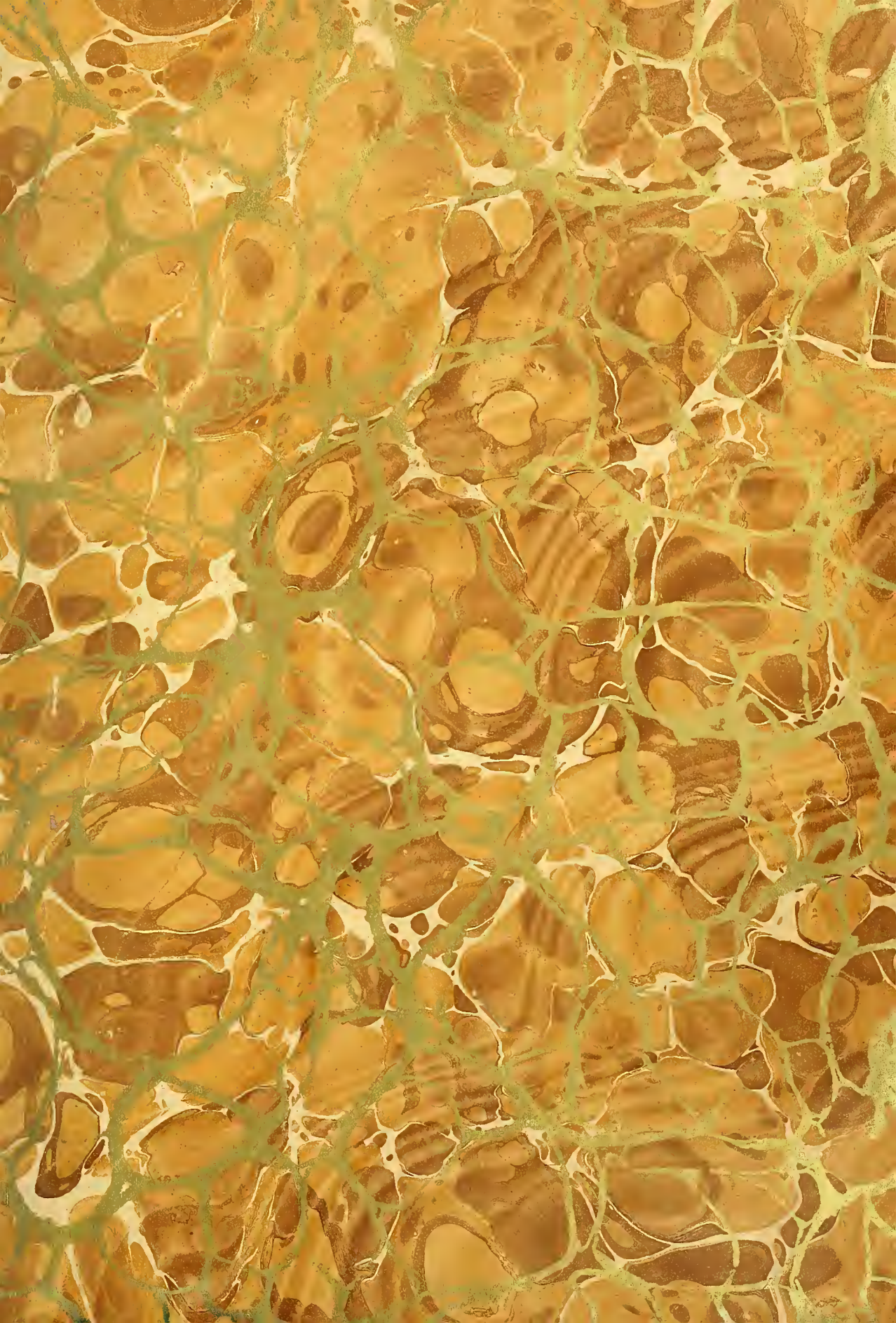






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James W. Mc Lane, U. S.

THE
College of Physicians and Surgeons

NEW YORK

AND ITS

Founders, Officers, Instructors, Benefactors
and Alumni

A HISTORY

EDITED BY

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INTRODUCTION.

In presenting the History of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now virtually the Medical Department of the Columbia University of New York, it is hoped that the concession will be made that it is at least an undertaking of labor and patience. Shortcomings in all missions to the public are inevitable. History may be claimed to be a Ledger, with vouchers duly filed and a wide column for remarks and challenges for the discomfiture of the accountant. Biography, on the other hand, is expected to aid with its affidavits and possibly bring to ruin the offender against the proprieties. Hence in an undertaking of this kind the time and work expended cannot be expected to show on the surface, since, according to the ancients, the province of "art is to conceal art." Chronology is also to be regarded with a deference due to long usage and as a valuable aid in the dating of epochs. The dearth of material should defend the compilers of the present work against the accusation of partiality for any personage or institution, for how can the expectation be realized that any list of living names can be entirely satisfactory, or that any balancing of achievements can be effective beyond the cavil of a doubt? Little can the indifferent reader know of the regretful coming over of memoirs, pamphlets, addresses and controversies beside the Gothic grandeur of a towering reputation.

What have been the beginnings of this institution under consideration? What else but a recounting of its development stages beneath leaky roofs, with a pupilage hunting the nooks and corners of its environments for an humble education? What beyond can disheartened undergraduates, learning from their own discomfiture, hope to gain from lessons of amiable charities as they loom up in the halo of a borrowed book?

As may be readily divined, many are the temptations to extol mere leaderships as well as to reverently name great discoverers who have improved their opportunities. But alas for the ambitious, equitable distribution and parallelisms with the past compel an adaptation to the Spirit of the Age, to which the greatest dissemblers must yield. But even to that rare blend of justice with loyalty is given the privilege to every alumnus to praise his own Alma Mater without suspicion of a warped judgment. Still further, without

vanity and without an allegation for perfection in any given instance, any institution may accept on merit alone a certain rank among its peers. As history is made up of annals, so the contributors to this enterprise do verily trust that certain vacant places may be filled by those destined to rise above their surroundings. Let them be consoled by the reflection that the higher the ascent the more lonely the grandeur.

The medical history of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, once merely classed as a school, with its thirty-three graduates from 1769 to 1810, is based upon its own minutes, notices in the newspapers of the times and other meager references, made essential by property transfers in a trading station which from the start began growing into a metropolis. Not much attention was given to affairs other than political or financial. The few names of the prominent in the professions were truly representative, since they were equipped with degrees from abroad as evidences of a systematic education. The population, sparse, motley and transient, depended on domestic remedies and the voluntary services of those nearest at hand. The demands of the last quarter of the past century had not yet pressed themselves to the front. In the builder's phrase, the work was not then done by contract, but by the piece. Skill was at a premium and beyond the reach of bribery, and the people were content that the situation was no worse. Even though the obstacles were many and various, none have as yet appeared to charge that opportunities were not embraced, but rather that the competition was by methods rather than by results. The lesson of evolution was that the past of a surety had made the present possible.

In the fight for recognition, without even a suggestion of self-conceit as such, the College has held its own amid many discouragements. It has been fortunate in the command of earnest teachers, differently estimated as regards their attainments by different individuals. Their qualifications as a whole have commanded respect and their fame has grown apace, radiant with quaint anecdotes and characteristic reminders. Their logic sometimes seemed a little odd, but their witticisms were scarcely ever lost in tangents. Full classrooms were never exceptional and there was never a lecturer without a modicum of popularity. In fact the relations between teacher and scholar were happy in the extreme.

The phases of crises in the college and of stages in careers may be surmised if not stated in the running narratives which follow in the work that may surprise such doubters as may be without ideas of agreeable endeavor. Occasionally slight smirches of reputation may reason of indolence or remissness, but they do not appear to have been abiding. Contrariwise there was an earnestness of aim and an energy of spirit which uniformly captured.

Without the reminiscences of the universities of the Eastern Hemisphere, there was more of a jocund daring and a more direct application of force—the surgery was bolder, instruments were adapted to more delicate operations, the self-registering thermometer came into vogue and the laws of light and sound revealed startling conditions, general pathology grew more Teutonic, and medication more aseptic as well as more philosophical. In the whirl of mechanical forces the age had become one of velocity, failures were explained more adroitly, and as a rule the operator divulged with minute detail his intentions before the anæsthetic sleep had ceased.

As ancestor-worship keeps alive the glories of the past, as Egypt still teaches by symbolism, as Greece and Rome by the laws of symmetry, as the earthquakes yield us metals and gems while the spectroscope reads the surfaces of the sun, so may it not be too much for any or every alumnus of Columbia to hope that it may have abundant years to fulfil its mission in the companionship of yet worthier groups.

However, according to the culprit's usage, the plea is to be interjected that notwithstanding the endeavors of a well equipped working force there remains the fact that possibly through modesty many of the alumni have baffled all attempts to gain direct personal information. The quest indeed has been paramount and as a rule has met with an endorsement of those directly concerned. May their reputations linger to cheer the unwary!

In the preparation of this work it was not to be expected that the labors of the editor should extend beyond the history proper and such biographical mention as is necessarily a part thereof. Other memorabilia were of necessity committed to other hands. That history necessarily aims to complete records and begins with the death of the subject cannot be gainsaid. On those grounds all historians are exonerated from wanton hyperboles and protected from the controversies of the living. Remembering that editors and publishers occupy a middle ground between the statements of bare facts and the mere caterings to exquisite literary tastes, it is hoped that all concerned may temper justice with mercy. Let all remember that the progress of the past century was not the work of the superior few. Even they do not claim more than a moiety of glory, but are willing to divide with the lowliest in their retinue.

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A HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN NEW YORK—THE FIRST MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

Before entering upon our theme proper, the History of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, it will not be unprofitable to briefly review the conditions existing in New Amsterdam in the time of the Dutch regime. The annals of the earlier years following the coming of Peter Minuit as governor afford but little material for history as regards the exact status during that time. A mere trading post which, in 1628, four years after the nominal establishment of the Dutch authority, numbered only two hundred and seventy souls, Walloons and slaves included, was, of necessity, not rich in transactions and events. The old world was reaching out with its pioneers and hardy men of all classes seeking a foothold. With nothing to attract from their far-distant homes any save those who were intent upon trade, and whose ambition it was to reap a fortune and assume title to immovable property, a shore and a haven were found amid copper-hued clans with more symmetry than brawn of muscle. Revenue, immediate and prospective, was the consideration with the colonists of that day, and religion, education and science must needs wait for a more convenient time. The picket lines of diverse great civilizations were nearing each other, trading commodities, but on the alert for war. The Teuton with his equipments was halting the Goth with his extravagant freedom, while the Celt was making more tolerable his existence as an adjuster of surroundings. The first meetings under truce flags were shocks, and the last arbitraments and wars were closed by the destruction of evidence. The past was nursing reminiscences and the future was dissolving in hopes. Power was nearing its focus of general adaptability, while the multitude was contributing its quota of means. Trade growing into commerce was diminishing the friction of civilization, for newer adaptations were coming into vogue, and there was less of the peace of desolation. Society may have been coarse, but it had the tone of fair dealing, and was especially efficient when duty and inclination ran in the same line. As on shipboard, there was much whirling movement, but not a deal of velocity or force, since the West India Company, although endowed with ample powers, had no prerogatives for protecting their own interests or those of their subordinates. The colonies which were

planted were feeble, and their tents were virtually clusters of hermitages with self-depending inmates. There were leaders, but without an adequate following—a resourceless community without coherence, impoverished by the feuds of Europe and thoroughly won by the logic that strategy was better than force.

These conditions were gradually changing. The pioneers of the future city with its snug harbor had become home-builders rescuing its shores from the water, and primitive architects from above downwards, and too loth to spoil trade by empty quarrels. They exercised a broad hospitality in their interior life, and even allowed their native tongue to be corrupted into a jargon for the sake of peace in a heterogeneous population. In the haze of their hearthstones, larders, scoured floors and downy beds, they could afford to abide the coming of any stormy doom. Rugs, silks and jewels from the orient could well tone down the anxious watching for arrivals of their most seaworthy ships. Rescued marshes, gravelled pathways and miniature lawns had contributed to their prosperity and health. What need, then, for explanations of patriotism?

In 1652, when the population of New Amsterdam was presumably about 1,000, it would appear that the people not altogether depended upon the shipping in the harbor, but that some surgeons took up their residence upon the island, for, in February of that year, "on the petition of the Chirurgeons of New Amsterdam, none but they be allowed to shave, the Director-General and Council understanding that shaving doth not appertain exclusively to Chirurgery, but is an appendix thereunto: that no man can be prevented operating on himself, nor to do another this friendly act, provided it be through courtesy and not for gain, which is hereby forbidden." It was furthermore ordered that "Ship Barbers shall not be allowed to dress any wounds nor administer any potions on shore without the previous knowledge and special consent of the Petitioners, or at least of Dr. Johannes La Montagne."

The foregoing somewhat of a license with an amusing shading is taken from a compilation made some years ago by E. B. O'Callaghan, LL. D., entitled "Register of New Netherlands, 1626-74." This curious fragment saved from an unimportant oblivion affords no information, save by inference, regarding the mere professional attainments, but does show the Chirurgeon in one of his evolutionary stages—that of a hand-worker with edged tools. Of greater interest, however, is the fact that in the petition of the practitioners of New Amsterdam is to be found the germ of the mutually protective medical association of the present day, and in the order of the Director-General and the Council, issued in conformity with the prayer of

this embryotic body, we have the first legal provision affecting the practice of medicine in what is now the City and State of New York, and, probably, the first in America. The old war between supply and demand as exemplified between wares and fees, or, as the journalist might express it, as the skirmishes between the storekeeper and the push cart vendor was a contention begun.

The "Register" to which reference has been made indicates that prior to 1638 Tryn Jansen, according to the Holland usage, was licensed as a midwife. This woman was the mother of Annetje Jans, who became the wife of the Rev. Everardus Bogardus. The marriage in question for about a century and a half occasioned much disquietude among numerous descendants through the female line regarding the Trinity Church lands and other realty. The only result has been the direct revenue of legal fees and the authoritative statement that the case has been thrown out of the courts forever, the consolation being undisputed possession and a very precise genealogy. Midwives were duly licensed in succeeding years, and in 1716, according to Gowan's "Western Memorabilia," a law was passed for their regulation. They were sworn "to be faithful in their service, to commit no frauds in changing children, nor to be accessory to pretended deliveries, nor to assist in any frauds or concealments of births, and above all never to speak of the secrets of their office." This is presumably the first legislation in New York upon the subject, or, in brief, the genesis of an ethical code, succinct but comprehensive.

Among the ship's surgeons or chirurgens who came in the time of Governor Minuit were Harman Myndertz Van den Bogart and William Deeping, both of whom presumably made professional shore visits. Dr. Bogart was surgeon of the Dutch ship "Eendraght," which arrived May 24, 1630, and he remained with her until 1633. In 1638 he sailed for the West Indies, and the last report of him was to the effect that about 1647 he was burned by the Indians in the Mohawk Valley.

In 1658, ten years after Peter Stuyvesant arrived as Director-General of a cluster of wooden houses fenced in by a stockade, the only "surgeons" in New Amsterdam were Hans Kierstede, Jacob Hendricksen Verrevanger and Jacob L'Oragne, and these were, it is to be inferred, the parties upon whose petition the Directors and Council made their order against "ship barbers."

The most conspicuous of these resident practitioners was this Dr. Hans Kierstede, a native of Saxony, born in Magdeburg, who came to New Amsterdam in 1638 with Governor William Kieft, otherwise "William the Testy," that "brisk, waspish little old gentleman," dried and withered, of

whom Washington Irving drew a vivid picture of kaleidoscopic force. Humor, however, is not always history, and the proper dignity of his office may not have been respected. In 1647 Governor Kieft was superseded by Governor Peter Stuyvesant, but, before going into retirement, he made to his friend and protege, Dr. Kierstede, a grant of land on what was then known as "The Strand," the present Pearl street, and in 1653 and 1656 Dr. Kierstede became possessed of additional lands under grants made by the successor of his patron. In 1642, four years after his coming to New Amsterdam, Dr. Kierstede married Sara Roelofs, a daughter of Anneke Jans. Her father had been of great service to the Dutch authorities in the capacity of interpreter between them and the Indians in their land bartering and other transactions, and, out of this consideration, she was granted a tract of land on what is now the west side of Broadway, between Reade and Duane streets, so that the couple began their married life as extensive land owners. Dr. Kierstede died in 1666. He was the father of ten children, from whom descended a numerous progeny, among them many who entered the medical profession. General Henry T. Kierstede, a great-great-grandson of Dr. Hans Kierstede, became a druggist on Broadway, in New York City, and was famous for his "Kierstede Ointment," prepared from a recipe handed down by his remote ancestor, and the secret of which has been jealously preserved in the family to the present day. Christopher Kierstede, an alumnus of Albany Medical College, 1846, also a descendant of Dr. Hans Kierstede, died at his home in Jersey City, N. J., January 23, 1903, aged 81 years, after having been in practice in New York and vicinity for over half a century. Thus the family name was a household word in medicine for over three hundred years.

Contemporary with Dr. Hans Kierstede, and coming the same year, were the two "surgeons," Gerritt Schutt and Pieter Van der Linde. The latter named was a native of Flanders, and brought with him his wife, Elsjie. Van der Linde gave advice to applicants, as appears from a claim for surgeon's fees which is preserved in the State archives in Albany. But, like the all-around men of his day, medicine was but one, and perhaps the least, of his accomplishments, for, in 1648, he was temporarily teacher of the first school in New Amsterdam, which was opened in 1633, and of which the School of the Collegiate Reformed Church in New York City, at West Seventy-seventh street, is the descendant and successor. He was also clerk of the church, and at one time he was tobacco inspector.

Jacob Hendricksen Varrevanger, second on the list of resident physicians in New Amsterdam, according to O'Callaghan's "Register," came in 1646, in the service of the Dutch West India Company, with which he re-

mained for sixteen years. After he had been employed for eight years, he complained that he had imported from Holland all his "medicaments" and asked for compensation, whereupon he was at once credited with a certain amount and his salary increased.

Dr. Varrevanger is besides justly deserving of fame as the projector of the first hospital established within the territory of what is now the United States. It had been the custom of the Dutch authorities to billet sick "soldiers," and even sick negroes, upon the inhabitants. To remedy this rapidly growing encroachment upon domestic rights, and, at the same time, to afford more suitable treatment to the suffering, Dr. Verrevanger asked that suitable buildings be bought or hired for hospital purposes. Regarding the character of the buildings there is an absolute dearth of information, but it is of record that in 1680 "the Old Hospital of the Five Houses" was bought for two hundred pounds, in order that more ample and serviceable accommodations might be provided. It is also deserving of notice that, in the first year of the hospital, Hilletje Willburch was appointed to the position of matron.

As a by-path in local history it may be mentioned that Dutch surgeons also were to be found at various trading posts outside Manhattan. In 1638 Jan Petersen, surgeon (barbier), was at South River, with a monthly stipend of ten florins. Abraham Staats was a surgeon who came to Rensselaerwyck in 1642, but medicine was evidently a secondary pursuit with him, for he was carrying on a large fur trade with New Amsterdam and sailed a sloop between Fort Orange (Albany) and that point. By his marriage with Katarina Jochemsen he was the father of numerous children, among whom were Jacob and Samuel, who in time became well-known physicians. In Connecticut, also, appears evidence of one, at least, who practiced the healing art, for in 1663 a supply of drugs was sent from Holland for a clergyman "versed in the art of Physick and willing to serve in the capacity of Physician." This is taken to refer to the Rev. William Leverich, who figured conspicuously in the colonization of Connecticut and Long Island.

As we have seen, Dr. La Montagne was invested with a more ample authority than any board of health or corps of medical examiners of the present day. Of an ancient and noble French family, he was a Huguenot refugee of more than the usual attainments. He was a graduate of the famed University of Leyden and came to New Amsterdam in 1636, and at once rose to a position of leadership among his fellows, and more especially in the executive councils of the government. Thus, in 1643, when, through his utter want of tact if not real turpitude, Governor Kieft became involved in war with the Indians, he gladly committed to La Montagne the command of

his little army of defense—estimated to be some 300 men—of whom only fifty were soldiers, while the remainder were the haphazard volunteer residents of the town. It is presumable that the statement that Montagne “was the only doctor in Manhattan in whom the settlers had any confidence,” was in a personal rather than in a professional sense, since his immersion in public matters allowed but little attention even to the plainest sanitary requirements. Otherwise there was no great necessity, for even at that early period complaints were rife of surplusage in the supply of medical attendants and the population had not as yet reached fifteen hundred.

That La Montagne held such intimate relations to the Governor, who was of a different nationality, and, withal, exceedingly self-willed, conceited and arrogant, is abundant proof of ability, sagacity and integrity. His position certainly afforded him a large influence, but his indispensability was as largely due to his personality as to the power of which he was, in a degree, more than the representative. It would appear, too, that he enjoyed alike the confidence of his official superior and the loyal obedience of his fellow townsmen. Thus it is to be conceded that La Montagne served as a buffer between the irascible Governor and the hysterical people. He might even have been a varied type of the missionary exchanging moral theories as commodities among half-civilized tribes. Still further it may have been the fortune of the colony that the hour may have met the man.

In 1664 William Nichols established the English supremacy, and with his coming was inaugurated a new system, and it was at the dawn of a new era in speculative science as well as in both colonization and commercialism. Medicine was then attempting its divorcement from charlatanry and necromancy, for general laws were drifting towards the study of probabilities. But a few years before, if the lifetime of an edition be counted, Robert Burton had published his “Anatomy of Melancholy,” a quaint production, dated 1621, which epitomized much of the knowledge of the day, and which has been described as a heterogeneous melange susceptible of many interpretations. This contained much occult lore applicable to many emergencies, a rare mixture of rambling reflections and odd quotations. Scholar as Burton was, he was among the credulous who could suspect a symbolism in every form or sequence. The frontispiece of his work was a display of the zodiacal signs, along with a self-made calculation of his own nativity. In this he drew a word picture of the healer of the day:

“About him pots and glasses lies,
Newly bought from Apothecary,
Borage and Hellebor fill two scenes—
Sovereign plants to purge the veins

Of melancholy, and cheer the heart
Of those black fumes which make it smart;
To clear the brain of misty fogs
Which dull our senses and soul clogs—
The best medicine that e'er God made
For this malady, if well essay'd."

According to the delightful old pedant, the impulsive cause of miseries in man was the sin of Adam, the first parent, and the instrumental causes of human infirmities were the stars, the heavens and the elements. With curious disregard of logical reasoning, bodily sickness was due to the vices of ancestry "and our own intemperance," and yet was meant for the soul's health. "Pharmaceutice, the physic which apothecaries make, mingle and sell in the shops, many cavil at, and hold it unnecessary, because those countries which use it least live longest. Many are overthrown by preposterous use of it, and some think physics kill as many as they save, and who can tell?" Some ailments Burton pronounced incurable, such as apoplexy, epilepsy, stone, stranguary, gout and agues. Yet he declares medicine "a divine science," and says that to its purposes it brings eight hundred simples, or herbs, among them tobacco, "divine, rare, superexcellent, which goes far beyond all the panaceas, a sovereign remedy to all diseases—a good vomit, a virtuous herb, if opportunely taken and medicinally used, but, as taken by most men, a plague, or mischief, hellish and damned, the ruin and overthrow of body and soul." Having thus paved the way for the Thompsonian practitioner of a far later day, this same old author gives license for the use of gold, and commends mercury, while he recognizes "blood letting, cupping glasses, horse-leeches, cauterization by means of a hot poker and blistering plasters."

For the sake of a fuller appreciation of the surroundings it may be related that Penelope Van Princis, who became the wife of Richard Stout, a merchant of New Amsterdam, came from her home in Holland about 1620, when she was eighteen years of age. At the foot of the Navesinks of New Jersey—the "highlands between the waters"—her vessel was thrown helpless upon the coast. A few survivors who reached land were attacked by Indians, who perhaps bitterly remembered Hudson's visit but a few years before. All the shipwrecked people were killed save Penelope, who, wounded and mutilated, crept into a hollow tree, where she lived for several days, eating the fungi which grew about its trunk. She was found by a party of Indian hunters. An old Indian prevented them from killing her, and, carrying her to his wigwam, he healed her dangerous wounds. She was kindly treated and finally taken to New Amsterdam and restored to her countrymen as an "Indian present."

The Indian medicine man who healed the wounds of Penelope Stout was as skillful in his *materia medica* as the generality of his contemporaries of London and Paris, and he was not more superstitious, and far less dangerous. The London physician juggled with words—Latin and Greek—and his audience in their ignorance were awed; the Indian, by magical tricks and terror, maintained his power over his followers. Both depended really upon herbs, and both added to them hideous, nauseating, filthy, useless things. The London physician used crab's eyes, frog's spawn, filings from the human skull, powder from dog's lice, earthworms, viper's flesh, etc., etc. To stop a nose-bleed, fumes from burnt feathers, hair, old hats, horns, hoofs, leather, old woolen clothes, were used, or human blood or liver, dried toads or vipers, etc., "from all of which the blood precipitately flies, as from its greatest enemy." The foregoing, and much more of like nature, is taken from "The Practice of Physick; or Dr. Sydenham's *Processus Integri*. Translated out of the Latin into English, with large Annotations, Animadversions and Practical Observations on the same," by William Salmon, M. D. Charms were prescribed, such as eagle's stones (a variety of oxide of iron found in small ovoid masses), worn upon the arm, for inflammation of the eyes. Such were some of the hideous things that were recommended as palliatives and specifics by some who deemed themselves the scientific physicians of the old world in the seventeenth century to our forefathers.

When George Fox visited Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in 1670, he was accompanied by "John Jay, a friend, of Barbadoes, who came with us from Rhode Island," who was thrown from a runaway horse and his neck supposed to have been broken. Fox, by "pulling his friend's hair found the neck very limber." Then, he says, "I put one hand under his chin and the other behind his head and raised his head two or three times with all my strength and brought it in. I soon perceived his neck began to grow stiff again, and then he began to rattle in his throat and quietly after to breathe. The people were amazed, but I bade them to have a good heart, be of good faith and carry him into the house." In a few days he recovered and traveled many hundred miles with Fox. To all present this seemed a miracle, for none understood the real traumatic or pathological conditions of the case. The majority of those calling themselves surgeons would have known little more at that time. Macaulay unjustly despised George Fox for pretending to perform miracles, and painted him a ruder and more ignorant man than he really was.

But there were those who had caught a gleam of the great light which science was soon to shed over the earth. They had pursued their studies in chemistry and physiology, and their investigations were leading them into

proper paths. In these forward movements America was destined to bear an honorable and useful part, for to her shores came men of ability and laudable ambition. Prominent among them was Cadwallader Colden, a native of Scotland, who was one of the earliest authors upon certain contagious diseases and sanitation, and who would have undoubtedly risen to high eminence in the medical profession had he devoted himself altogether to it. He was the son of an eminent Scotch clergyman, the Rev. Alexander Colden, and was educated in the University of Edinburgh. He came to America in 1708, when twenty years of age, and located in Philadelphia, where he built up a large practice. In 1718 he removed to New York City, which became the scene of his most active and useful effort. In 1735 he wrote a treatise on "The Sore Throat Distemper," and, in later years, papers on "The Virtues of the Great Water Dock" and "Observations on the Yellow Fever of New York, 1741-42." In that last mentioned he anticipated much of what has been written in comparatively recent years in ascribing epidemic diseases, in large measure, to unsanitary conditions. His worth as an investigator in scientific channels is evidenced by his correspondence with Benjamin Franklin, the Swedish naturalist Linnaeus, and the German philologist and antiquarian, Gronovius. He was the first in America to give methodical attention to native botany, and he collected nearly four hundred plant specimens, which were catalogued by Linnaeus in his "*Acta Upsaliensia*." What with science and politics, Dr. Colden had little time to devote to medical practice. He was the first surveyor-general of New York, and from 1761 to 1775 he was Lieutenant-Governor of the province. Many of his political and philosophical papers are preserved by the New York Historical Society, and much use was made of them by the historian, Bancroft.

Dr. John Nicoll was a practitioner in New York for about fifty years, and was also an apothecary. He also was addicted to public affairs, and suffered the displeasure of Governor Leisler, by whom he was imprisoned. But time brought him his revenge, for he became the presiding judge at the trial of Leisler, who was brought to death. Dr. Nicoll died about 1744, and his estate was administered upon by a fellow-practitioner, Dr. Isaac Dubois, a graduate of the Leyden University, and who succeeded to his apothecary business on Hanover Square. Dr. Dubois, however, died less than two years afterward, November 9, 1745.

About 1740 came together three physicians—James Magrath, Thomas Rodman and John Brett—none of whom left any particular impression save him first named, who was the father of American hydropathists, and who, for more than forty years, with peculiar originality and forcefulness, advocated the use of cold water for the treatment of all manner of diseases.

Dr. John Bard (1716-1799) was a practitioner whose service was peculiarly useful. He was of Huguenot ancestry, born in Burlington, New Jersey, in 1716. When a lad he became an apprentice student to Dr. Kearsley, of Philadelphia, with whom he remained for three years. He entered upon practice in Philadelphia in 1737, having just attained his majority. In 1747 he removed to New York and established the first quarantine station there, having effected the purchase of Bedloe's Island for that purpose. He magnified his office and was somewhat vain, affecting a dress and equipage which attracted marked attention; a red coat and a cocked hat, and he carried a gold-headed cane and drove about in a stylish phaeton. But he displayed rare skillfulness in his profession, and was deeply conscientious in the discharge of his duties. In 1795, when the majority of the physicians fled the city on account of the ravages of yellow fever, he labored assiduously to relieve the disease-stricken people. He busied himself in his profession until he was upward of eighty years of age. He was something of a litterateur, and an industrious writer, but was rather averse to publication. In 1749 he read an essay before a society in New York on the nature of the malignant pleurisy then prevailing on Long Island. He reported a case of extra-uterine foetation treated by section in 1759, which was the first recorded case in this country, and which appeared in the *London Medical Observations and Inquiries*. He likewise contributed several papers on yellow fever in the *Medical and Philosophical Register*, and in 1788 he became the first president of the Medical Society of New York.

The British occupation of the city of New York wrought an almost instantaneous change in conditions. Feeling had been gradually intensifying, and there was no ground for the neutralist. One must be either royalist or rebel, and the rebel must needs go elsewhere to escape constant persecution. The condition of the physician was peculiarly awkward. If inclined to the patriot cause, he suffered an ostracism which practically closed his vocation to him. On the other hand, except in a very few favored cases, the civilian physician, no matter how pronounced in his loyalty to the crown, was viewed with contempt by the British army and navy surgeons, and, in some instances, he was driven over to the side which he, at heart, despised. Yet there were exceptions, and a few physicians remained in practice in the city, and were profited by their contact with those professional brethren who were in military service. Of such, however, there is little narrated.

There were practitioners of the Revolutionary period, or immediately afterward, who were well worth regarding on account of services of peculiar usefulness, it being premised that omission is here made of such as are to be hereinafter considered in connection with the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Among the early physicians was Dr. John Van Beuren, a graduate of the University of Leyden, who was appointed to the surgeonship of a Dutch fleet which sailed to Africa and thence to America. Locating in New York, he was appointed physician of the almshouse, in which position he was succeeded by his son, Dr. Beekman Van Beuren. The junior Van Beuren served until the British occupation at the beginning of the war, and he was reappointed when peace was restored, but resigned in the following year. He has been credited with the introduction of inoculation in the public institutions.

A striking figure of his day was Dr. John Charlton, an Englishman, who had seen service in the British navy. He practiced medicine in the city in 1762, and during the Revolutionary war resided on Long Island. He returned to New York in 1781 and acquired a remunerative practice in fashionable circles. In association with Dr. Nicholas Romayne, he was instrumental in the establishment of the incorporated medical societies in the State, and he was president of the local society in 1795, his official colleagues being Thomas Jones, Samuel Bard and Richard Bayley. Dr. Charlton married Mary De Peyster, a daughter of Abraham and Margaret (Cortlandt) De Peyster. He is described as a man of less than ordinary stature, florid complexion and self-important manner. He is particularly noticeable as having introduced to the profession one who rose to distinction in the person of Dr. Richard Bayley.

Contemporary with those last named was Dr. Valentine Seaman (1770-1817), a man of great industry, whose labors were vastly advantageous to his profession. He was a native of Long Island, a son of Willet Seaman, a New York merchant, born in Queens County, of Quaker parentage, and a pupil of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. He remained steadfast in the faith in which he had been reared, and he was the dependence of the Friends then residing in the city. Peace lover that he was, he refused to engage in any of the professional differences of the day. He was the first surgeon (in 1801) to institute clinical lectures in the New York Hospital. He was the first to make a chemical analysis of the Saratoga and Ballston spring waters, and the author of an elaborate treatise upon their qualities and uses. He it was who introduced in New York the discovery of Jenner, and pathetic interest attaches to the fact that he lost his first child by a smallpox inoculation, and had a pardonable pride in the fact that the first white child vaccinated in New York was his own son. Despite bitter opposition by the community, practitioners and laity alike, Dr. Seaman was an early advocate of smallpox prevention, and even visited Jenner in Europe, the result being that there was a further strengthening of his belief and the

establishment of a life-long friendship between both of these widely known celebrities.

Dr. Seaman was leader in another and scarcely less notable field. He was the first to form a school of midwifery at the almshouse, became an instructor of women volunteers, and prepared a book for reference in the conduct of their emergent cases. He published a report of his observations during the yellow fever epidemic of 1791-1800. In 1810-11 he was associated with others in the formation of a medical society in connection with Queen's College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey. His engraved portrait, after a painting by Rembrandt Peale, in 1816, is found in many a medical society room, and graces as well as appearing as an inherited memento in some collections in offices throughout the country. A philanthropist and humanitarian, Dr. Seaman was also an active and zealous member of the Manumission Society, whose purpose was the liberation of slaves and provision for their future.

The first medical school in the city of New York was that formed in connection with King's College. The college was chartered by the Governor and Council on October 31, 1754. In 1763 James Jay, "Doctor of Physick," and agent for the Governors of the College of the Province of New York, visited England, where he was instrumental in procuring subscriptions for the infant institution. In the same year he proposed to the Governors the establishment of a medical school in connection therewith. To his overtures it was replied that his "medical scheme would be productive of many advantages," and that it would be put in execution as soon as their funds would permit. Nothing, however, came of his proposition until four years later, when a school of medicine was actually established through the efforts of the following doctors: Samuel Clossy, Peter Middleton, John Jones, James Smith, John V. B. Tennent and Samuel Bard. These individuals represent very nearly, if not quite, the best talent of the new world in their varied lines, and are comparable in their attainments to their compeers in the Anglo-Saxon world. This, at least, seems to represent their traditional reputations on the cis-Atlantic seaboard. The hope is that it is not based on an extravagant prejudice. Dr. Bard was, however, the acknowledged leader and inspirer. Inasmuch as his subsequent connection with the later medical school out of which grew the College of Physicians and Surgeons forms so important a part of the history of that institution, further reference to his name is deferred.

Samuel Clossy was an Irishman, and he possessed some of the most marked traits of his race. Of strong character, intense enthusiasm, quick-witted and somewhat addicted to conviviality, he was a type which the



KING'S COLLEGE, 1770.

novelist Lever would take delight in portraying. He was a man of excellent attainments, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and was known as a capable and progressive physician and surgeon. In 1763 he published in London his treatise, "Observations on Some of the Diseases of the Human Body, Chiefly Taken from Dissection of Morbid Bodies." He came to America, and in the same year was called to the chair of Natural Philosophy in King's College. On November 25, 1763, he began the delivery of lectures on anatomy before the collegians, with the approval of the authorities of the institution, and three years later he aided in the establishment of the Medical School, and was the first named of its professors in the earliest printed records. As the Revolutionary spirit developed he grew into sympathy with that element of the community which antagonized the British authority, and became one of its principal expounders, it may be, out of pure contrariety. His sharp tongue provoked the ire of those who were the targets of his stinging sarcasm and ridicule, and his oddities were unsparingly mimicked and exaggerated by performers at the old John Street Theatre, to the great pleasure of His Majesty's soldiers and loyal subjects. However, he did not remain to cast his fortunes with the people whose cause he appeared to favor, for when hostilities became imminent he returned to his native heath and there passed his remaining days.

Dr. Peter Middleton was a native of Scotland. With Dr. Bard, he dissected the body of a criminal before a class of medical students, and in 1769 he wrote and published a treatise on "The Ancient and Present State of Medicine." An ardent Tory, when the Revolutionary war broke out he removed his family to Long Island and sought refuge for himself in the British island of Bermuda, leaving his house and personal effects in the custody of two of his pupils—Charles Mitchell and John Varick, Jr. Dr. Middleton subsequently returned to New York, where he died in 1781.

Dr. John Jones (1729-1791), one of the most accomplished surgeons of his day, was born at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1729. He began his medical reading under Dr. Thomas Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, and further pursued his studies under Dr. William Hunter and Dr. Percival Pott, of London, England, and Petit, Le Cat and Le Dran, in Paris, France. In 1755 he served as a surgeon during the operations against the French. He was a successful lithotomist, and it was claimed for him ("American Medical Register," volume III) that he was the first to perform a lithontriptic operation, in 1769. But this is evidently claiming too much, inasmuch as an operation was performed by Dr. Sylvester Gardner, of Boston, before the Medical Society, in 1741. In 1775 Dr. Jones published his treatise, "Plain, Precise, Practical Remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Fractures,"

and this is noted as the first native surgical work produced in the American colonies, although a medical critic styles it a compilation with but one original case, that of a hernia cerebri after trephining. He espoused the patriot cause, and under the authority of the Provincial Congress established hospitals in the American camps.

Under the stimulus afforded by Dr. Clossy and his colleagues, who proffered their services as lecturers, it was the distinction of the Governors of King's College to make it the first in America to establish a medical school in connection with an institution of general learning. True, Dr. Shippen, in Philadelphia, had (in 1762) antedated by two years Dr. Clossy in the delivery of lectures, but the College of Philadelphia did not afford recognition to the medical school established in connection with it until the year after the formal opening of the King's College Medical School.

At this point the writer would deplore the utter absence of information concerning the personal element in the incipency of the school enterprise. It would be of great interest to know of the discussions and consultations of its projectors. It is reasonable to infer that they experienced rebuffs and encountered obstacles while advocating what was doubtless regarded as an idle and profitless undertaking. They had no precedent for their action. They could hold out no inducements to the capitalist who desired to make a profitable investment, nor to the humanitarian who would exchange a portion of his wealth for an assured niche in a temple of fame. We are to conclude, in view of the existing conditions, that these old-time school builders had no other incentive than love for their science and a genuine regard for ailing humanity in the immediate present and in futurity. But, in absence of knowledge under this head, the official records are clear as to the organization of the institution which was the work of their hands.

Mr. John B. Pine, clerk of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University, has transcribed from the ancient records the following extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the City of New York, in America, held on Friday, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1767:

"Two letters being presented to this board, the one dated the 4th instant, from Dr. Samuel Clossey, Dr. Peter Middleton, Dr. John Jones, Dr. James Smith and Dr. Samuel Bard; the other dated the 5th instant, from Dr. John V. B. Tennent, were read, their purport being a proposal as well for the honor and interest of this seminary as the common good of mankind, to institute a medical school within this college, for instructing pupils in the most useful and necessary branches of medicine, and also an offer generously to give a course of lectures in the winter season in each of the following branches of that science, viz.: Anatomy, by Dr. Samuel Clos-

sey; physiology and pathology, by Dr. Peter Middleton; the theory and practice of physic, by Dr. Samuel Bard; the theory of chirurgery, with a course of operations upon the human body, by Dr. John Jones; chemistry, by Dr. Samuel Smith, with the materia medica and midwifery, by Dr. John V. Tennent.

"The board, having taken the said letters into consideration, are of opinion that the establishment thereby proposed will not only (by promoting the true knowledge of medicine) tend to the honor and reputation of this college in particular, but be also a public benefit to society, do, therefore, unanimously resolve that the said medical school be, and the same is hereby erected in the said college, and the board, having the highest confidence in the merit, learning and abilities of the above mentioned gentlemen, and being impressed with a due sense of their generous and disinterested proposals above mentioned, do unanimously elect and chuse the said Dr. Samuel Clossey Professor of Anatomy, the said Dr. Peter Middleton Professor of Physiology and Pathology, the said Dr. John Jones, Professor of Surgery, the said Dr. James Smith Professor of Chemistry and the Materia Medica, the said Dr. Samuel Bard Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and the said Dr. John V. B. Tennent Professor of Midwifery in this College.

"And it is further ordered that Mr. Attorney General, the Rev. Mr. Auchmuty and the Rev. Mr. Cooper be a committee to acquaint them with the determination of this Board, and also to regulate (with the advice of the said professors) the said Medical School."

Announcement of the opening of this school was made in *Weyman's New York Gazette* in its issue of Monday, September 21, 1767, as follows:

"KING'S COLLEGE, NEW YORK, September 17, 1767.

"As the *Establishment* of a *School* for the regular instruction of Gentlemen in the different Branches of Medicine must not only promote the Honour and Utility of that most important and necessary Science, but likewise conduce to the general Advancement of LEARNING:—The Governors of this COLLEGE, in Consequence of the Powers vested in them by their *Charter*, and being desirous of rendering the Institution over which they preside as publickly useful and extensive as possible, have appointed the following *Professors*:

"Samuel Clossey, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; Peter Middleton, M. D., Professor of the Theory of Physic; John Jones, M. D., Professor of Surgery; James Smith, M. D., Professor of Chymistry and Mat. Med.; John V. B. Tennent, M. D., Professor of Midwifery; Samuel Bard, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Physic.

"The above gentlemen will begin their *Lectures* the first Monday in *November* next, and continue them regularly till the Completion of the several *Courses*, which it is supposed will be some Time in *May*; and Degrees in *Physic* will be conferred upon the following Terms:

"1. Each Student shall be matriculated as in the *Universities* of *England*.

"2. Such students as have not taken a Degree in *Arts*, shall satisfy the Examiners, before their Admission to a *Degree* in *Physic*, that they have a compleat knowledge of, at least, the *Latin* Language and of the necessary Branches of *Natural* Philosophy.

"3. No Student shall be admitted to his Examination for a *Bachelor's Degree*, in less than *three years* after his matriculation, and having attended at least one compleat Course of Lectures under each PROFESSOR; unless he can produce proper Certificates of his having served an Apprenticeship of Three Years, to some reputable Practitioner, in which Case he may be admitted to his Examination in *Two Years* from his Matriculation.

"4. In one Year after having obtained a *Bachelor's Degree*, a student may be admitted to his Examination for the *Degree* of Doctor, provided he shall have previously attended two Courses of Lectures under each Professor, be of Twenty-two Years of Age, and have Published, and publickly defended, a Treatise upon some *Medical Subject*.

"5. The Mode of Examination, both publick and private, shall be conformable to the Practice of the most *Celebrated Universities* of Europe.

"6. Students from any reputable University may be admitted *ad eundem*, producing proper Certificates: and *Graduates* will be entitled to the same Priviledge, on producing the like Certificates, and satisfying the *Professors* of their Medical Abilities."

In the *New York Mercury* of November 2, following the publication of the foregoing, appeared the following announcement of Dr. Clossy's lectures, and it may be here remarked that the prelections referred to in the concluding paragraph contain recognition of the prior lectures delivered by the same teacher:

"KING'S COLLEGE, October 26, 1767.

"On Monday, *November* the second, at Four o'Clock in the Evening; The FIRST Part of Dr. CLOSSY'S Anatomical Lectures will begin with the Usefulness of Anatomy; and will proceed to the Description of the Dry Bones, and likewise the Fresh Bones, with their Cartilages, Ligaments and Membranes: Internal Structure, Uses, Motions and Affections; and will be continued on every Friday and Monday evening.

"After the FIRST Part, the System of Muscles will be shown in the Adult Subject.

"Part the THIRD, will exhibit the Arteries, Veins and Trunks of the Nerves, in a Subject prepared with Injections: And the whole will be concluded with

"The FOURTH Part, containing the Encephalon, with the Viscera of the two inferior Cavities, together with their Uses, Motions and Diseases, in an Adult Subject.

"Attendance for each Course to the Students in Physick, *Five Pounds*; and free after two Courses.

"For seeing Dissections and Preparations, *Ten Pounds*, and free after Two Courses.

"To Gentlemen who will chuse to attend for the Improvement of their Minds, *Three Pounds Four Shillings*.

"N. B. As these Prelections are revived under the Countenance of the President and Governors of the College, all possible care will be taken to render it useful, not only to those whose indispensable Business and Duty it is to be acquainted with the Human Structure and Economy: But to Gentlemen of other Professions, who may be inclined to acquire some knowledge of these Subjects, as a Part of Philosophy."

The opening of the school, of which the foregoing was the announcement, was reported in the journal last quoted, and the adjectival ornaments with which the report was bedecked would indicate that the function was regarded as of great importance and as having passed off in a manner entirely pleasing to the actors therein:

"At the *Opening of the Medical School* in King's College in this City:

"On the *Monday Forenoon last Week*, the *Governors, President, Tutors and Professors of the College*, assembled at the *Vestry Room* in this City, from whence, being honoured with the *Company of his Excellency the Governor*, the Judges of the Supreme Court in their Robes, and the Gentlemen of the Law in their Gowns, they walked in Procession to the College Hall, where they were entertained with a very elegant and learned Discourse, by Doctor Middleton, Professor of the Theory of Physic, on the *Antiquity, Progress and Usefulness* of that Science. The Satisfaction of the learned and splendid Audience on this Occasion was universal, and more especially so, when they considered the Performance as the Beginning of an Institution, so replete with Advantages to Mankind in General, and to the Inhabitants of this Province in particular.

"In the Evening of the same Day, was delivered by Dr. Clossy, *Professor of Anatomy*, an introductory Lecture to that Important Science, which for genuine Learning and Precision, was justly applauded.

"The Day following, Dr. Smith, Professor of *Chymistry*, gave an introductory Lecture on that Branch, which for Elegance and Sublimity, met with universal Approbation.

"On Wednesday, Dr. Bard, Junior, *Professor of the Practice of Physic*, delivered his introductory Discourse, which for Masterly Composition and genteel Delivery, was highly pleasing to the respectable Audience. And

"On this Day, at five o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Introductory Lecture on Surgery will be given by Dr. Jones, *Professor of that Science*.

"The general Approbation which this Institution hath hitherto met with, on Account of its great Utility to Mankind, we hope will sufficiently recommend it to the Attention of such as intend the Practice of Physic, especially in this City and Colony. By a constant Application to Study under the Direction of the above Gentlemen Professors (if regularly prepared to attend them—young gentlemen may in a few Years be entitled to and obtain the Honours of the Medical Profession, and thereby be qualified to enter legally upon the Practice of Physic: with singular Advantage to the respective Communities to which they belong."

At a meeting of the Governors of King's College, held on November 25th, 1767, it was

"*Ordered*, That Mr. Attorney General, the Rev. Mr. Auchmuty and the Rev. Mr. Cooper be a committee to communicate to the several Medical Professors, the high opinion this corporation entertains of the learning and abilities, whereby they have respectively distinguished themselves, particularly in their introductory lectures. To thank them for their zeal they have expressed for the honor of this Seminary, and the pains they have taken to promote its interest, and to signify their hopes, that the said professors, by a continuance of their services will render the science of Physic, much more respectable than it hath hitherto been in this country to their own honor, the reputation of the College, and the great emolument of the Public."

The original matriculation book of King's College contains the following entry: "This year, viz., 1767, ye following gentlemen (August ye 14th) were elected and chosen Professors in Medicine," and then follows the names as set forth in the minutes of the Governors of August 14, 1767. In the same book the list of admissions "Anno 1767" includes the names of Robert Tucker, S. M.; Samuel Smith, S. M., and Samuel Kissam, S. M., the initials being intended to designate the individuals named as students of medicine, as distinguished from the students in arts, whose names appear in the same list.

The matriculation book, under the heading of "Graduations, Anno 1769," contains the following entry: "The Commencement was in Trinity Church, May 16, and the following gentlemen were graduated:" Then follows the names of those receiving degrees, including "Robert Tucker, Med. Bac.; Samuel Kissam, Med. Bac." This event occurred May 15, 1770, and was duly reported in the *New York Gazette*, which noted that "immediately before the Time of conferring the Degrees the *President* left his seat and was succeeded by Samuel Bard, M. D., who delivered a most animated speech, containing Advice to the Gentlemen who were to be graduated in Medicine."

In the records of King's College, under the entry of "Graduations, Anno 1770, May 15," appears the name of "Robert Tucker, M. D." and under a like entry for 1771 (May 21) appears the name of "Samuel Kissam, M. D."

For many years the priority of medical degrees has been a vexed question between the representatives of the University of Pennsylvania and those of Columbia University, and the discussion has been revived in very recent days. It is claimed for the College of Medicine in Philadelphia, which was the source of the present medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, that it antedated King's College in conferring the medical degree; that in

June, 1771, the degree of Bachelor of Physic was conferred upon Benjamin Allison, Jonathan Easton, John Kuhn, Frederick Kuhn, Bodo Otto, Robert Pottinger and William M. Smith, and that on the same day four graduates (Jonathan Potts, James Tilton, Nicholas Way and Jonathan Elmer), who had received the primary degree in 1768, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Each of the four graduates named presented a thesis, and that of Potts is preserved in a pamphlet now in the library of the New York Academy of Medicine, and bearing the imprint, "Philadelphiz: Typis Johannis Dunlap, MDCCLXXI." It has also been asserted by advocates of the University of Pennsylvania claim that there was no degree of Doctor of Medicine given "in course" by King's College prior to the Revolutionary period. It is possible that these claimants have based their assertions upon the inferences drawn from the general catalogue of King's College, which shows that Tucker and Kissam were "Graduates in Medicine" in 1769, without indicating the degree, and without showing that they subsequently received the full degree of Doctor of Medicine. That the catalogue is defective in these particulars is amply shown by the transcriptions from the records of King's College by Mr. Pine, and which it is believed have never before appeared in print. The matriculation book, which is a book of original entry for graduations as well as for admissions, shows beyond all doubt that Tucker and Kissam took their doctorate degrees "in course," and not as honorary degrees, and it is not to be questioned that they had fully complied with the published requirements of the course of study. The records show affirmatively that both Tucker and Kissam received the degree of "B. M." in course at the end of two years, and that the degrees of "M. D." were also conferred upon them in course, upon the former at the end of one year (May 15, 1770) and upon the latter at the end of two years (May 21, 1771). The records also indicate that these degrees were given in course, for in other cases honorary degrees are indicated by the words "*ad eundem*" or "*Hon. causa*," and while the case is also proven negatively by the absence of the names of Tucker and Kissam from all the lists of recipients of honorary degrees.

With this view of the case it is evident that, assuming the accuracy of the dates claimed by the University of Pennsylvania, medical degrees were conferred by the Philadelphia Medical College nearly a year (eleven months) before medical degrees were conferred by King's College. In each case, however, the degree was that of Bachelor of Medicine, and King's College claims priority as to the doctorate, which it conferred upon Tucker a little more than a year (thirteen months) before the same degree was conferred by the college in Philadelphia. These facts would seem to have

been apparent to Dr. James Thacher, who, in referring to Tucker and Kissam, in his "American Biographies and History of Medical Science in the United States," says these were "the first instances of medical degrees being conferred in America, being a short time before those which were given in Philadelphia," his meaning evidently being in recognition of the full degree of Doctor of Medicine as regularly conferred by a medical school.

The facts attending the first commencement of the Medical School of King's College were recited at length by Dr. David Hosack, in his inaugural address delivered at the opening of the Rutgers Medical College, in the city of New York, on Monday, June 6th, 1826, and printed in pamphlet form in the same year by J. Seymour, on John street, New York. Dr. Hosack was the literary authority of the college in his day, and was regarded as a man of exact statements. The events of which he wrote were fresh in his mind, and it is entirely probable that he possessed record evidence saved from the great fire of 1776. From the address of Dr. Hosack we take the following:

"The first attempt for the purpose of imparting medical instruction in this country by the dissection of the human body was made in the city of New York as early as the year 1750 by two eminent medical men, Dr. John Bard and Dr. Peter Middleton. In 1756 the first course of lectures, professedly so, on anatomy and surgery was delivered at Rhode Island by Dr. William Hunter, a Scotch physician, who had been educated at the University of Edinburgh, and the father of the distinguished Senator in Congress from that State.

"In 1768 a medical school was organized under the direction and government of the college of the province of New York, then called King's College, and a board of professors appointed to teach the several branches of medical science. * * * Lectures were regularly given, and the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine were conferred by the college. The Rev. Dr. Miller, in his valuable 'Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century,' remarks that no degrees in medicine were conferred by this college previous to the Revolutionary war, but in this instance an error is committed by that eminent and usually accurate writer, for in 1769 the degree of Bachelor in Medicine was conferred upon Samuel Kissam and Robert Tucker. In 1770 the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the last mentioned physician, and in May of the succeeding year the same degree was conferred upon the former.

"Dr. Sewall, in his excellent introductory lecture, delivered at the opening of the Medical School of Columbia College, District of Columbia, is also in error in his statement relative to the first medical degree conferred in the colonies, now the United States. In the discourse referred to he dates the first medical degrees as conferred at the commencement held in Philadelphia in June, 1771, whereas the doctorate had been previously conferred in the month of May of the preceding year in the city of New York."

From the foregoing it would appear that in order to antedate King's College in seeking for authority in any practitioner to bear the title of Doctor of Medicine, the "College of Medicine in Philadelphia" must needs be eliminated from the contest, and recourse must be had to a yet earlier day. Thus, in 1663 the General Court of Rhode Island licensed Captain John Cranston to "administer physick and practice chirurgerie, and is by this court styled doctor of physick and chirurgery by the authority of this the General Assembly of this Colony." Again, in 1720, Yale College conferred upon Daniel Tucker the degree of Doctor of Medicine, but this was simply an honorary degree. Tucker had been a liberal donor to the college, and the title which he received from it was facetiously interpreted "*Multum donavit.*"

An interesting relic of Kissam, the second full medical graduate of King's College, is contained in a copy of his graduating thesis, preserved in the library of the New York Academy of Medicine. With this is a reproduction of the title page:

While not strictly belonging to the theme, perhaps a sidelight might be thrown upon the screen for the sake of illustrating and justifying the reputations of these self-same fathers of the school. At the first commencement, hereinbefore referred to, Dr. Bard, at the conclusion of his address to the graduating students, "took occasion to urge, with great Pathos and Strength of Argument, the necessity of establishing a regular Hospital for the Reception of the poor *Sick*; and set the Advantages resulting from such an Institution in the most striking Point of Light." After the commencement exercises were ended an entertainment was given in the College Hall, and an incident of the event was a recurrence to the subject which had been previously broached by Dr. Bard—the erection of a public hospital. The Governor, Sir Henry Moore, expressed his particular desire that the plan should be entered upon, and he and others present subscribed an amount of nearly one thousand pounds. The corporation of the city of New York and the Provincial Legislature made necessary grants and a royal charter was granted by George III. June 13, 1771. The ground set off for hospital purposes was a five-acre tract, a portion of the old Rutgers farm, and is better identified at the present time as the site on Broadway between Duane and Worth streets. This ground was occupied until 1870, when the hospital was closed to await the completion of a larger establishment on Sixteenth street, whence it was removed in 1895 to the triangular plot lying within Jay, Hudson and Duane streets.

The corner stone of the building was laid by Governor Dunmore, July 27, 1771. When the edifice was nearing completion it was burned down, February 28, 1775. This disaster was variously ascribed to accident and

A N
INAUGURAL ESSAY
ON THE
ANTHELMINTIC QUALITY
OF THE
Phaseolus Zuratenfis Siliqua hirsuta,
O R
C O W - I T C H.
57606.

Submitted to the EXAMINATION of the
Rev. MYLES COOPER, L. L. D. PRESIDENT,
The GOVERNORS,
And MEDICAL PROFESSORS
O F
KING'S COLLEGE, in NEW-YORK,
For the DEGREE of DOCTOR in PHYSIC, at the
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, MAY 21, 1771.

By SAMUEL KISSAM, M.B.
Phæbe fave, novus ingreditur tua Templi Sacerdos.

NEW-YORK:
Printed by S. INSLEE, and A. CAR, at the New-
PRINTING-OFFICE, on BEEKMAN'S-SLIP.

M,DCC,LXXI.

to the vandalism of Hessian soldiers. New buildings were erected in 1783. During the early years there seems to have been no systematic conduct of the institution, but in 1798 the governors effected a reorganization, and announced that the classes of patients for whom treatment was provided were, in order, those requiring medical attention, those requiring the services of a surgeon, the insane and women in confinement. At the same time the sum of £200 was provided for the beginning of a library, which was the nucleus of the present excellent book collection.

In 1771 the graduates of the Medical School of King's College were Benjamin Onderdonk and Michael Sebring. In 1772 the graduates were John Augustus Graham, Uzal Johnson, James Muirson, Richard Udall and William Winterton. In 1773 there was but one graduate, Jabez Doty. In the following year, 1774, there were two—Edward Stevens and Samuel Nicoll. In 1775 the college graduated seven students, but no medical degrees were conferred, nor was a public commencement held, owing to the absence of President Cooper.

The following year (1776) signalized the opening of the revolutionary struggle. In April the Committee of Safety took possession of the college property for military purposes, the library and apparatus were removed to the city hall and the students dispersed.

In 1784 the college was reopened under the name of Columbia College, and the medical school was revived, with the following faculty: Dr. Charles McKnight, Anatomy and Surgery; Dr. Nicholas Romaine, Practice and Physic; Dr. Benjamin Kissam, Institutes of Medicine; Dr. Samuel Bard, Chemistry, and Dr. Ebenezer Crosby, Midwifery. The re-establishment of the Medical School, however, was little more than nominal, as may be inferred from the fact that the medical professors received no salary. In 1787 the faculty had been reduced, by resignation, to three members—Dr. McKnight, Dr. Crosby and Dr. Kissam—and the school, for all practical purposes, ceased to exist.

In 1791 the Medical School was revived, after a fashion, through the instrumentality of a committee appointed by the trustees of Columbia College. On May 2d, within a month after its formation, the committee reported that it would be proper to have lectures in Chemistry, Anatomy and the Practice of Physic read in Columbia College, and recommended Dr. Nicholas Romaine, then nearing the heyday of his reputation as an office preceptor and attractive elocutionist. He whose name was destined to be so inseparably connected with the institution was accordingly appointed, on May 5th.

This lectureship, however, did not fulfill the requirements of a medical

school, and, in January, 1792, the Medical Society of the State of New York memorialized the trustees of Columbia College with reference to the establishment of a complete medical department. By act of the Legislature, March 24, 1791, the regents of the college were empowered to create a "college of physicians and surgeons." The regents, however, concluded not to exercise this authority, provided the trustees would appoint such a medical faculty as would be satisfactory, and asked that nominations to the various professorships should be made. The faculty proposed (presumably on the motion of the Medical Society) was as follows: Dr. Samuel Bard, Dean; Dr. Richard Bayley, Anatomy; Dr. Samuel Nicoll, Chemistry; Dr. John R. B. Rogers, Midwifery; Dr. William P. Smith, Materia Medica; Dr. Wright Post, Surgery; Dr. William Hammersley, Institutes of Medicine; Dr. Richard S. Kissam, Botany; Dr. Nicholas Romaine, Practice of Physic.

The faculty as thus organized was approved by the Governors of the College, and the legislative act authorizing the establishment of a medical college was suffered to lapse.

The members of the faculty, with the exception of Dr. Romaine, who does not appear to have been in sympathy with the enterprise, and who resigned, presented to the Governors an address in which they signified their acceptance of these "honorable appointments," and pledged their "most faithful and strenuous exertions to render the important branch of education committed to their care as complete and extensive as possible," each one conceiving it "his indispensable duty assiduously to cultivate that part to which he has been appointed, hoping by their united endeavors so to conduct the whole as that this institution shall prove the happy means of rescuing a liberal science from the hands of ignorance and imposture, of furnishing useful and learned men in one of the most important of all professions, that which has the care of the health and lives of the people, and of increasing the fame and extending the usefulness of the college."

Several of the faculty members are to be written of later in this narrative, and only one need be particularized here.

Dr. Richard Bayley (1745-1801), the Professor of Anatomy, began his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. Charlton, whose partner he became in 1772, and whose sister he married. In 1775 Dr. Bayley visited England, and was a dissecting room student under the celebrated Hunter. In 1776 he took service as surgeon in the British army under Lord Howe, but he resigned in the following year and resumed practice in New York City. In 1781 he published an able letter to Dr. Hunter on "Croup." In 1787 he delivered lectures on surgery. Owing to the careless exposure of portions of bodies from the dissecting room, his office was made the

object of attack by a mob (April 13, 1788), which destroyed his valuable anatomical cabinet. For three or four days infuriated people infested the streets, and few physicians' offices escaped injury. In 1792 Dr. Bayley was



RICHARD BAYLEY, M. D.

appointed to the chair of anatomy in Columbia College, and in the following year he was called to that of surgery. He was an accomplished operator. In 1795 he became health officer of the port of New York. He made careful study of the yellow fever epidemic of that time, and incorporated his observations and conclusions in his unique "Essay on Yellow Fever," in which he contended that it was of local origin and non-contagious. He was the author of the Quarantine Act of 1799. He was deeply conscientious in the discharge of duty, and came to his death through his devotion. Boarding an Irish immigrant ship, fever infected, he became ill, and died seven days afterward.

The graduates of the Medical School of Columbia College may here be named:

1793—Samuel Burrowe, John Bowne Hicks, Willett Taylor, Jr., Joseph Youle.

1794—David G. Abeel, Peter Irving, Henry Mead.

1795—William Morey Ross, Timothy Fletcher Wetmore.

1796—Alexander Anderson, Winthrop Saltonstall.

1797—William Bay.

1802—Joseph Bailey, Richard L. Walker.

1803—Isaac Foster, Samuel Schofield.

1804—William Barrow, Ezekiel Ostrander, Daniel D. Walters.

1805—Thomas Cock, Benjamin Kissam.

1806—Valentine Mott.

1807—Alire R. Delisle.

The school had been conducted in the face of considerable discouragement, and, as a matter of fact, had little more than maintained an existence.

An anniversary orator stated that when he studied, in 1800, his anatomical class consisted of twenty-five students, and that there were no lectures on "theory and practice" until two years afterward. Such was the dilapi-

dated condition of the college edifice that both chemical and surgical apparatus suffered from the rain, that came freely through the decayed roof. The anatomical museum likewise suffered from a like cause, etc. There were no graduates during the five years between 1797 and 1802, nor were there any from 1807 until 1810, when one candidate (Robert Morrell) received his diploma. Yet it had sent out a number of students who became skillful in their profession, and of these some will be recognized in proper sequence. Of its graduates, however, was one who did not long remain a practitioner, but whose name is honored in the annals of his day and is treasured by the profession which he abandoned for distinction in an illuminating field, less the decorative art.

He was Alexander Anderson, the father of wood engraving in the United States, known to fame as "the American Bewick." He was born in New York City April 21, 1775. He read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Joseph Young, and was graduated in 1796. In his diary, still one of the Curios of the Columbia College Library, he notes that he was offered, by Dr. William Pitt Smith, the year before his graduation, the charge of the hospital at "Bell-vue." He rendered some service there while pursuing his medical studies, and says that he found six patients, sufferers from yellow fever, whom he bled. But medicine was not to his liking, or, rather, he had a predisposition for a different pursuit. When only twelve years old he had begun to make engravings upon copper coins, which he rolled out smooth, and which he worked with gravers of his own making, and he afterward made cuts upon type metal. He soon abandoned metal for box-wood, and copied Thomas Bewick's "Quadrupeds," and, at a later day, made the plates for Sir Charles Bell's "Anatomy" and other scientific works. For fifteen years he was the only engraver on wood in the United States, and maintained that distinction until 1850, his work being characterized as spirited and gracefully correct. His love for his work was so ardent that he prosecuted it until he was eighty-seven years old.

In 1789 there were twenty-seven physicians in the city directory of New York, and twenty-eight were recorded as members of the Medical Society. In that year Brissot de Warville noted that the healthfulness of the city afforded little encouragement to medical practitioners, and some of the most capable physicians gave a portion of their time to other than professional pursuits. The principal ailments were bilious fever and severe colds.

CHAPTER II.

FOUNDING OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—ITS EARLY HISTORY AND FIRST GRADUATES.

The dawn of the new century found medicine in America well progressed. American practitioners were keeping well abreast with their brethren in Europe, and, with the alertness of a new people with a less restricted environment, were actually leading their competitors in certain fields. There was a contention both for general scope and particular detail. Many of the pet theories of practice had been abandoned by the more progressive thinkers, although there were some worshipers of the old belief that where there was life there was yet hope. Sanitation had come to receive attention, the causes of epidemics were better understood, blood-letting and blistering, to say the least, were less fashionable, and newer truths were beginning revolutions of methods. Anatomy as a stable science had long had its acceptable teachers in America, and surgery had come to be regarded as a mechanical science capable of critical definition and clinical exemplification. The over-caution, slowly disappearing, yielded to the prowess of the investigator, who, by his logic, scored many victories. In brief, the day of the pretender and the charlatan was waning apace, and the educated practitioner was entering into the glory of his mission. As has been seen, beginnings had already been made in establishing schools wherein the most capable might afford instruction to the crowd pressing onward to the front. Beginnings only were they, but they had stimulated interest, and the time was ripe for a substantial progress in an enterprise dear both to the patriot and to the philanthropist.

On July 1, 1806, was held, as appears from the printed proceedings, "a meetings of the physicians and surgeons of the city and county of New York," and the event is worthy of commemoration, in view of the fact that the designation of this ancient organization was preserved in the title of the college which grew out of its effort.

In the following year (1807) the Medical Society of the County of New York formulated plans for what had been the purpose of many of its members from the beginning. The membership then numbered one hundred and thirty-nine, comprising practically all the legally qualified practitioners of medicine in the city and in its vicinage.

At a meeting of the society held on Thursday, February 19, 1807, was read a memorial addressed to the Legislature of the State and to the Regents of the University, praying for incorporation as a College of Medicine. In the paper addressed to the former named body was recited the organization and authority of the society, followed by the prayer of the petitioners, as follows:

"That considering New York City, from its population, wealth and commerce, and the facility of communication with other parts of the United States and of foreign countries, possessed great advantages for the cultivation of all the different branches of medicine and of all the departments of science which are related to the practice of physic and surgery, they have appointed different committees to attend to the various branches of medicine and of the sciences connected therewith; but the society are humbly of opinion their usefulness would be extended in promoting the public good and the improvement of their profession were they incorporated under the direction, inspection and patronage of the Regents of the State as a College of Physicians and Surgeons.

"The Medical Society of the County of New York therefore pray that, retaining their present rights and privileges under the act for their incorporation and their connection with the State Society and their medical brethren of the County Societies, they may be incorporated as a College of Physicians and Surgeons, under the direction, inspection and patronage of the Regents of the University of the State, as the wisdom of the Honorable Legislature may think proper for the public good and the promotion and improvement of the medical profession and sciences connected therewith."

The subscribers to this paper at the same time addressed to the Regents of the University a memorial advising them of their efforts for the creation of the proposed college, and urgently asking that the desires of the society which they represented should be approved and aided, and further added that they "would be more successful in their purpose if the regents would afford them their approval and patronage."

The response of the Regents of the University was prompt, as well as favorable, and within a month (March 12, 1807) a charter was granted to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York. By the terms of the instrument (which is given at length in the appendix to this volume) the members of the Medical Society of the County of New York became members of the college. As was observed by President John C. Dalton, writing in a much later day (1888), this granted privilege constitutes one of the most honorable claims to distinction enjoyed by the college. Its founding and organization "represented the best endeavors of the profession for the diffusion of medical knowledge and a better medical education. It embodied their hopes for the immediate needs of the time, and laid the foundation for further improvement in the future."

Under the charter of the college, its members were empowered to annually elect its officers, viz., a President, a Vice-President, a Registrar, a Treasurer and Censors, and to frame by-laws and regulations relative to its management, property and funds. These officers were responsible only to the Regents of the University, and in the Regents alone lay the power to appoint professors and to confer degrees.

On May 5th, following the granting of the charter, the incorporators met to complete the college organization. For some reason (or various reasons, as is most likely) there was a marked falling off in attendance, for of the one hundred and thirty-nine who were named in the charter less than one-half (sixty-three) were now present. These, however, exercised all the powers with which they were clothed by enacting a code of by-laws and electing officers, as follows:

THE FACULTY IN 1807.

Nicholas Romaine, M. D., President and Lecturer on Anatomy.

Samuel Latham Mitchell, M. D., Vice President and Professor of Chemistry.

Edward Miller, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.

David Hosack, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Botany and Lecturer on Surgery and Midwifery.

Archibald Bruce, M. D., Registrar and Professor of Mineralogy.

Benjamin De Witt, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Lecturer on Chemistry.

John Augustine Smith, Adjunct Lecturer on Anatomy.

"A veritable roll of honor is that just given," said an anniversary orator many years after. All were residents of the city of New York and members of the Medical Society of New York County, with the single exception of Dr. Smith, who came from Virginia to accept his appointment in the college. All were men of great ability and experience in organization. They were honest, zealous and had the best wishes of a most friendly host of educators.

The introductory address, delivered by Dr. Romaine at the commencement of the lectures, and published by order of the college, was in greater part a scholarly disquisition concerning the history of education in Europe, Asia and America. Coming down to the institution over which he was to preside, Dr. Romaine said that its objects of instruction will be extensive; that its patrons will be unremitting in their endeavors to make it equal in usefulness to the most distinguished universities of Europe, and the pro-

fessors and lecturers "will give such directions as may be most interesting to students to aid them in the prosecution of their various studies." Dr. Romaine also declared that "the trustees have not thought proper to make any laws for the government of its students; they hope none will ever be necessary; but that every gentleman attached to the college will always be directed in his conduct and behaviour by the principles of honour and good manners."

While a teaching faculty, whose members were presumably busied in caring for a personal practice upon which their chief income depended, these men bore almost the entire burden of the infant institution. Three members of the faculty—Romaine, Mitchell and Bruce—were also officers, with their burdens of anxiety and fears relieved somewhat by the hopes which cheered, but scarcely stimulated. The future to these builders was as a dream without a prophet.

In June of the first year the college membership or incorporators constituted the President, Professors and Lecturers a *Senatus Academicus*, or standing committee, which was charged with the duty of promoting the usefulness of the college by ascertainment of "what branches of medical science usually taught in the most respectable universities were as yet unprovided, of nominating capable instructors to such vacancies as might exist, to make regulations for the proper conduct of the instructional departments and (doubtless to stimulate an interest in the college) to correspond with the various medical societies throughout the State.

The last named, and, for the emergency, the most important purpose, was fully elucidated in a circular addressed to the officers of the various county medical societies throughout the State. In this appeared no lack of self-confidence, for it was declared that "under the direction and patronage of the Regents of the College of Physicians and Surgeons have instituted a School of Physic, which it will be their unremitting endeavor to render equal in extent, comprehensiveness and accuracy of instruction, to the most distinguished universities of Europe." Its principal object is declared to be "to assist in the progress of medical science in every part of the State of New York," and its managers consider "the cultivation of correspondence and intimate connection with the Medical Society of the State and the Medical Societies of the several counties as one of the most important duties." The circular concludes with the announcement that a commodious building has been provided wherein apartments would be fitted up for the use of the teachers and students, and that the first course of lectures was to begin on Tuesday, November 10, 1807.

It is of great interest to note here that coincident with the founding

of the college, and before it was opened to students, measures were taken to provide for hospital instruction. The committee before named was authorized to confer with the Governors of the New York Hospital "relative to the promotion of medical education," and about the time the college was opened announcement was made that "the Governors of that institution had, with great liberality," made arrangements for affording to students the opportunity of attending the clinics of Dr. Miller at said hospital.

Meantime the officers and friends of the embryo college were casting about for means wherewith to obtain a home and equipment, and doubtless they were greatly perplexed before they achieved success. A small beginning was made by the college faculty and certain members of the county society, who contributed sums of money, amounting in all to \$230. Dr. Romaine, however, came to the rescue with his promissory note for \$5,000, at that time rated as a munificent sum. This served as a basis upon which to negotiate a loan from the Manhattan Bank. Dr. Miller and Dr. Bruce, by fortifying Dr. Romaine's venture, brought up the aggregate responsibility of the college to the sum of more than \$8,000. In 1810, the year in which the liabilities reached the latter figure, these truly self-sacrificing benefactors received merely the first installment of what was their due, while the obligation was not finally canceled until three years later, to wit, in December, 1813. It is of interest to note that prior to this the State Legislature made the college a beneficiary in the "literature fund lotteries," which had their beginning in legislation enacted for the benefit of Union College, in Schenectady. The share of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was fixed at \$20,000, to be paid in installments of \$5,000 each, and it was out of the first of these that Dr. Romaine and his fellow-contributors received the first payment upon their loan.

The expenses of conducting the college for the first year were \$2,650, of which amount \$800 was for rent, \$730 was for furnishing the building and \$1,120 was for anatomical material, chemical apparatus, fuel, printing and the like.

The first building occupied for college purposes was then known as No. 18, on the south side of Robinson street, a short street extending west from Broadway to what were then the Columbia College grounds, and forming a portion of what is now Park place, as it has been designated since 1813. According to the first college announcement, its building was located "in a central part of the city," and what that meant is well discerned in a quotation from Dr. Dalton's historical contribution:

"At that time the population of New York was but little more than eighty thousand. Most of the city was below Chambers street. The wealth-

ier residences were at the lower end of Broadway, about the Battery and Bowling Green, with the shops in the upper part of the same street. Broadway was paved only to the neighborhood of Canal street, beyond which it continued as a road. Canal street itself existed only on paper, and was represented by a swamp and a sluggish stream, crossed by a bridge at the intersection of Broadway. The New York Hospital was in an open space on the west side of Broadway, between the present Duane and Worth streets. Its approach from Broadway was bordered with elms, and it had on one side a kitchen garden, to supply it with vegetables. It was three stories in height, and the cupola on its roof commanded an extensive view, embracing 'the entire city,' as well as 'the harbour and country beyond, to a great distance.' The park, in the upper portion of the city, occupied the triangular space between Broadway and Park Row, now covered in great measure by the postoffice building and the adjoining thoroughfare. It was 'planted with elms, willows and catalpas.' The space was enclosed with a wooden paling, and the surrounding footwalk 'encompassed by rows of poplars.' The water supply of the city was from wells and pumps, usually situated in the middle of the street, the water being distributed thence in casks by wagons to the house doors. There was a stage route from Wall street to Greenwich village, about two miles distant, the present vicinity of Christopher street. The ferries to Brooklyn and the Jersey shore were served by rowboats and small sailing craft. There were neither Croton waterworks nor gas companies, and none of the streets were occupied by telegraph lines or elevated railroads.

"But notwithstanding this contrast with the appearance of the city at present, it would be a mistake to suppose that there was anything that could be called primitive in its people or their mode of life. They occupied a smaller area and lived at the beginning of the century; but, except for the difference of space and time, they were as busy, enterprising, luxurious and progressive then as now. The population of the city had increased over thirty per cent since 1800; and in certain localities the land was said to have tripled in value within twenty years. Mr. John Lambert, an English writer, who visited this country in 1807, found every indication of prosperity. In the business part of the town 'all was life, bustle and activity.' The houses in Broadway were 'lofty and well built,' the shops 'large and commodious, well stocked with European and India goods, and exhibiting as splendid and varied a show in their windows as could be met in London.' The manner of living, among the wealthy and professional classes, seemed 'little inferior to that of Europeans,' their houses being 'furnished with everything agreeable or ornamental,' and 'fitted up in the tasteful magnificence of modern style.' There were seven or eight daily newspapers, and a medical quarterly edited by two of the most prominent members of the profession."

The first course of lectures, beginning November 10, 1807, was attended by fifty-three students, and what of information has come to us from that day would lead to the belief that the managers were amply encouraged.

The regents of the university commended their work, and, in a report made to the Legislature, eulogized the college as answering "all the expectations entertained in its establishment," and as "an institution important to the welfare of the people of the State."

At the same time the college authorities had gained important knowledge from their brief experience, and they applied to the regents for certain changes in the charter which they deemed important to the stability and usefulness of the institution. The regents fully approved of their designs, and, accordingly, an amended charter was passed March 3, 1808. The amendments were of vital importance. By the terms of the original instrument the executive officers of the college were to be selected annually by the college membership. The weakness of this plan lay in the liability to make sweeping changes of officers in positions where continuousness of service was all-important. This disadvantage was remedied by a charter amendment which committed the power of appointment of officers to the regents, who, it was reasonable to believe, would exercise greater care in selection, and would be less liable to influences of an ephemeral and immaterial nature. The second amendment was intended to assure the permanent sympathy and assistance of those of the college membership who were heartily devoted to the institution and its purposes, by the provision that all members or trustees who desired to participate in its conduct and support should give written acceptance of the trust reposed in them, with a pledge that they would "to the best of their abilities, endeavor to promote the usefulness of the said college and faithfully execute the several duties required of them."

Under the provisions of the amended charter, the college opened for the second year under a reorganized and permanent faculty. Dr. Hosack here leaves his place on the list for a time at least and a new professor appears in the person of Dr. William J. Macneven. Otherwise the faculty personnel remained unchanged, although the duties of the various professors were differently defined.

THE FACULTY IN 1808.

Nicholas Romaine, M. D., President, and Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D., Vice-President, and Professor of Natural History and Botany.

Edward Miller, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.

Archibald Bruce, M. D., Professor of Mineralogy and Materia Medica.

Benjamin De Witt, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

John Augustine Smith, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

William James Macneven, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

The session of 1808 opened with a class of seventy-six students, an increase of twenty-three over the first year. The first week was given to dissertations upon preliminary medical topics. President Romaine delivering an address at noon on the opening day, and the professors, in turn, each day afterward and at the same hour, introducing the topic of his special line of teaching. After this opening week, a regular order of instruction was conveniently established. Five lectures were given each day during a term of four months, some of the professors lecturing four times a week, and others every day. Their topics have been already sufficiently indicated, and it is only necessary to add that the department of Institutes of Medicine, committed to President Romaine, comprised physiology and hygiene, the general doctrine of causes and symptoms of disease, and general therapeutics. From twelve to one o'clock the students attended the hospital for clinical instruction, under arrangements previously referred to, and they also attended Dr. Macneven at the almshouse, which was then on Chambers street, on ground now (1903) occupied by the court house.

In 1809, the third year, the college opened with eighty-two students, an increase of six over the previous year. In November, for the first time, it occupied a home of its own, and for this it was indebted to Dr. Romaine, who purchased the property and held it in trust until the college was able to arrange for its purchase and receive title, at a subsequent time. The property was situated on Magazine street, which extended eastward from Broadway, opposite the hospital, and which afterward became an extension of Pearl street. The present number 553 on the latter named street is believed to indicate the precise locality. The lot of ground was twenty-five feet in frontage by one hundred feet in depth, and the building was a dwelling house of two or two and a half stories. At the beginning its appurtenances were a few benches and a table for the professors, and dissection work was performed in the attic.

The close of the fourth year was a red letter day in the history of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. On Wednesday, May 15, 1811, was held the first public commencement, when the first class was graduated. The candidates had previously been examined in the presence of the faculty, who, on being satisfied as to their proficiency, duly vouched for them by certificate to the regents of the university, the sole authority for the legality of the delivered diploma. Each candidate also submitted to the faculty his

graduating thesis, which he was privileged to write in English, French or Latin, and which it was presumingly obligatory upon him to defend at a public examination in proof of authorship.

This first commencement was held in what was then the historic old Brick Presbyterian Church, standing in the triangular space between the east side of the City Hall Park and Nassau and Beekman streets, and which was built in 1767 and stood until 1857, the date of its demolition for business purposes. The exercises were arranged by a committee previously appointed, and were carried out with punctilious ceremony, if not with something savoring of pomposity. The City Hall was the assembling point, and from thence marched, at half past ten o'clock in the morning, a procession which, as stated by annalists of the day, consisted of "the students of medicine, candidates for graduation, members of the college, and professors, president and vice-president, the trustees of Columbia College, the chancellor and regents of the university, the reverend clergy of different denominations, physicians, gentlemen of the bar and strangers of distinction." This dignified array was led by the college janitor to the church, the doors of which were entered "in inverted order," bringing in front the "strangers of distinction," and, lastly, the candidates for graduation and other students of the college. The president of the college occupied the pulpit, while the regents of the university and the members of the college faculty were seated, respectively, on his right and left, upon stages erected for their use. The candidates for graduation and the other students of the college occupied the central front pews. A prayer was offered, "of prescribed form and considerable length," continues the annalist, after which the candidates for graduation then passed to the front and stood, while the president presented them by name and asked the assent of the faculty of the college and the regents of the university to their graduation, and, this being granted, he administered to them in a body, with great solemnity, the time-honored and solemn Hippocratic oath. Each graduate was then, in turn, brought to the stage to inscribe his name in the college album, after which his hands were "embraced by those of the president," who meanwhile repeated in Latin the formula making him a doctor of medicine, and then presented him with his diploma. These ceremonies ended, the vice-president delivered to the graduates a charge in which he impressed upon them the sacred nature of the profession to which they had been called, and a clergyman pronounced a prayer and benediction.

Following after this, the first commencement, the regents, in their annual report to the legislature, of date May 27, 1812, observed that "the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons has been improved, and it

now presents a fair prospect of speedily rising to a state of usefulness and celebrity, such as may be justly expected from the importance of the community in which it is situated, and the government under whose auspices it has been erected," and, in September following, the trustees of the college, in a circular address, tendered to their professional brethren their congratulations upon the successful establishment of the institution and upon the salutary effects which had resulted from its re-organization.

The first class graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as above referred to, numbered eight members. Among them was Dr. John Wakefield Francis, practitioner, teacher and litterateur, of whom more fully further on.

Another, famous both as teacher and author, was Theodore Romeyn Beck. His diploma, one of the first issued by the College, is reproduced in connection with this narrative. He was born in Schenectady, New York, April 11, 1791, and he died in Albany, New York, November 19, 1853, aged sixty-four years. He engaged in practice in the city last named, and became identified with its Medical College as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, after he had served as a member of the short-lived Rutgers Medical College. He was at one time Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and President of the now extinct College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western New York, at Geneva, and was also President of the New York State Medical Society. He was an industrious writer, and his principal work, Beck's "Elements of Medical Jurisprudence," first printed in 1823, and reprinted in London in 1842, has been quoted more frequently in American courts of law than has any other work on the subject. For several years he edited "The American Journal of Insanity." His "Statistics on Deaf-Mutes" strongly influenced legislation favorable to these unfortunates. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Union College in 1842, and from Mercersburg (Pennsylvania) College in 1849.

The other members of the initial graduating class were Gerardus A. Cooper, who practiced in New York, and died August 8, 1832, aged forty-four; Casper Wistar Eddy, who practiced in Bloomingdale, New York, where he died, July 12, 1828, aged thirty-eight, and Samuel Armstrong Walsh, Thomas Edward Steele, William E. Burrell and Henry Ravenal, Jr., of whom little of import is recorded.

The first faculty of the college may be here referred to with some particularity.

Dr. Nicholas Romaine was admittedly the foremost one of all in effecting the organization of the college. He was a man of much force of character, great determination, restless enterprise and a financier of no mean ability.

He was born of the old Dutch stock in Hackensack, New Jersey, in 1756. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Peter Wilson, and completed his medical education in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1780, and then spent two years in Paris and a brief period in Leyden, in quest of further professional knowledge. After returning home, not long after the British evacuation, he became Professor of Medicine and Forensic Medicine in Queen's (now Rutgers) College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey. He subsequently entered upon practice in New York City, and became professor of the Practice of Physic, Anatomy and Chemistry in Columbia College, when it was reorganized in 1784, and he also gave private lectures in anatomy. He was among the founders of the Medical Society of the County of New York in 1806, of which he was the first president, and was president of the State Medical Society from 1806 to 1810. He was highly instrumental in dignifying his profession by formulating and procuring the enactment of various state and local laws for the aid and encouragement of instructional and charitable institutions, and of such repressive measures as would protect the public against charlatans and pretenders. He was about fifty years old when he aided in the founding of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, secured its charter, and, upon his personal credit, procured funds for providing the first college building and its equipments. He was the first president of the institution, and for three years he added to his executive duties those of lecturer on the Institutes of Medicine, and at various times he gave instruction in nearly all other departments. After retiring from the college he gave little attention to his profession.

Dr. Romaine died of apoplexy, July 20, 1817, in New York City.

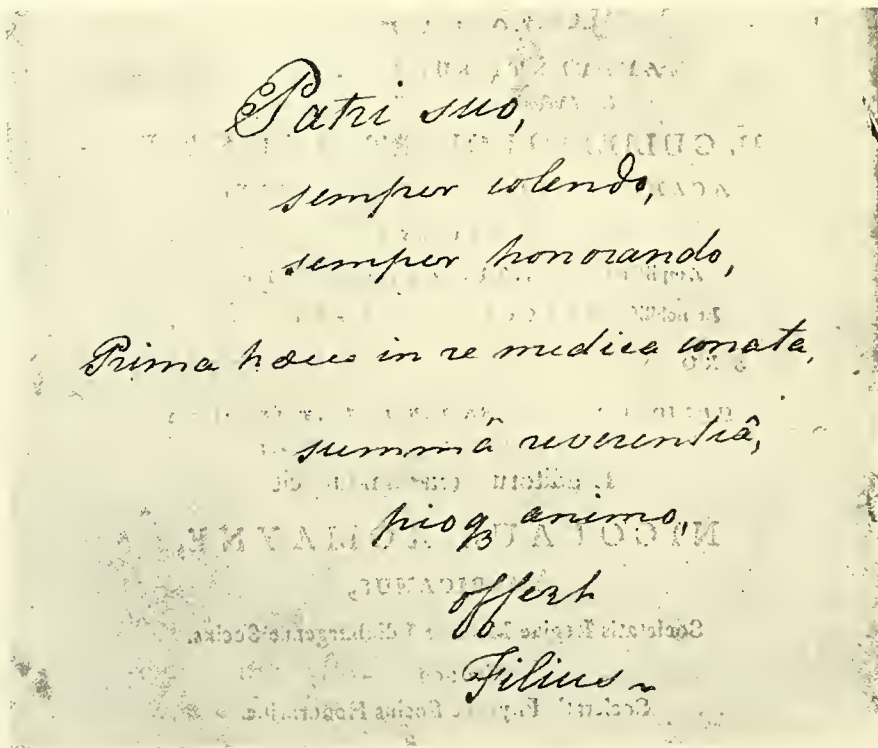
Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, in the "Medical Repository" (Volume 1, No. 1, anno 1818) said of Dr. Romaine:

"He was a perfect scholar in literature, and of a general scientific erudition, a man of a strong mind, of sober and industrious habits; raised by experience and superior judgment to the first and undisputed rank of professional eminence in this city. Dr. Romaine could once and alone teach a respectable number of students of medicine, and daily deliver lectures on all the branches of that science. A succeeding generation of our brethren have witnessed and gratefully remember his zeal, exertions and influence, in asserting the importance and privileges of the faculty, by more statute laws in the state than it has yet obtained in any other in the Union.

"If, in the providential order of things, much is expected from those who are blessed with natural talents, rare gifts of the mind and fortunate opportunities, it must be granted, on the other hand, that the dangers of errors, passions and foibles are proportionately increased. Yet we may say, as a small tribute of respect to the memory of Nicholas Romaine, that few

men have passed through all the stages of rank, honor and wealth and adversity, with fewer blemishes of a philanthropic and decorous life."

An interesting relic of Dr. Romaine is preserved by Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, to whose hands it came with the professional effects of his uncle, Dr. Harvey Eliot, under circumstances related elsewhere in this work. It is a pamphlet of forty-eight pages, printed in Edinburgh, in 1780, under the title, "Dissertatio Inauguralis, de Puris Generatione." The text is Latin in its entirety, and the copy in question contains upon the reverse, in smooth-flowing Latin and the beautiful penmanship under the hand of the author, the following inscription.



The foregoing dedication to the father, Jeremiah Romaine, may be thus freely rendered: "To his own father, always to be respected, always to be honored, the son offers, with the greatest reverence and an affectionate heart, these first attempts in the affairs of medicine."

Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell was a man of commanding talent and varied accomplishments. His biographer has spoken of him as the "Nestor of Amer-

ican science," a "human dictionary," who could be consulted with profit on any question of science, history or politics. To quote Dr. Dalton, he was "equally distinguished for his learning and originality, and could discourse, in turn, on a Babylonian brick, meteoric stones, the theory of chemical combination, the construction of a windmill, the fishes of North America, or the geology of Niagara Falls." His was a magnificent physique, and his countenance was Franklin-like for intelligence and benevolence.

He was born in Hempstead, Long Island, August 20, 1764, and he learned his love of Americanism in the days of the British occupation during the Revolutionary War, when he was but a lad. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of a maternal uncle, Dr. Samuel Latham, and Dr. Samuel Bard, of New Scotland, under whom he took his medical degree when twenty-two years of age, and he also read law. When twenty-eight years old (in 1792) he was called to the chair of Botany, Natural History, Chemistry and Agriculture in Columbia College; after three years he laid aside the teaching of Botany, but continued to instruct in the other departments named until 1811. When the College of Physicians and Surgeons was founded, in 1807, he was tendered the chair of Chemistry, which he accepted, and which he relinquished in 1820 to take that of Botany and *Materia Medica*. In 1826, with the remainder of the faculty, he resigned and became vice-president of Rutgers Medical College, a position which he occupied until the disruption of that institution in 1830. As an instructor he was accurate in statement, copious in detail and somewhat austere in manner, but conscientiously aiming to fix facts upon the memory by parallels, anecdotes and references.

For a period of twenty years Dr. Mitchell afforded his services in the New York Hospital. He was president of the County Medical Society in 1807, and he was surgeon-general of the State militia in 1818. He was the foremost educator of his day. He was one of the founders and first editor of the "New York Medical Repository," the pioneer medical periodical in the United States, and for a score of years he contributed to its reputation and success with his pen and his influence. He published numerous articles upon scientific topics and subjects of public moment, and among his writings was a notable series, "Addresses to the Freedes or People of America," in which he contended for Fredonia as the style of their then infant republic. He was foremost among the founders of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Manufactures and the Useful Arts, and of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, of which he was the first president. He was an aider of De Witt Clinton in his Erie Canal project, and was the orator of the day when that waterway was completed; and he was a friend and

encourager of Robert Fulton, whom he accompanied on the first steamboat trial trip to Albany.

His public life was brilliant and useful. From 1788 to 1790 he was a member of the governmental commission which effected the purchase of the Iroquois Indian tract in Western New York; a member of the State Assembly, 1790-1792, and, again, 1797-1799; a Representative in Congress, 1801-1803, and, again, 1810-1813, and a United States Senator 1804-1810. His abilities and public services found recognition by Columbia College, which conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1788, and by the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1819. His death occurred September 7, 1831. After his funeral the sexton replied to a stranger, "Sir, a New York doctor, who knew everything on earth or under it or in the depths of the ocean!"

Dr. Edward Miller was born in Dover, Delaware, 1760. He began his professional education under the tutorship of Dr. Charles Ridgely, in his native town. He served in the army and navy as surgeon's mate, and completed his professional education in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1789. He was a skillful and conscientious practitioner, and enjoyed the confidence of his professional associates and the general public in an unusual degree. He was liberally educated, and his personal attributes were feelingly epitomized by Dr. Mitchell, his warm personal friend and ardent admirer, and who was his associate in the editorial conduct of the "Medical Repository," who said of him that "his head was a treasury of information and his heart a mine of benevolence." The "Repository" was a quarterly, which existed until 1824; for seven years it had the medical field entirely to itself, and until the Philadelphia "Medical Museum" appeared, in 1804, edited by Dr. J. Redman Cox. Dr. Miller afforded most valuable aid to the establishment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, joining with Dr. Romaine in extending his credit for the procurement of the funds needed. Dr. Miller was visiting physician and clinical lecturer in the New York Hospital. His useful life came to a close all too early, March 17, 1812, aged fifty-one years, and in the fifth year of his connection with the college which he had aided in founding.

Dr. David Hosack was one of the most notably useful and interesting characters of his day, and enjoyed distinction as the most famous of his profession in New York. He was born in the city named, August 31, 1769, son of Alexander Hosack, a Scotch officer of artillery, who distinguished himself at the capture of Louisburg. His preliminary education was acquired in his native city and in Newark, New Jersey. He subsequently entered



SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, M. D.

Columbia College, and afterwards attended Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1789, when twenty years of age. Meantime he had begun his medical studies under the preceptorship of Dr. Richard Bayley, and he now continued them under Drs. Romaine, Post and Bard. He then completed a course in the Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he received his diploma in 1791.

At the time of his graduation, it was believed by many that Alexandria, Virginia, was to be soon made the national capital, and he located there and entered upon the practice of his profession. After a year, however, the prospects of this distinction were dissipated, and Dr. Hosack removed his family to New York City and went abroad for two years, devoting his time to advanced medical, anatomical and general studies in the University of Edinburgh (from which he received a medical degree) and under the most accomplished English specialists. On his return voyage he combated an epidemic of typhus fever aboard the ship with such marked success that not a fatality occurred, and from this he derived such prestige as to afford him a firm professional footing in New York City. In 1795 he was appointed Professor of Botany in Columbia College. In the following year he was called to the chair of *Materia Medica* in the Medical School of the same institution, to succeed Dr. William Pitt Smith, and he occupied both positions until 1811, when he resigned. In 1807 he became a member of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but he relinquished his chair at the close of the year to identify himself with the rival medical school. He subsequently returned to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and he was primarily instrumental in leading his recent professional associates into the new combined faculty organization, in which he took the chair of Theory and Practice of Physic, and, at a later date, that of Obstetrics and of Diseases of Women and Children. In 1826 he retired, and, with others, organized the Rutgers Medical School. He was at times physician to the New York Hospital and to the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane. From 1810 to 1815 he was associated with his personal friend and sometime pupil, Dr. John W. Francis, in the work of editing the "Medical and Philosophical Monthly."

Dr. Hosack was highly accomplished in his profession, and was recognized as one of the most progressive in its ranks. He had given early evidence of his professional talent, and he was thoroughly unselfish in imparting his knowledge to his compeers as well as to his students, and placed much of the fruit of his investigation and observation in preservable form. One of his first publications (in 1807) was his lecture on "Surgery of the Ancients," delivered at the initial session of the College of Physicians and



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Surgeons. Others of his publications were "Essays on Various Subjects of Medical Science," "A System of Practical Nosology," "Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine," and "The Laws of Contagion." He was a recognized authority upon the latter topic, with special reference to yellow fever, and his work received signal appreciation, being republished by the Royal Society of London. He was a pioneer in a well nigh untrodden field, that of pathology, antagonizing nearly all the generally accepted doctrines of the practitioners of the time. As he asserted in a published address, "Hoffman gave his whole attention to the nervous system, as also Cullen, who attempted to explain all the phenomena of disease by the same cause; he overlooked the fluids entirely, except in diabetes, typhus and scorbutus. Before the time of Hoffman all was humoral pathology. Darwin resolved all by the absorbent and nervous systems; Sydenham and Boerhave by the fluids. I attend to the whole circle—to the nerves, fluids and solids; in fine, to every part of the system, for every part may become the seat of disease." He was an innovator in the treatment of scarlatina, tetanus, croup and fever, and he was among the first in America to make use of the stethoscope. He was rarely skillful in surgery; he preceded all American surgeons in the successful tying of the femoral artery at the upper third of the thigh, originated the treatment of hydrocele by injection, and was among the first to check hemorrhage following an operation by exposure of the wound to the air. He was a quick follower after Jenner in the adoption of vaccination, and his practice and utterances went far toward establishing the remedy in the estimation of the profession, and, eventually, in the confidence of the people. He possessed all the attributes which mark the attractive and impressive teacher. The annalists of his time relate that his students awaited the lecture hour with keen anticipation, and that "his sonorous voice and earnest manner, and the changing expression of his face, his gestures and utterance," held the attention of his hearers, affording them what was an instructive entertainment rather than a didactic lecture, while, at the same time, no iota of instruction was withheld nor any feature thereof belittled by improper levity or want of dignity.

Given to the general fields of science and literature, Dr. Hosack was a leader among the advanced thinkers of his day. He was one of the founders and most active members of the New York Historical Society, of which he was for several years president, and he was also prominently identified with the Literary, Philosophical and the Horticultural Societies. His interest in botany was a passion. While a student in England, he had for instructors the accomplished botanists, James Dickson and William Curtis, and in his early professional life he devoted a large part of his time to class

and private instruction in botanical science. His love for this pursuit was constant and fervent, as witness his Botanical Garden enterprise, to which reference has been made elsewhere in these pages. But he performed a real service for American science when (in 1794) he brought with him from Europe the first collection of minerals introduced into the country, and a duplicate of the Linnaean Herbarium, which is yet carefully preserved in the Museum of the Lyceum of Natural History in New York. He was a genuine humanitarian, and he pre-dated Elbridge T. Gerry and Henry Bergh in his reprobation of the ill-treatment of children and animals, and in efforts for their protection. The Royal Society of London and Edinburgh conferred upon him a Fellowship, and he received from Union College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Hosack maintained an elegant home, and held weekly receptions after the ideals of the French salon. His guests were the most cultivated and fashionable people of the growing metropolis, comprising the men of science and of affairs, the most accomplished matrons and the most charming belles. Here frequently came two historic characters who were warmly attached to him, Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, and he attended him first named to his tragical ending on the duelling ground at Weehawken, New Jersey.

Dr. Hosack was twice married; first to Elizabeth Warner, of Princeton, New Jersey, and second to the widow of Henry A. Costar, of New York. He died in New York City, December 22, 1835, at the age of sixty-six years. In 1897 a writer in a metropolitan journal proposed the erection of a statue to Dr. Hosack, to be erected in Bronx Park, on the tract occupied by the Botanical Society, but the well projected scheme has not yet been carried into effect. Less worthy characters have been perpetuated in bronze, and it is to be hoped that some day the figure of Dr. Hosack may be set up to awaken inquiry and further perpetuate the name of one who was highly useful in his day and generation.

The portrait of Dr. Hosack which appears in this work is reproduced from an old steel plate after a painting by Thomas Sully, a famous painter of his day. Among his best known works were a full length portrait of Queen Victoria, painted from life while he was visiting in England in 1838; the historic painting, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and portraits of Thomas Jefferson, Commodore Decatur, George Frederick Cooke, Charles Kemble, Frances Anne Kemble, Rembrandt Peale, Lafayette, Charles Carroll, Andrew Jackson and Dr. Benjamin Rush. Thomas Sully was a native of England, born June 8, 1783. When nine years old he was taken to Charleston, South Carolina. His first instructor in art was his brother-in-

law, M. Belzons, a French miniature painter, and in 1799 he joined his brother Lawrence, a miniature painter in Richmond, Virginia, and he painted there and in Norfolk until the death of Lawrence, in 1804. In 1806 he moved to New York, where he lived until 1808, except while residing in Boston, where he was under the instruction of Gilbert Stuart. In 1810 he settled in Philadelphia.

Dr. Archibald Bruce was one of the youngest Faculty members. He was born in New York City, in 1777, son of William Bruce, who was Chief of the Medical Department of the British Army in New York, was graduated from Columbia College, and received his medical degree in Edinburgh in 1800. He was an enthusiastic mineralogist, and he spent much time in Europe, where he collected a fine cabinet of specimens which he brought with him to New York. Soon after his return he began the publication of the first purely scientific journal in America, the "American Journal of Mineralogy," which was the immediate predecessor of Professor Silliman's better known "American Journal of Science," which, after his death (in 1818) paid him a well deserved tribute, testifying to him as one whose ruling passion was love of science, and particularly of mineralogy, upon which subject he was "a focus of information." He was not less devoted to his profession, and, with his former preceptor, Dr. Romayne, he was active in the establishment of the incorporated medical societies in the County and State of New York.

Dr. Benjamin De Witt (1774-1819) was a medical graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1797. He was established in practice in New York City in 1807, and occupied the dwelling in Robinson street which was brought into use for college purposes. In addition to teaching the Institutes of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he also delivered lectures on Chemistry (in 1807) while Dr. Mitchell was absent at Washington City as a member of the United States Senate. In 1808 Dr. Mitchell took the department of Natural History, and Dr. DeWitt succeeded him as Professor of Chemistry. Dr. DeWitt was afterwards Vice President of the College and one of the Censors of the State Medical Society. To his exertions the College owed in part the grant made by the New York legislature. From 1809 to 1811 he was one of the editors of the "Medical and Philosophical Journal and Review," to which he also contributed valuable papers over his own signature. In 1815 he became Health Officer of the Port of New York, and he occupied that position until his death, September 11, 1819, from yellow fever.

Dr. William J. Macneven, the first addition to the original Faculty, was an Irishman by birth. He studied medicine in the University of Vienna,

from which he was graduated in 1783. He returned to Ireland and entered upon practice in Dublin. He became a leader among the "United Irishmen," a society inimical to the British government, and took an active part in the famous rebellion of 1798. For this he was arrested and imprisoned. In 1802 he was set at liberty, and he went to France, where he remained for two years. He came to America in 1804, with his friend and fellow rebel, Thomas Addis Emmet. He entered upon the practice of his profession in New York City, where he soon won his way to the highest professional and literary circles. He was a man of varied accomplishments, and made various notable contributions to the literature of his day. While practicing in Dublin, and before he became involved in the political disturbances, he made a translation from the German on "The Use and Construction of the Mine Auger," which was published in London, in 1788. After coming to the United States, he published (New York, 1819) "Exposition of the Atomic Theory," and (New York, 1821) "Brandé's Manual of Chemistry, with Notes and Emendations." He was not long identified with the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He became associated with Dr. Benjamin DeWitt, and, at a later day, with Dr. John Augustine Smith, in the editorial conduct of the "Medical and Philosophical Journal and Review," and contributed to its columns many of the most important and finished essays which graced its columns.

A stately shaft in St. Paul's churchyard in New York City commemorates the name, attainments and services of Dr. Macneven. Upon two sides of the upper base are inscribed the record of his birth and death, the one in Latin and the other in Greek. The other panels are inscribed as follows:

ON THE EAST PANEL:

William James Macneven, who in the cause of his native land, sacrificed the bright prospects of his youth and passed years in poverty and exile, till in America he found a country which he loved as truly as he did the land of his birth.

To the service of this country which had received him as a son he devoted his high scientific acquirements with eminent ability.

ON THE NORTH PANEL:

As Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Schools of the city he was one of the first and ablest teachers in America of those discoveries and doctrines which raised Chemistry into a Science and prepared it for future illimitable extension.

His calm deportment and habitual prudence inspired the warmest and most generous affections, shown as well in the relations of private life and in his ardent patriotism alike towards the country of his birth and that of his adoption.

Dr. John Augustine Smith was destined to come to the presidency of the College and is to be written of at greater length hereafter.

The following publications contain ample information concerning the events treated of in this and the preceding chapters, and the principal actors therein:

"Minutes of the Medical Society of the County of New York," 1807, 1809, 1819, 1820, 1825.

"Minutes of the Regents of the University of the State of New York," 1791, *et seq.*

"Observations on the Establishment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York," etc. Hosack, 1811.

"Historical Sketch of the Origin, Progress and Present State of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New York." Hosack, 1813.

"Obituary Notice of Nicholas Romaine, M. D." In "Medical Repository," 1818.

"Reminiscences of Samuel Latham Mitchell, M. D." Francis, 1859.

"Account of the Life and Character of Edward Miller, M. D." In "American Medical and Philosophical Register," 1812.

"Memoir of Archibald Bruce, M. D." In "American Journal of Science," 1818.

"Obituary Notice of Benjamin DeWitt, M. D." In "Medical Repository," 1819.

"Two Hundred Years of Medicine." John Shrady, M. D., in Wilson's "Memorial History of New York."

CHAPTER III.

THE SECOND PERIOD OF THE HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE.

In the year 1811, the same which is memorable for the graduation of its first class, the College of Physicians and Surgeons entered upon a new period of its existence under the presidency of Dr. Samuel Bard, who succeeded Dr. Romaine.

In 1813 was printed the first history of the College. This was a pamphlet entitled "An Historical Sketch of the Origin, Progress and Present State of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New York," and was from the press of C. S. Van Winkle, at No. 122 Water street, New York. No author was named on title page or in the text, but the presumption is that the little volume was written by Dr. David Hosack. It was a pamphlet of fifty-two pages, and contained a narrative sketch of the College from its founding down to the date of the publication, a Syllabus of the several courses of Lectures delivered in the College, and the amended charter of the College as granted in 1812.

According to the author of this work, the first year of the College was successful beyond expectation. "The industry with which the teachers of the New School devoted themselves to their respective collegiate duties was unremitted, and the ability and success with which they fulfilled the important stations assigned to them was such that the legislature, at their next session, in November, 1808, made the liberal appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the benefit of the College. The whole number of students who resorted to the institution the first year was fifty-three." The same unknown author continues:

"The success of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, during the three years of their establishment, exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and gave the fullest evidence of the numerous advantages which the City of New York possesses for a great medical school. Certain misunderstandings, however, having taken place between the president and the professors, the rapid progress of the College in its importance and usefulness received a temporary check, and its brilliant prospects were for a season overcast. From a want of unanimity among the professors, lectures on only some of the branches of medicine were delivered, and the pupils were consequently reduced to almost one-third the former number."

In this dilemma, the Regents of University, fearing that such discussions would materially retard the advancement of the institution, "with the same laudable zeal for the promotion of medical science with which they had originally organized the establishment, immediately adopted measures for ascertaining the cause of the mischief and for the removal of every impediment to its prosperity."

To these ends, the Regents appointed a committee consisting of Chief Justice Kent, Judge Spencer and Judge Smith, to inquire into the nature of the controversy. In due time (on April 1, 1811) the committee made a report in which it adverted to the unfortunate misunderstandings which had taken place between several of the professors of the institution, "which have already materially impeded its operations," and asserted that "unless something effectual be done by the Regents, it will become degraded in the estimation of the public, and its usefulness will be inevitably destroyed." The committee forbore to trace and bring to light the conduct of individuals, being convinced that this would be both useless and invidious, and addressed itself to the consideration of propositions for remodeling the institution, with a view to rendering its operation more simple, and of introducing into it several of the Professors of the Medical School in Columbia College, and other eminent and distinguished men, in order to extinguish the feuds existing among the Professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and to eventually accomplish the union of the two schools. The latter object was pronounced to be of the first importance, as assuring the assembling in one institution of "a splendid collection of medical and surgical talents" which could not fail to merit and receive the patronage and encouragement of the legislature. The committee continued: "It is unnecessary to attempt to display the important advantage to the State which a well organized Medical School in the City of New York must afford; its hospitals, and the subjects furnished by the State Prison, without the violation of law, present a field for the acquisition of medical and surgical knowledge unrivalled in the United States, and it is only requisite to establish an institution, under the fostering care of the legislature, in which shall be united the best talents, and to secure these advantages to the State."

Under these convictions, the committee reported a supplementary charter of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. An all-important innovation was the vesting the government of the College in a Board of Trustees to be composed of twenty-five members. The president, vice-president, treasurer and professors were made members by virtue of their respective offices, and the board was to be filled, beyond these, by such persons as were designated by the Regents. As a matter of fact, but few appointments under the latter

head were immediately made, and the Board was largely composed of the officers and professors of the institution. The Trustees and Members of the College who were not constituted Trustees by the supplementary charter were to be Fellows, or Members of the College.

Under the new plan of organization, the management of the College was practically committed to a body of men who from every best motive which governs human action—sentiment, pride and self-interest, the latter quality in its highest sense—were beyond all question its most earnest and sagacious friends. They were at once the teaching body and the governing power. Except in rare instances, they were sufficiently numerous to control the body of which they formed a part, and of which they were, usually, an ample working quorum. It is to be presumed that the laymen who were their official colleagues fully appreciated their zeal and intelligence in lines where they themselves were novices, and that the action of the professional members found sincere acquiescence.

On the same day upon which the supplementary charter was granted (April 1, 1811) the Regents elected the following Faculty by unanimous vote:

Samuel Bard, M. D., President.

Benjamin De Witt, M. D., Vice President.

John Augustine Smith, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Surgery and Physiology.

David Hosack, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

William James McNeven, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D., Professor of Natural History.

John D. Jaques, Treasurer.

John W. Francis, Registrar.

In this early period, also, was brought about the union of the medical teachers in Columbia College with the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. As has been previously seen, the Medical School of the former named institution had practically lapsed. From 1793 to 1813 its graduates had numbered but thirty-five, including only two from 1807 to 1810, and none since the latter year. On the other hand, the College of Physicians and Surgeons had vindicated its right to existence and demonstrated its usefulness. It had a certain prestige, a certain aggressive momentum, and, when the union of the faculties of the two colleges was broached, the project was speedily consummated by mutual consent, and the medical lectures in Columbia College were discontinued, with the understanding that the Professors in that institution should be received into the Faculty of the absorb-

ing body. In 1814 the Regents of the University gave their formal approval to the plan of union, and the following was announced as

THE FACULTY IN 1814.

Samuel Bard, M. D., President.

Benjamin DeWitt, M. D., Vice-President and Professor of Natural Philosophy.

William J. Macneven, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D., Professor of Natural History and Botany.

John Augustine Smith, M. D., { Joint Professors of Anatomy, Physi-
Wright Post, M. D., { ology and Surgery.

David Hosack, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

William Hammersley, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

John C. Osborn, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

James S. Stringham, M. D., Professor of Legal Medicine.

Valentine Mott, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

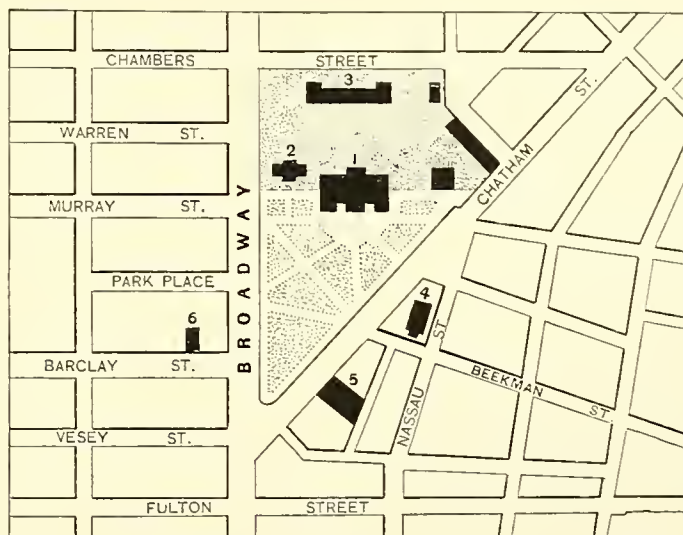
John W. Francis, M. D., Registrar, and Professor of Materia Medica.

In this reorganization the College of Physicians and Surgeons was represented by five members—Drs. De Witt, Macneven, Mitchell, and Smith, of the old Faculty, and Dr. Francis, who was one of its graduates, in 1811. Perhaps to this number should be added another, Dr. Hosack, who had been a Faculty member in 1807, but who had declined further service at the end of that year, and had become identified with the Columbia College Medical School, whose Professors were brought into the combined Faculty mainly through his instrumentality. The Medical School of Columbia College had six representatives—Drs. Bard, Post, Hammersley, Osborn, Stringham and Mott.

The new members thus received into the Faculty were at once appointed to membership in the Board of Trustees. All engaged heartily in the labor of placing the College upon a firmer foundation and of extending its field of usefulness, and under their administration the first suitable home and equipment were provided for the institution.

In January, 1813, a committee of the College officers reported to the Regents that the building then occupied (on Pearl street, formerly Magazine street) was small, insecure and "ineligibly situated." The views of the committee were concurred in by the Regents, and the property was sold. With the funds thus procured, purchase was made of the lot and building at No. 3 Barclay street, on the north side, near Broadway. The lot had a front-

age of twenty-five feet and a depth of seventy-five feet. The building, which had originally been a warehouse, was of brick, twenty-five feet by thirty-eight feet. This was carried up to a height of three stories, and was made imposingly ornamental for its day. The front was crowned with a panel and bracket balustrade, and the roof supported a large cupola surmounted by a statue of Apollo. The interior was refitted to contain two lecture rooms and necessary minor apartments. This renovated building was ready for occupation at the beginning of the seventh collegiate year, on the first Monday in November, 1813.



THE CITY HALL PARK AND VICINITY

in the early part of the century; from an engraved Map of the City of New York, by Thos. H. Poppleton, city surveyor, 1817. In the Whitney collection of engravings. Columbia College Library.

1, City Hall; 2, Bridewell; 3, Old Almshouse; 4, Brick Presbyterian Church; 5, Park Theatre; 6, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

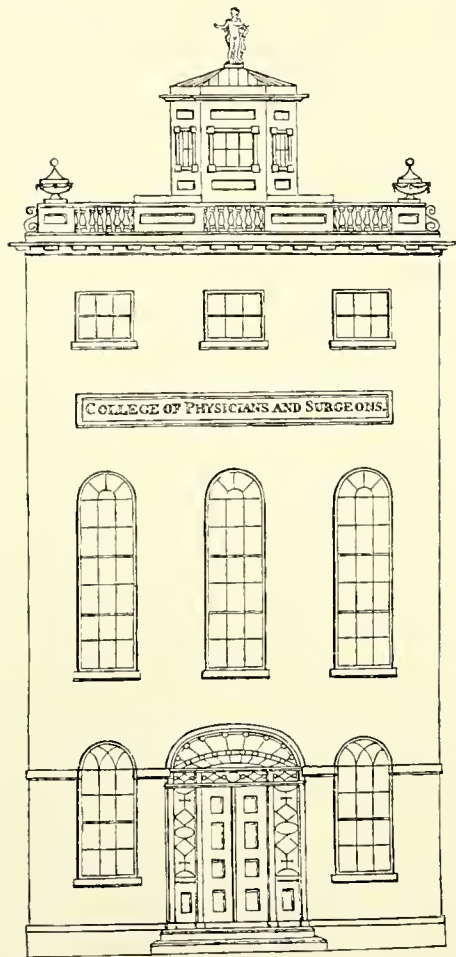
Dr. John C. Peters, in a memorial address, said of Dr. Middleton Goldsmith that when he (Dr. Goldsmith) first sat upon a bench in the College, after the union of its Faculty with that of the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, it was the only medical school in New York, and had less than seventy students, while Philadelphia had four medical colleges, and more than ten times as many matriculants.

Four years later (in 1817) larger accommodations had become urgently necessary, and the building was doubled in size by the erection of a western extension, making a frontage of fifty feet on Barclay street. In the work of addition and renovation, if we may trust an engraving made in 1828,

the ornamental features (the cupola and mythological hero of old) disappeared, and the building was left extremely plain. It was, however, of ample size and well adapted for its uses, containing a chemical lecture room on the first floor, a general lecture room or hall on the second floor, and an anatomical amphitheatre on the third floor. The building, in this form, was the

abode of the College for a full score of years, and until the removal to Crosby street, in 1837.

Shortly after obtaining and renovating the Barclay street property, the College trustees purchased an unexpired lease-right to a piece of land in the rear of their premises, and extending through to Park place. Some significant transactions followed soon afterward. In the year in which the College improvements were made (October, 1817) the Trustees declared in resolutions that it was "of the greatest importance to the safety and convenience of this school to possess the said lot." The purchase was accordingly made, whereupon it was decided to erect upon the lot "a building to answer the purpose of a stable," and a committee was appointed to see to its erection. It would be entirely presumable, thinking only of the record above cited, to conclude that the stable uses looked to the procurement of material for the dissecting table, but, should any doubt of this exist, it would probably disappear when we read on another page of the records that the purchase was made with funds advanced by Dr. Post, who was Professor of Anatomy at that time.



THE COLLEGE BUILDING, NO. 3 BARCLAY STREET, 1813-1817.

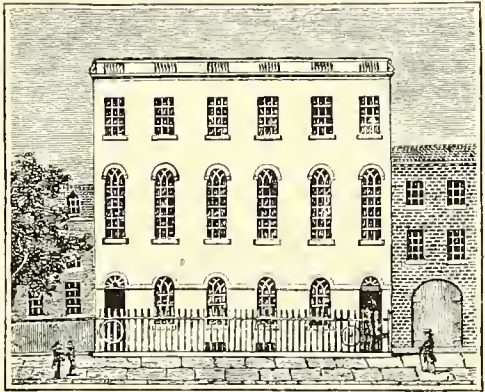
From an engraving in the American Medical and Philosophical Register 1814.

The College was now provided with all that was immediately needed for instructional purposes, but its managers were ambitious, and they came into the guardianship of a piece of public property which proved of little util-

ity, and involved them in continual embarrassments and subjected them to no small expense.

Dr. Hosack, a member of the Faculty, and an enthusiast as a botanist, had purchased from the city a tract of some twenty acres, about three miles distant, and the location may now be described as bounded by Fifth and Sixth avenues, and by Forty-seventh and Fifty-first streets, now the vastly valuable leasehold property of Columbia College. This tract Dr. Hosack laid out and planted as a great botanical garden, naming it the Elgin Botanic Garden, after the place of residence of his parents in Scotland. This was a famous spot in its day, as may be seen from the files of the "American Medical and Philosophical Register" (of which Dr. Hosack was editor), in July, 1811, in which it was elaborately described, with an accompanying engraving showing its conservatories, footpaths,

etc. The property soon proved to be too burdensome, and Dr. Hosack sought to dispose of it to the State of New York to be used for purposes of public instruction in botany and materia medica. The County Medical Society approved of his plan, basing its reasons upon the educational advantages held out, with the result that the Legislature passed an act providing for purchase and appropriating the sum of \$74,000 for the purpose. This tract was given into the custody of the Regents of the University, who, being without funds for the maintenance



COLLEGE BUILDING ON BARCLAY STREET
AFTER ITS ENLARGEMENT, 1817-1837.

From a Picture of New York and Strangers' Guide, 1828.

of such a piece of property, placed it in the guardianship of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, upon which they imposed an obligation that it "be by them kept in a state of preservation and in a condition fit for all the medical purposes, free of expense, under the immediate inspection of the Regents resident in the City of New York, and that the said garden be at all times open to the admission of such medical students as may resort thereto for the purpose of acquiring botanical science."

The College authorities were highly pleased with their acquisition, and made its exploiting a feature of their circular in 1811, announcing that "the Botanic Garden having been purchased by the State and placed under the direction of the College, the students of botany will have an opportunity of

visiting it whenever they think proper, and of examining the many rare and valuable plants which it contains." But their gratulations were few and short lived. The students did not share in the enthusiasm of Dr. Hosack for botanical pursuits, nor did they deem studies in that line as particularly necessary to their professional education. To this lack of appreciation were added disappointments of a more material and vital character. The College was unable to defray the constant expense of keeping the grounds and conservatories in repair, and of supporting a custodian and his laborers. The incubus, as it was, was finally removed from the College (in 1816) by an Act of the Legislature providing for the reversion of the property to Columbia College. The view of the Botanic Garden which appears in this work is reproduced from the "*Hortus Elginensis*" of Dr. David Hosack, second edition, printed in 1811 and bearing the imprint of "T. and J. Swords, Printers to the Faculty of Physic of Columbia College."

Beginning with the occupation of the renovated College building on Barclay street, the number of students began to show a steady increase. The class attending the eighth session (1814-15) was 121; in 1815-16 it was 148, and in 1816-17 it was 192. In 1820 the Regents reported the College "in a state of rapid improvement." Its students in that year numbered more than two hundred, and two years later (in 1822) the Regents announced with much satisfaction that it had "an increased number of students from the most distant parts of the United States."

These conditions would seem to afford excellent testimony to the conduct of the College and to the efficiency of its instructors. The eminent Dr. Samuel Bard, the president, enjoyed fame which commended respect throughout the country, and he had a most capable corps of professors at his side.

But there were dissentient elements even at that time, when there was necessity for the utmost harmony and singleness of purpose. The causes lay, in large degree, in that very feature of the College organization which had been adopted in the belief that it would be most conducive to the prosperity of the institution—the large powers conferred upon the officers and professors, who were the governing power as well as the teachers. The revolution (for such it was) began as early as 1819, and was led by the Medical Society of the County of New York. This body cherished the idea that the infant College was the fruit of its loins, that the word which it spake made that flesh. It broadly indicted the Faculty for professional high crimes and misdemeanors. Acknowledging the ability of the Faculty members as practitioners and teachers, it charged that body with conducting College affairs after an autocratic manner. "It had done those things which it ought not to have done and it had left undone those things it ought to have



BOTANIC GARDEN.

done, and there was no health in it." It had made of itself a "learned aristocracy," in entire disregard of the body whence it had sprung and of the interests of the profession at large. It had "become a source of exclusive privileges and immunities," which it exercised only for its own selfish purposes and for the advantage of its chosen beneficiaries whom it clothed with honors and emoluments, while those who did not enjoy its favor were left in outer darkness, their capabilities unrecognized and their achievements unrewarded. The professors had conducted the financial affairs of the College after the manner of him who claimed the world as his oyster. Under the early dispensation, moderate tuition fees had been exacted, but now the lecture fees had been considerably increased, additional fees had been exacted, and, in some instances, one Professor occupied two and even three chairs, and obliged students in one branch to pay for tuition in all the branches which he taught. Again, to the disturbance of the sense of importance cherished by the County Medical Societies, their Presidents had been deprived of their former privilege of each sending to the College one student for gratuitous instruction. The prosecutors of these pleas added to this long presentation the charge that the professional tone of the College had been lowered. There had been a culpable laxity in the examinations, students had been graduated before attaining their majority; in some cases, diplomas had been granted after less than two years' study, and, in others, the medical degree had been conferred where the subject had never attended lectures; announcement had been made in the College circulars that a "satisfactory examination" would be the only requisite for graduation. As a result of all these irregular proceedings, large classes had been drawn to the College, whence they were soon sent out in a state of wretched unpreparedness, an imposition upon the community and a disgrace to the profession to which they assumed to belong.

The County Medical Society prosecuted these complaints with vigor and industry. It brought the matter before the State Medical Society, and a committee of its appointment embodied all the charges epitomized above in a report which was laid before the Regents of the University. This report, in seeking a remedy, petitioned the Regents to effect a reorganization of the College with the provisions that the Professors no longer be permitted to act as trustees; that a new Board of Trustees be formed, to be composed of resident physicians, with the President of the College, the President of the County Medical Society and the President of the State Medical Society; and that vacancies thereafter occurring should be filled by the County Medical Society. The report and petition of the County Medical Society committee was presented to the Regents of the University in 1820. The complain-

ants also appeared in person, with documentary evidence to support their charges, and they presented a petition of many city practitioners who entertained like views with themselves.

The Professors, however, were not to be vanquished without a struggle. They appointed a delegation from their own membership, and were also represented by Mr. Emmet, their legal adviser, who made for them a strong defense. A general denial of all the above charges was entered, and the complaints against the Professors were ascribed to jealousy and envy. In justification of the College management it was urged that the constantly increasing number of students was ample answer to the charge that tuition fees were excessive, and that to reduce the fees of the Professors would lower the standard of teaching ability. Finally, it was asserted, the teachers in the various departments were the most capable judges of the qualifications of the student, and that "neither time of study nor any other technical requirement could supply a criterion equal to that of a professional examination."

The Regents displayed considerable sagacity in disposing of the vexed questions laid before them, and they sought to mollify the feelings of both parties to the quarrel, by soothing and diplomatic language. They quietly passed over many of the items in the complainants' bill of particulars, and expressed regret that feelings of hostility toward the College should be entertained. At the same time they found it to be for the best interests of the College to cure certain defects in its organization, the chiefest being that which was the subject of the petition of the County Medical Society and its aiders—the existence of a governing and teaching body comprising the same individuals. And so it was decided to separate these functions in order, so it was expressed, "that trustees might no longer be liable, merely from their situation as professors, to the suspicion of personal interest in the adoption of regulations." The Professors, however, were not immediately deprived of their authority. Those who were then members of the Board of Trustees were retained in their office, but it was provided that, upon the death, resignation or removal from office of any Professor, in no case should his successor in teaching be eligible to the office of trustee. It was also provided that the President and Vice-President of the College should be, during their occupancy of such offices, trustees *ex-officiis*, thus affording the Professors representation upon the Board of Trustees, but without controlling power. The Regents also appointed to vacancies upon the Board a number of resident physicians, the majority of whom were members of the County Medical Society or were in sympathy with that body in this crusade. Another vexed question was also disposed of—the Regents prescribed that

a candidate for the medical degree should have studied for three years under a respectable practitioner, and have attended a full course of lectures at not less than two winter sessions.

This well advised disposition of a vexatious difference did not, however, produce that harmony which had been hoped for. The Professors, now reduced to a minority of the Board of Trustees, were ill at ease in presence of a majority which had effected their humiliation, while the latter were convinced that the reforms which they sought had, in large degree, failed. Differences grew into large proportions, and, becoming matters of public notoriety, divided the friends of medical education into two hostile camps. The Regents were again appealed to, and made every effort to adjust the existing differences. In 1825 a committee of their appointment visited the College with authorization to fully investigate the matters in controversy.

"The report of a Committee of the Regents of the University appointed to visit the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York," is the title of a time-faded pamphlet preserved in the archives of Columbia University. The committee consisted of Lieutenant-Governor Tallmadge, Mr. Van Renssalaer and Mr. Marcy, and they were instructed to visit the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, "to the end that the matters in controversy between the trustees and the professors thereof, and the affairs of said College severally, may be more fully investigated, and that the said committee report thereon to the Regents with all convenient speed." This committee was appointed April 25, 1825, and their report was made on January 12, 1826.

The committee acted with a degree of intelligence and fidelity which merited better results. They met both trustees and professors, devoting a week to their task, and embodying their findings in a voluminous report. They ascribed to both parties to the difficulty "an openness of communication and an integrity of manner which gave assurance of the fairness of motives of each, and that their conclusions, maintained oftentimes with vehement warmth, were urged from a conscientious belief in their correctness and that they were essential to the welfare and advancement of the college." They also found the professors innocent of any serious fault; that there was no evidence of partiality or oppression in the examinations of candidates for graduation, and that there was no suspicion of misapplication of college funds. They concluded, however, that the differences had wrought destruction of that union of sentiment and concert of action which should exist between the professors and the trustees, ascribed these unfortunate conditions to the existence of professional rivalries, and recommended that

the Board of Trustees should be so constituted as to no longer wholly consist of medical practitioners.

The regents approved the recommendation, and enacted that all present or future vacancies in the Board should be filled by persons out of the medical profession, until the number of such persons should constitute at least thirteen of the Board. This provision remaining undisturbed since January, 1826, answered every intended purpose. It appealed to the professional pride of the students by the deference paid to their teachers while it recognized the unselfishness of the laity in directing their efforts at arbitration to the satisfaction of all contestants.

These salutary provisions were not, however, immediately fruitful. At the time when the Regents provided for the reorganization of the Board of Trustees the Faculty had been reduced by death, resignation or removal to the number of six. They were by no means in sympathy with the reorganization methods of the Regents, having been overruled in their insistence that the old Board of Trustees should be summarily dismissed and their places filled with non-medical men. Failing to convince the Regents, they endeavored to accomplish their purpose through an appeal to the Legislature, and, this ending in their failure, they resigned in a body, April 11, 1826. The following is the language of their communication to the Regents:

"We, the undersigned Professors and Officers of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, in correspondence with the views by which we were influenced in our communication of yesterday, made to your honorable body, and reflecting moreover on the peculiar government of the college, an anomaly in medical schools, are fully persuaded that we best consult our self-respect by withdrawing altogether from the institution. We, therefore, hereby tender our resignations of the professorships and offices we respectively hold therein; and we take this opportunity of renewing our grateful acknowledgments for the various and distinguished marks of confidence the Regents have seen fit, from time to time, to place in us."

The above was signed by David Hosack, M. D., Vice-President, and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine; Wm. James Macneven, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Botany; Valentine Mott, M. D., Professor of Surgery; John W. Francis, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, and Registrar of the College. Dr. Post, it is to be said, had previously withdrawn from the faculty.

On April 17 the Regents accepted the resignation of the Professors and Officers of the college, and in their resolution to that effect expressed

their thanks to the said Professors "for the faithful and able manner in which they had filled their respective chairs as instructors and lecturers."

Immediately thereafter a number of the resigning Professors, named above, undertook the organization of a medical school in which they would have opportunity to continue, with freedom from irksome authority, in a calling wherein they had been widely useful and had gained splendid reputation. Accordingly they made overtures to Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, with the result that they organized what was known as the Rutgers Medical College, which they established in a building on Duane street, New York, fitting it up at their own expense. In the Faculty of this rival institution were Dr. Valentine Mott, who was President and Professor of Surgery; Dr. David Hosack, Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine; Dr. William J. Macneven, Professor of Therapeutics and *Materia Medica*; Dr. John W. Francis, Professor of Obstetrics and Forensic Medicine; and Dr. John D. Goodman, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. According to the description contained in a circular issued by the Faculty in 1826, the college edifice was greatly superior in all its appointments to its rival. It was situated on Duane street, near Broadway, and in the immediate vicinity of the New York Hospital. It was erected by the Medical Faculty at their own expense, and "is allowed by all unprejudiced examiners that this building combines with the necessary spaciousness a degree of neatness, convenience and comfort very rarely found in similar establishments." The lecture rooms were three in number. The chemical room was on the lower floor, and the seats were arranged in amphitheatre order. The hall for lectures on the practice of medicine, *materia medica* and obstetrics was on the second floor, and the surgical and anatomical amphitheatre was on the third floor. The saloon of practical anatomy, on the fourth floor, "is unrivalled in this country for its extent and the entire convenience of its arrangement. This apartment is of the length and width of the whole building, and is during the day lighted by a fine skylight and four windows. At night it is brilliantly illuminated by ten large gas-burners, which entirely obviate the necessity of using table lamps. The cistern of water is supplied by means of a forcing pump in the basement; this room is also furnished with every convenience necessary to cleanliness. A furnace of appropriate construction is employed for the daily removal of fragments usually allowed to accumulate in and about anatomical apartments. The use of this furnace and the regular attention paid to the tables removes from the study of practical anatomy all the circumstances usually productive of disgust." The first session of the institution was "honoured by the attendance" of one hundred and fifty-three gentlemen, of which number one hun-

dred and thirty were medical students, twelve were doctors in medicine, and eleven were members of the high school, attending chemical lectures only. The class of practical anatomy numbered fifty-two persons, who were supplied with the material necessary to their studies "at an expense scarcely worthy of remark," being two dollars from each person for every subject consumed by his class. The fees were as follows: Matriculation, \$3; tickets, \$15 each; practical anatomy, \$10; and graduation, \$20.

The Rutgers Medical School was subsequently closed, owing to the manifest illegality of its charter, granted by the State of New Jersey, while its Faculty sat in New York.

The history of this period, in 1827, by James Hardie, A. M., and published in "The Description of the City of New York," throws a vivid light upon this disturbed epoch. The writer says:

The establishment of an institution (1807) to be exclusively devoted to the cultivation and diffusion of medical science, under the patronage of the Regents of the University and its sanction by the Legislature, were circumstances viewed with the greatest satisfaction, and afforded just cause of congratulation to the friends of science throughout the state. That the high expectations which were entertained of the benefits that could flow to the community from its establishment were well founded, the history of the college during the time it has been in operation presents the most conclusive evidence. In November, 1807, the business of the medical college commenced, and the courses of instruction were delivered on all the branches of medicine. The ability and success with which the teachers filled the important stations assigned them was such that the Legislature, at their next session, made the appropriation of \$20,000 for the benefit of the college. In 1810 the rapid progress of the college in its importance and usefulness received a temporary check, and its brilliant prospects were for a while overcast, owing to certain misunderstandings having taken place between the then President (Dr. Romayne) and the Professors. The then Regents of the university, upon receiving authentic information of the dissensions which had thus been created, with the same laudable zeal for the promotion of medical science with which they had originally been induced to organize the establishment, immediately adopted measures for ascertaining the cause of the mischief and for the removal of every obstacle which might retard its prosperity.

After narrating the history of the reorganization of the college, in 1811, and briefly describing the first commencement exercises, in that year, and the consolidation of the two medical schools, the college of Physicians and Surgeons and the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, the author of the volume quoted continues:

An attempt was made about this period to create another medical school in New York, but this effort soon and deservedly failed. Nevertheless, from the year 1813 to 1820 the College of Physicians and Surgeons went on with an annual increase in the number of its pupils and in an augmented career of utility and reputation. In the means of instruction as to chemical apparatus, museums of anatomy and natural history, there was a regular increase. The library contained a valuable collection of the most important works on medicine and the collateral branches of science, collected chiefly by Professor Francis during his residence in Europe, and was still further increased by donations from Drs. Emmet, Hosack, Francis and others. Moreover, its alumni in many instances rendered the institution great credit by the publication of their inaugural exercises for the Doctorate, though at no time does it appear that such publications were obligatory on the students.

It is not deemed necessary here to recount the great advantages which the city of New York holds out for a distinguished school of practical medicine. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York has within the short period of its existence abundantly proved that truth. For several years past it has enumerated above two hundred students at its winter sessions. But truth constrains us to state that these flattering prospects which gave such encouragement to its able professors to persevere in their career of usefulness have been entirely cut off by circumstances which they deemed beyond their control. The college had long felt, at times, the inconvenience arising from a defect in its government, which tolerated medical men at its Board of Trustees. These inconveniences proceeded to so great an extent in 1825 as to call for the aid of the Regents. That enlightened body endeavored, but in vain, to remove the said Trustees. This view of the subject was also taken by Col. Troup, a distinguished member of the Board of Regents, and also by Mr. Spencer, of the Senate of the State, who considered the evils arising from the government of the college in the hands of the Trustees as requiring immediate notice, and that said Trustees should be removed. The evils under which the college groaned were by Mr. Spencer traced to have their existence solely in this anomaly of government. But vested rights were set up, and a measure which would have perpetuated this school of science as one of the ornaments of the state and country was prevented from being carried into effect by the assumption of technicalities and precedents. The Professors, consequently, rather than be involved in the disgrace of connexion with a school which imposed on students restrictions wholly unknown, and that by a body who exercised powers exclusively belonging to another body, determined to resign their several offices and professorships, and the public papers of April last set forth the circumstance. It is, moreover, a fact that so long as the Board of Governors of this school was unencumbered by trustees who were medical prescribers solely, the establishment went on by a regular increase in the number of students and candidates for the honours of the doctorate; while, on the contrary, upon that Board being filled up by medical men, there was a gradual falling off of students and candidates, so that last session the number was diminished more than one-fourth of that of the preceding year.

But notwithstanding this reorganization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the former professors, who filled the chairs in their establishment for so many years, determined to create a new school, which they have placed under a better government. Hence it appears that during the ensuing winter we shall have two rival medical schools in this city, both of which will be engaged in teaching the same branches of education. But it is devoutly to be wished that these unhappy collisions which have so long existed between gentlemen of the same honourable profession may speedily subside, and that they would unite in forming one splendid seminary on a solid foundation, which, while it shall reflect honour on this wealthy and extensive metropolis, may be provided with the adequate means of instructing our youth in *the most important of all sciences, that of preserving health and curing diseases.*

A large portion of the matter above given was taken by the author of the volume cited from the "Notes and illustrations appended, by De Witt Clinton, LL. D., to an "introductory address which was delivered by that eminent man on May 4th, 1814, before the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, of which he was the President, and was printed in a quarto volume from the press of Van Winkle and Wiley, at the corner of Wall and New streets, in the city of New York.

Bringing this digression to a close, and recurring to the proper theme, it is to be said that the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, during the period under review, was composed of men of great capability, and the annals of their lives forms an important part of the institution and of medicine in America.

Dr. Samuel Bard was a native of Philadelphia, born April 1, 1742, a son of Dr. John Bard. He obtained his literary education in King's College, and studied medicine in Edinburgh University, from which he was graduated in 1765. He visited the principal cities of Europe, devoting himself to the acquisition of further professional knowledge, and on his return to America in 1767 entered upon practice in association with his father, whom he succeeded. He became the family physician of Washington, when that great man came to the Presidency. He married his cousin, Mary Bard. He was the principal factor in the founding of the Medical School of King's College, in which he became Professor of the Practice of Medicine and subsequently Dean of the Faculty. He aided in the building of a hospital in 1769. In 1798 he relinquished his practice and retired to his elegant country home at Hyde Park, on the Hudson River, to indulge a refined ease, and devote his leisure to the care of his estate and to scientific and literary pursuits. It was during this period that he wrote numerous essays upon medical and kindred topics, works which were notable additions to the professional lit-

erature of his day. He, however, visited New York City and afforded his services to the people at various times during the repeated cholera visitations between 1794 and 1805.

Dr. Bard was sixty-nine years of age when he was called to the Presidency of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He did not assume the active duties of a teacher, and his labors were limited to the delivery of occasional addresses to the students and presiding at the annual commencement exercises. His name, however, afforded high prestige to the institution, and he bore himself with such dignity and sincerity as to adorn his position and exert a most salutary influence. He may be regarded, for his time, as a busy practitioner, and as a recognized authority. Even to the present time, his is a much respected name in the annals of the college.

Dr. Bard received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Princeton College in 1815. His death occurred at Hyde Park, from pleurisy, May 24, 1821.

His contemporaries, who accorded to him the undisputed headship of his profession, ascribed his great success not to any marked endowment or special gift, but to the general excellence of his mental and moral faculties. He was equally well regarded for his technical skill, his urbanity and considerateness in consultation, and his unaffected conscientiousness toward his patients. Practical and unimaginative in his mental processes, he was simple and natural in presenting a subject before his students, and his meaning was never obscured by extraneous matter or forced effort in declamation. Of great amiability of character, he avoided acrimonious disputes in which many of his associates became involved, and he retained to the last the warm regard of all, including some whose personal views and interests were at variance with his own.

It is proper to here quote the actions of the Governors of the New York Hospital, June 5, 1821, with reference to the death of Dr. Bard:

"The Governors receive, with unfeigned regret, the account of the decease of their late fellow-member of this Corporation, Dr. Samuel Bard.

"It is due to the memory of that eminent physician and philanthropist to state that, by means of his benevolent exertions, in the year 1769, setting forth in a public discourse the benefits to be derived from the establishment of an hospital in the city, the present institution was originally founded. That for a number of years, amidst the arduous avocations of an extensive private practice, he performed, with unceasing fidelity and punctuality, the duties of a physician to this establishment, and was the means, under Providence, of extending its usefulness and of elevating its character, not only as an asylum for the sick poor, but as an important means of promoting medical education in that city. The signal services rendered by Dr. Bard to this



SAMUEL BARD, M. D., LL. D.

community in general, and to this institution in particular; the virtuous and religious character for which he was uniformly distinguished; the zealous devotion to the interests of humanity which he ever manifested as a citizen, as well as in discharge of the duties of his profession; render it, in a peculiar manner, becoming this Board to express their high sense of his great worth, his professional merit and services, and the benefits he has conferred upon his native city and country."

Dr. Wright Post, who succeeded to the Presidency in 1821, was then fifty-six years of age. He was born in North Hempstead, Long Island, New York, February 19, 1766, and was educated at home by a private tutor.



WRIGHT POST, M. D.

He was advanced far beyond his years, and when only fifteen years old began a course of medical reading under the preceptorship of Dr. Richard Bayley, then chief of staff of the New York Hospital. After four years' diligent study he went to London, England, and resided with Dr. Sheldon, a distinguished surgeon and teacher of anatomy, attending lectures and assisting in hospital work. In 1787 he delivered his first course of lectures on anatomy, in a spare room in the New York Hospital, but his work was interrupted by a mob which made a furious attack on various places where dissection was performed. In 1790 he formed a partnership with Dr. Bayley, whose daughter he had married. In 1792 Dr. Post was appointed to the newly founded chair of Surgery in the Medical School of Columbia College. He had meantime again revisited Europe, and studied under the celebrated

Dr. Cruickshank of London. On his return he brought with him what was for a half century the largest anatomical cabinet in America. In 1793 Dr. Post was transferred to the chair of Anatomy, which he occupied until 1813, when he became identified with the College of Physicians and Surgeons and became Joint Professor (with Dr. Smith) of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery. During a period of thirty-five years he was visiting surgeon to the New York Hospital. He was an active officer of the New York County Medical Society, a charter member of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and a member of the New York Historical Society. In 1814 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of the State of New York.

Dr. Valentine Mott held Dr. Post in the highest estimation as an original and phenomenally successful operator. He said: "Long before Sir Astley Cooper proved the safety of tying the carotid artery for aneurism, we have heard Dr. Post assert in his lectures that not only might one be tied for aneurism, but that both might be interrupted by ligature, and the patient recover. He operated twice on Sir Astley's plan, and saved both patients." Dr. Mott also asserted that Dr. Post "was entitled to credit for employing opiates in large doses in inflammatory disorders long before Dr. Armstrong published his treatise on fevers." Dr. Post was the first in America to perform the operation for false aneurism of the femoral artery, and performed the second recorded operation of tying the external iliac artery for inguinal aneurism. Dr. Dorsey, of Philadelphia, had performed the first of the last mentioned operations, but that by Dr. Post was by far the most successful. The most conspicuous of Dr. Post's operations was the tying of the subclavian artery above the clavicle, on the scapular side of the scaleni muscles, for a brachial aneurism situated so high as to make it expedient to tie this artery, and his was the first successful attempt, where Cooper, Abernethy and Ramsden had failed.

Dr. John Wakefield Francis was highly useful in his twofold position of Registrar and Professor of Materia Medica. He was a native of New York City, born November 17, 1789, the son of German parents who came to the United States soon after the Revolutionary war. He was apprentice to a printer for a time, but, inclining to a professional career, he pursued a course of study with such diligence that he was enabled to enter the junior class of Columbia College at so early an age that he was graduated in 1809, when twenty years old. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Hosack, and subsequently became a member of the first class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated at the first commencement in 1811. For a time he was associated in practice with his former preceptor, Dr. Hosack, with whom he had contracted a warm friendship, and for four years the two were co-editors of the "American Medical and Philosophical Register." In 1813 he became a member of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1816 he visited Europe, and during his absence studied under the famous Abernethy, and made the acquaintance of many eminent practitioners and noted literateurs. Upon his return he resumed his connection with the college, and shortly afterward was appointed to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, and, still later, to that of Obstetrics. In 1826, when the entire Faculty resigned, Dr. Francis and others organized the Rutgers Medical School, in which he occupied the chairs of Obstetrics and Forensic Medicine for four

years, and until the institution was closed, after which time he devoted himself to personal practice and to literary work. He was one of the founders and the first President of the New York Academy of Medicine, President of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital from its organization, and he was a member of various medical and scientific associations in Europe, as well as in the United States. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Trinity College in 1850, and from Columbia College in 1860. He was act-



JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D.

ively interested in the New York Historical Society, the New York Lyceum of Natural History, the Woman's Hospital, the State Inebriate Asylum and the Typographical Society.

Dr. Francis was an industrious writer, and his contributions to the medical journal with which he was connected were of real value. Among his published works were: "The Use of Mercury," "Cases of Morbid Anatomy," "Febrile Contagion," "Notice of Thomas Eddy," "Denman's Prac-

tice of Midwifery, with Notes," "Letters on Cholera Asphyxia of 1832," "Observations on the Mineral Waters of Avon," and "The Anatomy of Drunkenness." His penchant for general literature, it has been observed, led him into many discursive utterances and quaint conceits. A notable example is found in his "Old New York, or Reminiscences of the Past Sixty Years," a volume replete with interesting description of persons and events. This was published by the New York Historical Society in 1857, was expanded in a new edition in the following year, and in 1865 was reprinted, with a memoir by H. T. Tuckerman. Dr. Francis died February 8, 1861.

Both sons of Dr. Francis, Valentine Mott Francis and Samuel Ward Francis, became physicians of acknowledged ability.

Dr. Valentine Mott was admittedly the most distinguished surgeon of his day. He was a native of the State of New York, born at Glen Cove, Long Island, August 20, 1785, son of Dr. Henry Mott, a physician of New York. He was of English ancestry and the American branch of his family was planted on Long Island in 1660 by a Mott who was a Quaker. Valentine Mott was educated in a seminary at Newtown, Long Island. He began his medical studies under Dr. Valentine Seaman, a relative, and he afterwards attended the Medical School of Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1806, at the age of twenty-one. He then went to England and studied under the eminent Sir Astley Cooper, in London, and had opportunity for hospital and dissecting room observations in presence of others of the most capable practitioners of the day. These advantages were supplemented by a course in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

In 1809 Dr. Mott entered upon practice in New York City, and his great abilities were soon recognized and brought him high fame. Occupied with a large personal practice, he also turned his attention to instructional work, which engaged his effort, with little interruption, throughout his life, and for many years he was the most sought and highly regarded of all surgical instructors in the United States. In 1810 he formed a private class in surgery, and the following year he was called to the Professorship of Surgery in the Medical School of Columbia College. In 1813 he relinquished that position, and with some of his Faculty associates became identified with the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In that institution he was then, at the age of twenty-nine years, elected to the chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery. In 1831, after a brief season in which he was disassociated from the college, he returned to occupy a chair created for him, that of Operative Surgery and Surgical and Pathological Anatomy, and, at the solicitation of the Faculty, he also taught clinical surgery in the New York Hospital, with Dr. Alexander H. Stevens. Four years after his ap-

pointment, his close attention to his profession had so worn upon his health that he went abroad for rest. His return was long delayed, and in 1837 his chair was abolished. On his return, however, he was appointed Professor Emeritus, in recognition of his great worth and highly useful services.

Besides the New York Hospital, Dr. Mott was connected with St. Vincent's, St. Luke's, the Women's, the Hebrew and Bellevue hospitals. He was connected with numerous professional bodies. Besides serving as President of the New York Academy of Medicine and holding membership in numerous American medical bodies, he was a fellow of the Medical and Chirurgical societies of London and Brussels, of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the Paris Clinical Society, and also of King's and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, the latter being a singularly exclusive institution, having elected but about twenty honorary in the past two centuries. He was also invested with the Turkish order of Medjidieh by the Sultan Abdul Medjid, as a reward for having removed a tumor from the head of that monarch while on a visit to Constantinople. The University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, and that of Doctor of Laws came from the Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1851. In connection with his other duties he was for many years President of the Medical Faculty of the University of the City of New York, and of the New York Inebriate Asylum.

Dr. Mott possessed the highest professional qualifications—undisturbable coolness and self-reliance, iron nerves, phenomenal muscular strength, and wonderfully keen eyesight, and he was able to operate equally well with either hand. He was the pioneer in numerous operations of extreme difficulty which had hitherto been considered impossible, and he frequently repeated such in cases where the after treatment was as important (and considered as dangerous) as the operation. His ligature of the *arteria innominata*, in 1818, was declared to have made "an epoch in the life of the operation, and an era in the history of surgery." His reputation for originality and skill was further enhanced by his splendid successes in the ligature of the primitive iliac, the removal of the entire clavicle, and the resection of the inferior maxilla. During his professional career he performed a prodigious amount of surgical work, his cases surpassing in number and gravity those of any of his contemporaries, and his biographer declared that he performed "a greater number of important and capital operations than any surgeon who ever lived," and that "for more than half a century his reputation was unequalled by that of any of his competitors in America, and scarcely surpassed by that of the most illustrious surgeons in Europe." His cases of limb amputations aggregated the great number of nearly 1,000; he performed one



VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

hundred and sixty-five operations in lithotomy with the loss of but one patient in twenty-seven, and his success in rhinoplastic operations was unparalleled in the annals of American surgery. Until he was nearly eighty years of age, he retained perfect control of his faculties and his accustomed skill in the performance of difficult operations. In the year prior to his death, which occurred April 26, 1865, he was member of a commission of medical experts sent to Annapolis, Maryland, by the national government, to examine into and report upon the condition of federal soldiers just released from confederate prisons.

He was a teacher of rare excellence during a period of nearly a half century, and his pupils, in various medical schools, were numbered by the thousand. He was not a theoretician, but taught facts, and, in principal part, those of his own ascertainment or demonstration. His manner in the class room was quiet and dignified, and his voice was clear and distinct. His regard for the advancement of medical knowledge is seen in his institution of three prize medals (in 1856) for the best dissections and clinical reports in the University of the City of New York. He made by far the largest museum of anatomical specimens, normal and morbid, ever gathered together in the country, representing the results of half a century of careful personal work and collection, and of which a comprehensive illustrated catalogue was made in 1858. It is pitiful to add that this magnificent museum was destroyed in 1866 by the burning of the University Medical College.

Unfortunately, Dr. Mott left little well digested professional memorabilia. The greater portion of his writings are contained in reports of cases scattered through the periodical press of his day. Much of this matter has presumably disappeared, and what remains is only accessible in a few mammoth libraries. In 1818 he, with Dr. John Watts and Dr. Alexander H. Stevens, founded the "New York Medical and Surgical Register," modeled somewhat after the "Dublin Hospital Reports," but this meritorious periodical perished at the end of its first year. In 1842 he published his "Travels in Europe and the East," a volume of four hundred pages. In 1842-44 he superintended the translation by Dr. P. S. Townsend of Professor Velpeau's "Treatise on Operative Surgery," to which he added several hundred pages of original matter, principally his own previously published cases and reports. In 1856 a second edition was brought out, which contained notes and annotations by Professor George C. Blackman, of Cincinnati. In 1862 he prepared at the request of the United States Sanitary Commission a paper on "The Use of Anaesthetics," for the use of army surgeons, and for the same body, at a later day, "Instructions for First Aid to Wounded Soldiers on the Field of Battle." Among important papers was one on "Pachyder-

matocèle" (a peculiar form of congenital tumor of the skin), contributed to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and his addresses before medical associations were very numerous. He had contemplated the writing of a work descriptive of capital operations and new surgical processes, of which he considered himself as the legitimate originator, but this purpose was never carried into effect. An abstract of his later clinical lectures was published by his sometime pupil, Dr. John W. Francis.

Dr. Mott, on November 7, 1850, delivered an address introductory to a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, under the title "Reminiscences of Medical Teaching and Teachers in New York." This was published by the class, and in the Academy of Medicine, New York City, is a copy containing the autobiographic inscription, "Presented by V. Mott, M. D." The little pamphlet affords vivid pictures of some of the eminent men of his time, as witness his descriptions in the following paragraph:

Dr. Wright Post was a man of about forty years of age, tall, handsome and of fashionable exterior, wearing long whiskers, and powdered hair turned back and tied in a queue. He was "unrivalled as an anatomist, a most beautiful dissector," and a most luminous and perspicuous teacher. His manners were grave and dignified and he seldom smiled. He was a calm observer and eminently practical, and for strict punctuality and courtesy towards his juniors and a scrupulous regard for truth was never exceeded. Dr. Hosack was always plausible, if not profound. He read his lectures, and no man was ever more emphatic, impressive and instructive. His tall and bulky form, his piercing black eye, his sonorous voice and the dignity of his bearing, stamped him as a remarkable man. He was impatient of interruption after his lecture had commenced, and no one ventured to enter his room five minutes after the appointed hour without receiving a severe rebuke. Fixing his fierce eye sternly on the tardy student, he would invite him down lower and lower towards the desk, and then, after an awful pause, advise him to "get his buckwheat cakes a little earlier in the morning." Dr. Miller was of middle stature, very handsome, wore powder, and was singularly neat in his attire. He was a bachelor, and his manners were peculiarly bland, and he was exceedingly affable to all. He was a perfect gentleman, and a man of singularly pure morals. Dr. Samuel Bard was small in stature and hard featured, but exemplary as a man and a Christian. In manners he was austere and dignified. Dr. Mitchell was kind hearted and eccentric. As a lecturer he was entertaining and instructive, but too discursive to be practical, and too good natured, familiar and unconstrained and even grotesque to be dignified. His knowledge was profound and his

lectures (when he adhered to his text) were eminently valuable. He died at an advanced age, "maintaining to the last his scientific oracularity." Dr. Macneven was of short stature, his bearing noble and prepossessing. His costume, to an American eye, was peculiar. He wore knee-breeches and top-boots, the dress of the English gentleman at that period. Dr. Benjamin De Witt was a man of talent, but of indolent habits; easy in his circumstances, and devoted rather to the cultivation of the medical sciences than of that of medicine in particular. Dr. Romayne was a man of much eloquence and talent; wealthy, and indifferent to the active duties of the profession, but eager for its advancement and that of the interests of medical science. In person he was tall and handsome, but extremely fleshy. He lectured extemporaneously, with fluency and effect.

Dr. Mott died April 26, 1865. In 1866 the Commissioners of the Public Charities and Corrections of the City of New York placed a tablet "in grateful remembrance of his valuable and voluntary services during a period of fifteen years as Consulting Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital," in the main hall of that institution, directly opposite to the stone upon which stood Washington when Chancellor Livingston administered to him the oath of office as President of the United States. In Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, and over his grave, is a fine marble bust of the distinguished humanitarian and scientist, from the chisel of the accomplished sculptor, Ward. But perhaps the most eloquent and worthy tribute to the memory of Dr. Mott is the "Mott Memorial Library" founded by his widow. This institution, which was formally opened October 11, 1866, contains the medical books and instruments which belonged to the deceased, his desk, library chairs and clock, and much medical literature subsequently contributed by those who had known him in life.

Dr. Mott, in his early life, clung to the garb of his ancestors, and was known as "the Quaker Doctor." His biographer (Dr. Gross) speaks of him as eminently prepossessing in personal appearance. He was fully six feet in height, entirely erect, with broad shoulders and a fine muscular development. His countenance was frank and open, his forehead high and prominent, his nose aquiline, his chin round and dimpled, his eyes large and of hazel hue, and his hair nearly black, with a slight inclination to brown.

His wife was Louisa Dunsmore Mums, a lady of English descent, to whom he was married in 1819. She was of fine personal appearance, elegant manners and rare intellectual endowments. Of their nine children, two sons embraced the profession of the father. Valentine, after having served as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Sicilian army, died of yellow fever in 1852. Another son, Dr. Alexander Brown Mott, who died in 1889, had a distin-

guished career, both in military and civil life. The archives of the New York Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, have honored him with an exhaustive memoir. Valentine Mott, his grandson and only child of Dr. Alexander B. Mott, is a lineal surviving descendant.

The period covered in the foregoing narrative has been written of under the following titles, which have been the main authorities for these pages:

"Historical Sketch of the State of Medicine in the American Colonies," John B. Beck, 1818.

"History of the College of Physicians and Surgeons," Dalton, 1888.

"Life of Samuel Bard, M. D.," MacVicker, 1822.

"Eulogium on the late Wright Post, M. D.," J. A. Smith, in "New York Medical and Philosophical Journal," 1828.

"Reminiscences of Medical Teachers and Teaching in New York," Mott, 1850.

"Old New York, or Reminiscences of the Past Sixty Years," Francis, 1858.

"Eulogy on the Late John W. Francis, M. D.," Mott, 1861.

"Eulogy on the Late Valentine Mott, M. D.," Post, 1865.

"Early Medicine in New York," Wyckoff.

"Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York," 1876.

CHAPTER I V.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE COLLEGE.—REMOVAL TO CROSBY STREET.

Doubtless the Faculty which seceded from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1826 to form the Rutgers Medical College, were convinced that the institution which they left was by that act left in articulo mortis, and would soon go out of existence entirely. If such was their thought, they were speedily undeceived. In July following their withdrawal (April 11) the Regents of the University met in special session and appointed the following:

FACULTY IN 1826.

John Watts, M. D., President.

John Augustine Smith, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

James F. Dana, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

John B. Beck, M. D., Professor of Botany and Materia Medica.

Alexander H. Stevens, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Edward Delafield, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Joseph M. Smith, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.

Dr. John Watts, the President, was peculiarly well fitted for his station. He was in the prime of life (but forty years of age) and was an accomplished practitioner who had been actively identified with the College from 1820, when he was placed upon the Board of Trustees as one of the representatives of the County Medical Society. He was familiar with every detail of the affairs of the college, and had witnessed or taken part in all the troubled affairs of the institution during its formative period. This knowledge, coupled with his sagacity and even-mindedness, enabled him to afford material aid in bridging over what at first appeared to be an endless interregnum, and in placing the college upon a firm foundation. His services ended only with his death in 1831.

Dr. Watts was a native of New York City, born in 1785. His father, Robert Watts, was a man of deep piety and great excellence of character and life. His mother was Lady Mary Alexander, daughter of William, Earl of

Sterling, known as major-general in the continental army during the Revolutionary war.

John Watts was graduated from Columbia College in 1804, and studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Post, also attending the lectures given by the Medical Faculty of Columbia College. In 1807 he studied in Edinburgh, and in 1808-9 he served as clinical clerk in the infirmary. In the fall of 1809 he was graduated, and then publicly defended his thesis, "*De Morbo Coxario.*" The following year he returned to New York City and entered upon practice. In 1811 he delivered a course of lectures on the Institutes of Medicine, and later, with others, formed a medical school known as the New York Medical Institution, with which he maintained his connection for five successive winters. In 1812, at the opening of the war with Great Britain, he was commissioned surgeon in the army and was stationed at Sackett's Harbor.

Early in his professional career he became a physician to the New York Hospital, and he occupied the position until within about a year of his death. He was also consulting physician to the Lying-in Asylum and to the City Dispensary. In 1820 he became a trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1826, when a reorganization was effected, he was elected President of the Board, a position in which he served until the time of his death, which occurred February 4, 1831, at the age of a little more than forty-five years.

His reputation as a practitioner stood deservedly high, and he enjoyed in high degree the confidence of his professional brethren, by whom he was frequently sought in consultation. He was scrupulously conscientious in examining into every circumstance of a case committed to him, and was remarkable for his humanity and benevolence.

President Watts was particularly fortunate in his Faculty, which was one of the most noteworthy in all the College history. All were men of acknowledged standing in their profession, and some of the number were of commanding ability. Three of the six (Dr. John Augustine Smith, Dr. Alexander H. Stevens and Dr. Edward Delafield) subsequently became Presidents of the College. All entered upon their duties under the inspiration of a high sense of pride and a deep appreciation of the responsibilities which they had assumed. Three, Dr. Smith, Dr. Beck and Dr. Stevens, as graduates of the College, were particularly impressed with like sentiments. All held their places during a long and important period, in course of which the prestige of the College was greatly enhanced and its material conditions were correspondingly improved, in spite of the difficulties which confronted them at their incoming and at various times afterward.

These Faculty members of whom brief mention has been made, and who became Presidents of the College, are to be written of at greater length on after pages of this work. Of another who arrived at the same distinction, Dr. Smith, it need only be mentioned here that he came from the presidency of William and Mary College to again identify himself with the institution which he had aided in founding and in which he was a medical instructor during its first seven years, and to whose interests he now applied himself with fresh enthusiasm and zeal.

Dr. James F. Dana was one of the most capable chemists of the day. Born in Amherst, New Hampshire, September 23, 1793, he was educated at Harvard. While a student he twice won the Boylston prize, first for an essay on "Tests for Arsenic," and for another on "The Composition of Oxymuriatic Acid." After his graduation in 1813 he studied medicine and chemistry under Dr. John Gorham. Developing marked ability in the latter science, he was entrusted with an important mission from the College from which he had so recently graduated, in being sent abroad to purchase apparatus for its chemical laboratory, and during his absence he worked for six months under the accomplished chemist Friedrich Accum, in London. He was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1817, and for two years afterward was engaged in practice in Cambridge. From 1819 to 1821 he was Assistant in Chemistry at Harvard. In the latter year he was appointed the first Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Dartmouth College, and held this position until 1825, when he accepted the appointment of Professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. During the years of his service as a teacher of chemistry, he contributed to "Silliman's Journal" and other scientific periodicals numerous papers upon physical science, and, in collaboration with his brother, Samuel Luther Dana, he published "Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology of Boston and Vicinity," and "An Epitome of Chemical Philosophy."

Dr. Dana died April 14, 1827, the year following his appointment to the chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and he was succeeded by Dr. John Torrey, a scientist of consummate ability.

Dr. Torrey was born in New York City, August 15, 1796, son of William Torrey, who was a captain in the revolutionary army. He received the usual education in the public schools, and was about to engage in mechanical pursuits when Amos Eaton directed his attention to botany, mineralogy and chemistry, and gave him instruction in these branches. In 1815 he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Wright Post, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He entered upon practice, and in 1824 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in

the United States Army. He had little liking for his profession, however, and his love for and accomplishments in science found recognition in his appointment to an acting professorship of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Botany in the West Point Military Academy. In 1827 his assignment terminated, and he became Professor of Chemistry and Botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a position which he occupied until 1855, when he was made Professor Emeritus. Meanwhile and subsequently he occupied many positions where his peculiar talents were most usefully employed. He was Professor of Chemistry in Princeton, 1830-34, and Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Botany in the University of the City of New York, 1832-33. He was appointed United States Assayer in New York, at the opening of the office in 1853, and he occupied the position until his death. In 1856 he was made a trustee of Columbia College. He was President of various scientific societies—the Torrey Botanical Club, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the New York Lyceum of Natural History (now the Academy of Sciences) of which he was the last surviving charter member, and he was one of the original members of the National Academy of Science, to which he was nominated under an Act of Congress. As Botanist of the Geological Survey of the State of New York, he made a report which was then the most elaborate of its kind issued in the United States. He also made voluminous reports upon plant specimens collected by governmental and private expeditions, and he contributed to the scientific press many articles upon the sciences which interested him so deeply. In 1823 Yale College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1845 he received from Yale College the degree of Doctor of Laws. He died March 10, 1873, and his pupil and collaborator, Professor Asa Gray, made him the subject of a biographical memoir which was published in the papers of the National Academy of Science.

The name of Professor Torrey is still held in grateful remembrance by all students of Columbia University through the splendid botanical library and herbarium which he presented to the institution in 1860, when he became a member of the Board of Trustees. In his letter of presentation he said:

“The Library contains six hundred volumes, among which are many rare and costly works, which can now be obtained only with great difficulty: and not a few are scarcely to be purchased, except at long intervals on the breaking up of private botanical libraries.

“The Herbarium embraces the original specimens of the plants described in the Flora of North America by Dr. Gray and myself. It contains

nearly all the botanical collections made by order of the United States and by the Legislatures of the different States, since the year 1818, including those made in Long's, Fremont's, Litgreave's, Emory's, and all the Pacific Rail Road explorations; as well as the very large collections made during the five years occupied in the Mexican Boundary Survey. On nearly all these plants, I have made full reports which have been published by the United States with several hundred engravings. The Herbarium is enriched also with the collections made by the United States expeditions sent to the Isthmus of Panama, and a full set of the plants found by Professor Holton, in his Botanical travels in New Granada.

"The contributions made to my Herbarium by private botanists throughout the United States, and the collections made by myself for the last forty years, amount to many thousand specimens. I have also most of the plants collected in British America from the first voyage of Parry, the voyages of Ross and Sabine, and the two journeys of Franklin, kindly presented by Sir William Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, who, by permission of the Lords of the Admiralty, distributed the duplicates obtained by those eminent explorers. Sir William has also supplied me with numerous plants from his own unrivalled Herbarium. Through the East India Company, I have received a large number of specimens collected by their botanists in India. Most of the eminent botanists in England, Scotland, and the Continent of Europe have made contributions to my Herbarium, and it has also received very many plants from the Museum of Natural History at Paris, the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, and the Imperial Society at Moscow.

"The Herbarium that I have been so many years in bringing together, must necessarily be consulted by all future writers on the Botany of this country, because the Flora of North America, on which, in connection with my friend, Dr. Gray, I have worked for twenty-five years, is the only work that includes the plants of all our States and Territories, as well as of the British possession to the north of us."

Dr. John Brodhead Beck, Professor of Botany and Materia Medica, was a man of great ability, and the best portion of his life, covering a period of a quarter of a century, was given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was born in Schenectady, New York, September 14, 1794, a son of Caleb Beck. His early education was superintended by his uncle, the Rev. Dr. John B. Romeyn, a ripe scholar. He completed his literary training at Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1813. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1817 and entered upon practice in New York City. In 1826 he became Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and he subsequently changed the latter chair for that of Medical Jurisprudence. His connection with the College only terminated with his death, April 9, 1851, although for three years previous he had been incapacitated

for duty during a large portion of the time, the result of a deepseated ailment. From 1838 until the latter date he was also a trustee of Columbia College.

His biographer, Dr. Chandler R. Gilman, referring to him in his own departments, pronounced him "impregnable," and his teaching powers were characterized as phenomenal. He was during a trying period one of the most unswerving friends of the College. He was a man of strong character, and his hatred of fraud, duplicity and false pretense was uncompromising.

Dr. Beck was a discriminating and vigorous writer, and he produced various works which exerted a powerful influence upon the medical practice of his day. His first essay, on "Infanticide," which he read at his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and which was published the same year, was regarded as particularly meritorious. His exhaustive and logical treatment of his subject was afterwards recalled as foreshadowing his early tendency toward medical jurisprudence, in which department his riper knowledge was shown in its fruition in his collaboration with his brother, Dr. Theodore Romeyn Beck, in that monumental work, "Elements of Medical Jurisprudence." In 1822 he was associated with Dr. Gerardus A. Dyckman and Dr. John W. Francis in the founding of the "Medical and Philosophical Journal," and he was for several years the principal editor and contributed much valuable matter to its columns. Various of his noteworthy addresses were published subsequent to their delivery, these including "Higher Departments of Education," "Analysis of the Study of Medicine," and "Means of Professional Eminence," all delivered before the College students between 1829 and 1839, and "A History of American Medicine before the Revolution," being his address before the New York State Medical Society on taking his seat as president, in 1842. In 1849 he published his best known and most important work, "Essays on Infant Therapeutics," which was republished in 1855. In 1851, the year of his death, his lectures on "Materia Medica and Therapeutics" were edited by Dr. Gilman, and the first edition was followed by two others.

Dr. Joseph M. Smith had already attracted attention as a writer and reviewer of medical and kindred topics. In 1855 he was transferred to the chair of *Materia Medica* and Clinical Medicine.

It was during this period (1826-31) that the College passed through the most evil days of its existence. The withdrawal of the old Faculty and the opening of the Rutgers Medical College by the seceders was disastrous for a time. At the first session under the administration of President Watts the number of students was about ninety, not much more than one-third the number in the year preceding, and it was several years before the former standard was again attained.

At the same time, the College became involved in financial difficulties which continued for some years and which taxed the abilities and patience of the directing officers to the utmost. Fortunately for President Watts and his professional colleagues, and for the future of the institution to whose interests they were committed, the Board of Trustees was in large part composed of some of the most sagacious and public-spirited men of their times. A leading spirit in this devoted band was John D. Jacques, who from 1811 to 1838, and without compensation, devoted himself untiringly to his duties as Treasurer, besides affording to his fellows his every aid through personal effort and influence. Others were Dr. Nicoll H. Der- ing, the Registrar, a graduate of the class of 1817; Dr. John Kearney Rodgers, a distinguished surgeon and anatomist, who was visiting surgeon to the New York Hospital and the New York Eye Infirmary; and Dr. Samuel Borrowe and Dr. John C. Cheesman, surgeons, and Dr. William Hammersley and Dr. Francis U. Johnston, physicians, to the New York Hospital. With these distinguished professional men were associated some of the most eminent lawyers and prominent business men of the city—the Hon. Stephen Allen, who was mayor of the city, 1821-23; the Hon. Elisha W. King, the Hon. George W. Bruen, the Hon. James Campbell, James A. Hamilton (a son of Alexander Hamilton), Samuel Boyd and Charles G. Troup. It may be justly said of these men—President, Faculty and Trustees—that they saved the College from disaster which more than once threatened its absolute extinction. It was theirs not only to face a bitter rivalry which assumed a strong phase of personal animosity, but to also so conduct financial affairs as to save the property of the institution from sale to satisfy creditors.

In 1826 the College was practically without means. Its ground and building on Barclay street were its principal possessions. It could but nominally be regarded as the owner, for its indebtedness (principally to the former professors) nearly equalled the estimated value of the property. It was estimated that if all the college property were sold at advantageous market prices, and its debts were liquidated, the assets of the College would not exceed \$4,500, and that this salvage would be lost in the event of a forced sale. Besides, as was reported by a committee, the property was in a condition of deplorable dilapidation, and its furnishings and equipment had been so scattered and damaged that “the College generally presented the appearance of a city sacked and deserted by a ruthless enemy.”

The Faculty and Trustees, during the earlier years of President Watts' administration, resorted to heroic measures to rescue what of property was remaining and to restore that which was lost. The library was re-

plenished out of the personal bookcases of Dr. Stevens and Dr. Delafield with other friends of the College. Still another friend, who had purchased the valuable anatomical collection which had been used in the College restored it to its former place under restrictions which were satisfactory alike to the owner and to the Professors. The Faculty bore its full share in the labors of rehabilitation, assuming tasks outside their assigned field, as in the case of Dr. Delafield, the teacher of Obstetrics, who also gave a special course of lectures on diseases of the eye. The Professors also consented to relinquishment of the graduation fees, which they had formerly divided among themselves, and covered the gross amount into the general College fund. For two years, also, each of the Professors allowed ten per centum of his lecture fees to be applied to the reduction of the College indebtedness. The President, Registrar, Treasurer and Librarian relinquished their fees and perquisites; subscriptions to periodicals were withdrawn; no purchases of books were made, and to the savings thus made was added a small sum derived from the sale of the unexpired lease upon the lot in the rear of the College grounds. Through such close economy the debts were placed in course of extinguishment, and were finally settled in 1830, the year before the death of President Watts.

Dr. John Augustine Smith, who succeeded Dr. Watts in the presidency, was a native of Virginia, born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, August 29, 1782. He graduated from William and Mary College in 1800. He completed his medical studies in London, and was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. After aiding in the founding of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, that institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, presumably the first of its conferring. His after career was conspicuously useful and brilliant. At the organization of the College he was made Adjunct Lecturer on Anatomy; in 1808 he became Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; in 1814 he was Joint Professor (with Dr. Wright Post) of his former branches and also of Physiology. In 1814 he resigned to become the President of William and Mary College, his *alma mater*. He returned to New York to aid in the reorganization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was given his former chair of Anatomy and Physiology. When (in 1831) he succeeded to the presidency, he also lectured on Anatomy and Physiology until these departments were separated, in 1834, but continued to teach Physiology until 1843, when he resigned. He died February 9, 1865.

Dr. Smith was one of the most scholarly men of his day, at once an interesting and instructive lecturer as well as a polished writer, but somewhat given to abstruse theorization. He was well aware of the criticisms which

his mental processes brought upon himself. On one occasion, in a lecture delivered in 1827, having anathematized "medical theorists," and being charged with inconsistency, he goodnaturedly retorted that his friends had suggested that he himself, from his propensity to generalize, had rendered himself liable to censure. He added: "If such be the fact, it only adds one to the long list of those whose precepts are better than their example," and he "sincerely hopes that his brethren will profit by what is right, while, more fortunate than himself, they may eschew what is wrong." Among his published writings were an "Introductory Discourse," read before the New York Medical College, in 1837; "Functions of the Nervous System," 1840; "The Mutations of the Earth," 1846; and "Moral and Physical Science," 1853.

His conduct as Professor and President was dignified and sagacious. He could not avoid, however, becoming involved in some trials and difficulties attending the infant institution with which he was connected. He left the College shortly after he was made Joint Professor with Dr. Wright Post, whom he succeeded when he returned at the time of reorganization in 1826. Notwithstanding the sharp rivalry between the two, Dr. Smith was made the biographer of Dr. Post by the County Medical Society, in 1828, and he paid to his deceased associate a most feeling tribute. With reference to their personal relations he said:

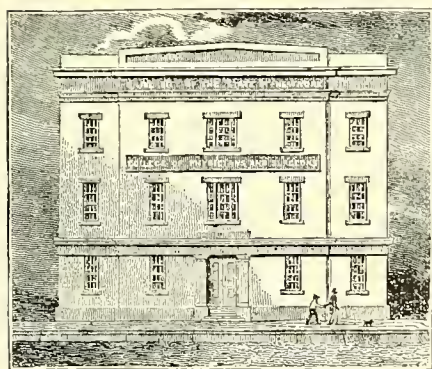
"A good understanding always existed between Dr. Post and myself. At first in opposition, then joint professors, and lastly independent friends; no hostile feeling was at any time manifested with regard to each other, nor did any, I am persuaded, ever exist. And now it has fallen to my lot to hold up, however feebly, to the just admiration of his fellow citizens the only man with whom, in the whole course of my life, I have come into any sort of collision, whose talents and station could for a moment induce me to consider him as a rival."

By 1834, the College attendance had so increased, and there had been so considerable a movement of population to the upper part of the city, that a removal of the institution to a more favorable location became imperative. In the year noted the Board of Trustees discussed a change, and in the following year a committee was appointed to report as to a favorable College site and to procure plans and estimates for a new building. In May of the next year (1835) a purchase was made from the New York High School Society of certain property on the east side of Crosby street, No. 67. The lots had a frontage of seventy-two feet and a depth of one hundred feet, and upon them was a brick three-story building sixty-five feet in width and seventy-five feet in depth. However, on account of an unexpired lease, title could not pass until 1835.

The old building was thoroughly renovated, and was so superior to the former College that it was pronounced to be "imposing in appearance, ample in dimensions and commodious in its arrangements." As if this were not sufficient, it was declared to be "unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the Union." The ground floor contained the chemical lecture room with a seating capacity of three hundred, and laboratory and apparatus rooms. On the second floor was what was known as "The College Hall," used for general lectures, commencement exercises and other large gatherings, a Materia Medica cabinet, and rooms for officers and professors. The third floor was used as a general dissecting room, and upon it were also the museum and private rooms. Notable advantages over those afforded in the old building were gas and water. The large rooms

were heated by stoves, and the smaller apartments contained fireplaces. The building was first brought into use at the beginning of the thirty-first session, November 6, 1837. Ten years later the rear portion of the building was carried up to the same height as the front, increasing the space for the dissecting room and for other purposes.

The story told above is simple enough, but it would be incomplete without some statement of the great difficulties which were met and overcome during these years. The price of the property was \$18,500. Following soon after the purchase occurred the great fire in the winter of 1835-6, which swept



THE COLLEGE BUILDING ON CROSBY STREET, 1837-1856.

From the College Circular for 1837.

away the most important business portion of the city, an area of about thirteen acres. The financial loss was tremendous, for the disaster worked the ruin of nearly all the local insurance companies, leaving many of the fire victims entirely without indemnity. Then came, in the following year, the memorable financial panic of 1837, when every banking house in the country suspended payment for about a year, causing a general paralyzation of business and annihilation of property values.

It was during these unfortunate times that the College found itself obligated for \$18,500 purchase money for its new property, and for \$14,370 expended in its renovation and furnishing, a total of \$32,870. Besides, a serious loss was sustained in the sale of the Barclay street property, which was disposed of with difficulty, and produced only \$31,000, of which nearly

one-half was owing under a mortgage given to meet a prior indebtedness. There had been, also, a considerable diminution of income consequent upon the disordered financial condition of the country. In the final auditing of the building and property accounts was found a deficit of \$4,450, which was met by President Smith and the individual Professors, the former named assuming the larger share of the onerous burden.

In the same year in which Dr. Smith came to the presidency was established a special chair for Dr. Valentine Mott, whose connection with the College is more minutely related on another page. In 1834 the departments of Anatomy and Physiology were divided, Dr. Smith retaining the latter, and Dr. John R. Rhinelander being assigned to the former. Dr. Rhinelander was a graduate of the College, class of 1824, and he had for five years served in the anatomical department as demonstrator. Upon his appointment to the professorship he made to the College a valuable contribution of anatomical specimens of his own preparation. He resigned in 1839, and was succeeded by Dr. Robert Watts.

Dr. Stevens, after having filled the chair of Surgery with great ability for a period of eleven years, resigned in 1837, and instruction was given in this department for the two ensuing sessions by Dr. Alban G. Smith, who came from the Medical College of Ohio, where he had served as Professor of Surgery. In 1840 the College of Physicians and Surgeons called to this Professorship Dr. Willard Parker.

Dr. Parker entered upon his new duties with enthusiasm, and his connection with the College continued until his death in 1884, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, his service covering the remarkable period of forty-five years. No more capable or conscientious instructor was ever associated with the institution. He was educated at Harvard University, from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1829, and that of Doctor of Medicine in 1830, his literary education having been completed in 1826. In 1827 he was appointed House Physician in the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts. In 1832 he was appointed to the Professorship of Surgery in Berkshire Medical College, and in 1836 he was called to the same position in the Cincinnati Medical College. Having come to the chair of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he gave every effort to advance the interests of the institution. To him the students were obligated for the clinical advantages afforded by Bellevue Hospital, where he was attending surgeon. He was an earnest advocate of the removal of the College to Twenty-third street, and he was mainly instrumental in accomplishing that result, in face of what were apparently insuperable difficulties. He not only stimulated his associates to persistent and long continued effort to this end, but he also assumed in larger degree

the financial obligations necessary to the success of the undertaking. In 1870 he resigned the chair which he had adorned for the long period of thirty years, but accepted the Professorship of Clinical Surgery, which he occupied for a further term of ten years, during which, notwithstanding his advanced age, he continued to perform a considerable amount of labor as a teacher. In 1872 he was elected to the Board of Trustees, and, later, to the Vice-Presidency of the College, and in 1881 he became Professor Emeritus. From 1868 until his death he was Consulting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Parker possessed in perfection every physical and mental qualification for the important positions of instructor, advisor and executive officer. His splendid physique, benevolent countenance, self-poise, cheerfulness, hopefulness and sympathy commanded the respect and confidence of all about him, whether professional associates or students. His biographer has said of him that he was not given to elaborate research nor versed in the minutiae of medical literature. But he was eminently practical, his judgment was clear, his resolution was indomitable, and he was supremely self-reliant. As a lecturer, he addressed himself to the comprehension of his hearers, dealing in plain and unmistakable language, and given to emphasizing his meaning by homely and apt illustrations. His virtues and excellencies found ample appreciation by the hundreds of students to whom he afforded instruction, and are treasured as a yet living force in the traditions of the institution to which he had devoted himself so earnestly.

In 1841 Dr. Delafield was succeeded in the chair of Obstetrics by Dr. Chandler R. Gilman, who had delivered lectures in this department in the preceding year.

Under the administration of President Smith some important innovations were made, and these included a material broadening of the curriculum and a more minute apportionment of the duties of instructors.

Among the changes inaugurated was a system of selection in the choice of teachers which was marked by the most satisfactory results. In earlier years the Trustees had at various times assigned to such departments as were without a Professor a lecturer to serve until the chair was filled under appointment by the Regents of the University. In 1837 this plan was amplified into a provision that a Faculty vacancy should be temporarily filled by the appointment of a lecturer who should serve for one session to the satisfaction of his colleagues before he could be appointed to the Professorship. This system, which was certain to expose incompetency and to bring capability to light, commended itself from the outset, and, under the administration of a succeeding President, (Dr. Alexander H. Stevens), it became an important feature in the College policy, and has been made a rule of action uninterruptedly down to the present time.

During the same period, the scope of instruction and the opportunities for observing clinical work were greatly broadened. In 1841 a Spring Course of Lectures was inaugurated, and, later, an Autumn course was added. This was a revival of a practice which had obtained in the early days of the College, but was of brief continuance. The supplementary instruction thus provided was, at the outset, restricted to Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Mineralogy, but now comprehended other and more necessary branches.

The instructors in the Spring Course of 1841 were Dr. Willard Parker on Operative Surgery, Dr. Robert Watts in Surgical Anatomy, Dr. Chandler R. Gilman in Pathology of the Uterus, Dr. James Quackenboss on the Nervous System, Dr. George R. Wilkes on Diseases of the Eye, Dr. Alonzo Clark on Pathology of the Thorax, Dr. William Detmold on Club Feet and Kindred Deformities, and Dr. William C. Roberts on Pathology of the Kidneys. Of those named, Dr. Parker, Dr. Watts and Dr. Gilman were members of the College Faculty. The course comprised two to three lectures a day, during the months of March and April.

In the Autumn of the same year a preliminary course of lectures was given during the month of October and until the beginning of the regular term in November. The instructors, members of the Faculty, were: Dr. John Torrey on Medical Botany, Dr. Robert Watts on Comparative Osteology, Dr. Willard Parker on Pathology of the Ear, and Dr. Chandler R. Gilman on Monstrosities.

This instruction proved to be of great value, and was readily utilized by the students, although attendance was not made obligatory as a requisite for graduation. The results were so eminently satisfactory that the Faculty was encouraged to make special courses a permanent feature of collegiate instruction, and their scope was gradually extended.

In 1840 private pupils had been afforded opportunity for witnessing the methods of treatment prevailing in the Northern Dispensary. On coming to the chair of Surgery, in 1841, Dr. Willard Parker established the College Clinic, and outdoor patients were brought from the Dispensary and various Hospitals to the College for examination and treatment under the observation of the students. This marked the beginning of the entire college clinical system which was soon to be brought to a state of high perfection. About the same time, in association with Dr. Watts, Dr. Parker effected the purchase from a former professor of a fine anatomical collection which proved a most valuable addition to the museum, the foundations of which were laid in 1837.

CHAPTER V.

THE COLLEGE UNDER PRESIDENT STEVENS.

The collegiate year of 1843, the first under the administration of President Alexander Hodgdon Stevens, March 30, 1869, opened with the following Faculty:

Joseph Mather Smith, M. D. (1789-1866), Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

John Brodhead Beck, M. D. (1794-1851), Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

John Torrey, M. D. (1798-1873), Professor of Chemistry and Botany.

Robert Watts, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Willard Parker, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Chandler Robbins Gilman, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Dr. Alexander H. Stevens brought to the duties of his position talents of commanding excellence. He had been identified with the college from its beginning, in 1807, a student when eighteen years of age, and as a pupil of Dr. Edward Miller, who was then Professor of the Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine. He was an austere devotee to his allotted task, an observing, careful note-taker, and adding to his acquisitions by the aid of the few medical classics within reach and ever philosophizing upon causes and effects. He completed his medical education in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1811, when his thesis on "The Proximate Cause of Inflammation" won for him the particular commendation of Dr. Rush and other leading practitioners and teachers. He then went to England, where he studied for a year under Dr. John Abernethy and Sir Astley Cooper, and then prosecuted further studies in Paris under Baron Lanney and Boyer. On his voyage homeward, the vessel in which he sailed was captured by a British man-of-war, and he was taken to Plymouth, England, and experienced considerable delay before being permitted to again sail for home. Having reached New York, he was commissioned surgeon in the army, in which capacity he served for a brief period, then entering upon private practice. In 1814 he was appointed to the chair of Surgery in the New York Hospital.

In 1820 he became a member of the Board of Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. When he was chosen as Professor of Surgery at the College reorganization in 1826, he had then already served for nearly ten years as visiting surgeon to the New York Hospital, where he won a reputation as a clinical lecturer of singular lucidity, teaching after the European method of clinical instruction and demonstration, before then unpracticed in America. During the same period he had a considerable number of office pupils, who more than honored him by their respectful attention and interest. In 1837 he resigned his professorship in the college after having served for eleven years. In 1843, after what certain friends termed "a busy rest," he was called to the presidency to succeed Dr. John Augustine Smith, and continued his duties until November, 1855, when he resigned, much to the regret of his associates.

His one service as visiting surgeon to the New York Hospital covered the then unusual period of twenty-two years, while the added tribute of both ability and zeal is to be considered that it was the only institution of its kind in the growing metropolis. He was subsequently Consulting Surgeon to that and also to Bellevue hospital. During the cholera epidemic of 1832, which markedly demoralized the community, he was called by the Board of Health to the presidency of a special medical commission, to which was committed the supervision of sanitary affairs, and of this body it is needless to say that he was the master spirit. He presided at the daily sessions during the months of July and August, directed its work, suggested its plans and either wrote or edited its reports. Among the organizers of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1847, its president in 1851, and as the president of the American Medical Association in 1848, there was not much danger of a lapsing fame. In 1849 he was elected to the presidency of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and in his inaugural address he made a powerful "Plea of Humanity in Behalf of Medical Education." In this he reviewed at length the benefits conferred upon society by an educated medical class, and urged the efficacy of inoculation and vaccination, the establishment and maintenance of hospitals, the application of remedial and hygienic means for the saving of human life, the humane as well as the scientific treatment of the insane, and the painstaking education of the blind and the deaf and dumb. In the following year he was re-elected to the presidency, and read a comprehensive paper on "Public Health," in which he advocated a sanitary survey of the state in order to arrive at the nature and extent of existent sources of preventible diseases, and urged the establishment of a State Medical Board to consider and urge such legislation as would tend to protect the public interests. His suggestions, eminently practical, won the

grateful support of the needy, while they also directed the selective charities of the rich. In due course of time, little by little, his recommendations found a well-deserved recognition, equally alike in the laws of the state and in the more practical local ordinances. Later on he might have been hailed as a pioneer in the field of preventive medicine.

Dr. Stevens also made valuable contributions to the literature of his profession. In 1815 he published a translation of Boyer's "Treatise on Surgical Diseases." Between 1818 and 1841 he was a frequent contributor to the "Medical Repository," the "Medical and Surgical Register," the "Medical and Philosophical Journal" and the "Journal of Medicine and Surgery," dealing principally with surgery, surgical anatomy and midwifery. In 1822 he edited an edition of Sir Astley Cooper's "First Lines of Surgery." In 1837 he published a clinical lecture on the "Primary Treatment of Injuries" and "Lectures on Lithotomy," the latter named series having been delivered in the New York Hospital. In 1847 he delivered the valedictory address before the graduating class of the college, which, as was declared by a contemporary, as being "full of sound practical advice." In 1849 the Regents of the University of the State of New York conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. John Glover Adams, as his biographer, in glowing terms speaks of his abilities as an instructor. "None who heard him" (Dr. Stevens) says he "could fail to be impressed with his peculiar aptitude for this department, the kindness of his manner toward the suffering, his avoidance of unnecessary manipulations, his accuracy of diagnosis and felicity of illustration. As an operator he was cautious, deliberate and resourceful. His judgment and skill were eminently practical, and could always be relied upon in times of difficulty or danger. His noble features, with their sedate but kindly expression, and the childlike simplicity of his disposition, marked him as the possessor of superior qualities and won from his associates the general tribute of their esteem."

When Dr. Stevens retired from the Presidency, the Board of Trustees expressed their deep regret, and paid him the following tribute:

"Resolved, That the interest he has uniformly shown in the welfare of the college, his incessant vigilance in watching over its affairs, and the earnest zeal with which he has either originated or forwarded every improvement in its organization, have secured to him the respect and good will of the Board over which he has so long presided; also,

"Resolved, That, cherishing these sentiments toward their late president, the Board is unwilling to part with him without expressing their continued interest in his welfare, and the hope that he may realize, in retiring from public life, the peace and happiness which he has so richly earned in a

long life of professional eminence and active exertion for the good of his profession and the public at large."

Dr. Stevens maintained a deep interest in the College from the time of his retirement from the presidency until his death. He made frequent visits during lecture seasons, and he was a familiar and honored figure on every inaugural and commencement occasion.

Dr. Stevens was born in New York City, September 4, 1789, of splendid American stock. His father, Ebenezer Stevens, a native of Boston, was one of the party which threw the taxed tea overboard, served as an artillery officer in the continental army during the revolutionary war, participating in the operations against Quebec and Fort Ticonderoga, and commanding the artillery in the siege of Yorktown. The mother of Dr. Stevens was a daughter of Colonel William Ledyard (a cousin of Ledyard, the celebrated traveler), who commanded the American forces in the battle of Groton, Connecticut, where he was foully murdered after having surrendered himself as a prisoner. Dr. Stevens died in New York City, March 30, 1869.



ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D.

During the latter portion of President Stevens' administration the chair of *Materia Medica* and Medical Jurisprudence was occupied by Dr. Elisha Bartlett, who succeeded Dr. John B. Beck.

Dr. Bartlett was a graduate of Brown University, Rhode Island. He was a practitioner in Lowell, Massachusetts, and was prominent in public affairs. He was at one time mayor of the city, subsequently for several terms a member of the State Legislature, in which body he made a brilliant record as a forceful speaker. He was an acceptable lecturer in various medical schools, prior to 1851, the date-year of his trial professorship of *Materia Medica* and Medical Jurisprudence in the college, and in the following year he was installed with full honors and privileges. He was already, however, suffering from a serious ailment of ever increasing severity, and in May, 1855, only two months prior to his death, he resigned.

Dr. Bartlett was a graceful writer upon philosophical as well as professional topics. He published in 1841, in Lexington, Kentucky, a lecture on

"Objects and Nature of Medical Science"; in 1844, in Philadelphia, an "Essay on the Philosophy of Medical Science," and, in 1848, also in Philadelphia, "An Inquiry into the Degree of Certainty in Medicine." His most noted work was "The History, Diagnosis and Treatment of Typhoid and Typhus Fever," which was published in 1847, and was brought out in an elaborate form in 1852 under the title of "History, Diagnosis and Treatment of the Fevers of the United States." His introductory lecture (in 1852) on taking his seat with the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and which was published by his class, was on "The Times, Character and writings of Hippocrates." In this the rare personality of the man was revealed in his researchful learning, his quaint philosophy, his descriptive powers and fanciful imagery mellowed by poetic environments. Said his colleague, Dr. Alonzo Clark: "He died too soon for the profession he adorned. His professional influence, at least, his opinions, his method, his prudence, his mind live in thousands who have listened to his finished teachings or have read his thoughtful pages."

In 1854 Dr. John Torrey resigned the chair of Chemistry, and his duties were devolved upon Dr. John Le Conte, who withdrew in 1856. Both of these professors were men of many acquirements and well known at least throughout the United States. Dr. Samuel St. John, their successor, came from the Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, where he had taught in the same department.

The most important events of the administration of President Stevens were the amplification of clinical instruction and the more precise definition of the duties of the instructors in the various departments of Pathology. These salutary innovations were made primarily through the indefatigable effort of Dr. Willard Parker, Dr. Robert Watts and Dr. Chandler R. Gilman, and it is pleasant to record that in all their efforts they were heartily seconded by the entire Faculty and Board of Trustees. From this cordial concert of action may be dated the beginning of a new era of rare usefulness, not alone to the advancement of professional education, but to the advantage of suffering humanity through the firmer establishment of remedial and charitable institutions as well as the promotion of their greater efficiency through more capable medical attendance, together with perfect equipment and furnishing.

As stated in the College announcement for 1844, the Faculty were convinced that the instructional period of four months, required by law, was too brief for even the regular course, and much too short to admit of entering into specialties. To meet this need, the Spring Course of Lectures, which had been sketched out three years before, was made more comprehensive

by the assignment of all the professors to lecture duties, thus virtually affording a collegiate term of five months' duration. This was followed, three years later (1847) by the extension of the regular course to a period of four and a half months, beginning in the middle of October, while the preliminary lectures began in September. The Spring Course of Lectures was also materially amplified, and capable authorities upon special topics (outside the Faculty of the College) were secured as lecturers. The topics thus covered, beyond those originally provided for, included Comparative Anatomy, Pathology of the Intestines, Diseases of the Skin, Uterine Hemorrhages, Pathology of Generation, Dislocations and Fractures and Infantile Diseases. With such amplification of the curriculum and under as capable instructors as those assigned, these lectures were not only beneficial to students proper, but were also justly appreciated by many alumni in busy practice. In brief, these lecture courses might have constituted the post-graduate school of a period antedating similar institutions, only with perhaps a more elaborate schedule. These advantages were also soon to be supplemented by extensive and valuable additions to the museum—the collection of Dr. J. Kearney Rodgers, and that of Dr. John B. Beck, prepared with care and properly labeled.

During the same years the Clinics, which had been held only weekly and during the scholastic session, were made to be more frequent and to be continuous with the usual holidays omitted throughout the academic year. In 1843-4 the advantages of the "Medical and Surgical Clinique" were emphasized in the College announcement, to the effect that "the cases presented to the class embrace almost every variety of minor surgery, and many of them require operations which are performed before the class," and that "the Professor of Obstetrics had made arrangements for a clinique to be held every Thursday, and to embrace the diseases of women and children." In the same year it was likewise published that "the great number of medical men in New York, many of them connected with public institutions and desirous of promoting the interest of the College, might acceptably furnish the Clinique with an abundant supply of useful and interesting cases, embracing Medical and Surgical diseases; also those of Children. These cases were to be examined and prescribed for before the class, in order that each student might follow out in detail the causes, symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of every case." In 1850 it was proclaimed that the Clinic "had assumed a degree of importance that could hardly have been anticipated at its origin," and, soon afterwards, there were held in the College three clinics each week during the regular, the spring and the autumn terms.

The instruction afforded to the students had also become more exact and comprehensive through this form of Faculty organization, and a more accurate definition of the duties devolved upon the instructors. During the first forty years of the College, there was no adequate instruction in Physiology or Pathology. The latter subject, now developed into a science in itself, received no attention whatsoever except in an incidental way, at the hands of some one of the Professors while lecturing upon his own proper topics. Physiology was treated somewhat as a stage "aside" to the general disquisitions upon Anatomy. It had occurred, however, to some members of the Faculty that the interests of the College would be conserved and that the usefulness of the instructor would be promoted by accurate specialization. Representations to this effect were made to the Board of Trustees, who gladly addressed the Regents of the University a memorial as follows:

"The subject of physiology is now confided to the Professor of Anatomy. It has been found, however, that anatomy is required to be taught so minutely, to meet the wants of the students, that it is impossible for the same professor to do justice to the other branch. On the other hand, the recent application of improved microscopes to healthy and diseased structures, together with the great advances in the department of animal chemistry, and the light it has shed on the constitution of our bodies in health and disease, and upon healthy and disordered functions, leave an hiatus in these departments so great that, in the unanimous opinion of the Board, a new professorship is required."

Accordingly, in 1847, the Regents created the chair of Physiology and Pathology, and elected as Lecturer upon these subjects Dr. Alonzo Clark. He was a graduate of the College in the class of 1835. He had rendered capable service as assistant in the department of chemistry, prior to his graduation, and, afterwards, he had given most conscientious attention to pathological investigations, supplemented by microscopic observations of both healthy and morbid tissues. He had also lectured upon pathological topics during the spring course in 1841, and he had been Professor of Pathology in the Berkshire Medical Institute at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and in the Woodstock (Vermont) Medical College. His high capabilities as an instructor were fully recognized, but, under the existing rules guarding the filling of professorships, he could not be appointed to the chair until 1848.

The institution of the new chair and the appointment of Dr. Clark was regarded as the most important change which had been made since the founding of the College. Every expectation which had been raised was fully met, and in 1852 the new department was thus properly referred to in the College catalogue:

"The course on Physiology and Pathology has been a very important addition to the regular course of instruction, and is the only course of the kind given in this country. The Lectures on Physiology embrace the minute anatomy of the Tissues, and are amply illustrated by magnified drawings, and by frequent demonstrations under the microscope. The course on Pathology is equally full, and is constantly enriched by the exhibition and demonstration of recent specimens illustrating the various changes produced in tissues and organs by disease."

In 1853-4, during the illness of Dr. Bartlett, Dr. Clark delivered a portion of the lectures on Theory and Practice, and became Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in 1855, and served in that position until he was called to the presidency. At this time, also, another who became president, Dr. John C. Dalton, who had previously served as a lecturer, was appointed to a new professorship, that of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy. Dr. Joseph M. Smith became Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.

To the enlarged clinical and instructional advantages afforded to the students during this period were added those derived under the operations of "An Act to Promote Medical Science," passed in the Legislature on April 1, 1854. Prior to that time, medical institutions could not lawfully obtain, for purposes of dissection, any material save the few bodies of deceased convicts in the penitentiaries at Auburn and Sing Sing which were unclaimed by friends, and teachers of anatomy were obliged to resort to methods which were at once uncertain, illegal and attended with great personal danger, as certified by the following excerpts from a frequently quoted address by Dr. Valentine Mott:

"Material for dissection was scarce, and could only be obtained by individual enterprise, and in many such, now happily, by the existing state of things, rendered unnecessary to your advancement in knowledge, have I been engaged. I well remember, on one occasion, driving in disguise a cart containing eleven subjects from the old Potter's Field burying ground, sitting on the subjects, and proud enough of my trophies. But we were not always so fortunate, being on many occasions discovered and pursued and obliged to leave our spoils behind us, with only our hard labor for our pains. One little incident of the times occurs to me. A German who had been hung had been given to the College for dissection, and, with the colored porter, I went in a carriage in the evening to get the body. My other associate was a Dr. Buchanan, a Scotchman, and Professor of Obstetrics, residing in the city.

"On calling at his rooms to take him up, I found him arranging his pistols and complaining of feeling very aguish, and with difficulty persuaded him to proceed. The night was cold, and, on arriving on the ground, the doctor's ague increased so rapidly and his valor oozed, like Bob Acres', in "The Rivals," so freely from the tips of his fingers, that he decided to re-

turn home, begging strongly for the use of the carriage, which I peremptorily refused him. With great difficulty we exhumed the body, but then my colored associate also deserted me, declaiming that he could not touch the subject on account of his having been hung. I had, therefore, to lug the body, attired in its white robes, by my own strength, to the carriage—for I had great strength in those days—and partly by force and partly menaces, compelled the man to assist me in getting the body in the carriage, and, what was still more difficult, to get in along with it, so thoroughly was he terrified. On arriving at the College I found my valorous associate slowly recovering from his ague fit by the aid of a strong glass of brandy toddy, and deeply lamenting his inability to assist me on the occasion.

“At this time I was demonstrator of Anatomy to Dr. Post, a fact which may account for some of my zeal in these resurrection adventures.”

Various attempts have been made to secure legislation affording to medical colleges all unclaimed bodies from the penal and public charitable institutions throughout the State. A bill covering the requirements was introduced at the legislative session of 1843-4, and was urged by the medical societies of Erie and Onondaga counties. The co-operation of the State Medical Society was also asked, but public sentiment so decidedly antagonized the petitioners (presumably on account of certain resurrectionary procedures, actual or only alleged) that it was declined, and thus the proposed measures came to naught. In 1853 another effort was made, and among the most earnest and influential advocates of the measure was Dr. Alonzo Clark, then President of the State Medical Society, who, in his annual address, delivered before the Society and the members of the Legislature, made a forceful argument and plea for the passage of a law which would at once further the interests of medical science and afford protection to cemeteries and burial grounds throughout the State. The bill was passed in the lower house of the Legislature, but was defeated in the Senate.

A similar bill was drawn and was introduced in the legislative session in the following year (1854), this time by Hon. Frederick A. Conkling, who advocated its passage with great earnestness and vigor. Efficient aid also was afforded by individual appeals to representatives by men of unimpeachable standing in the profession and laity. That Dr. Willard Parker, of the College, remained in Albany during the entire time that the bill was under discussion is an absolutely true statement.

President Jenks S. Sprague, of the State Medical Society, was an industrious ally. The Queens County Medical Society also was a good second with its terse, clear-cut resolutions promptly indorsed by the State Society. The triumph may be appreciated when the fact is considered that such a law existed only in Massachusetts and received only a lukewarm support from

family physicians, who necessarily could not avail themselves of practical anatomy privileges.

The advantages derived from the enactment of this so named "Anatomical Bill" were immediately apparent. In the College catalogue of 1855 it was announced that the preceding session had been "distinguished by a new element of success; that, thanks to the enlightened liberality of the Legislature, the supply of subjects has not only been ample, but it has been obtained without the difficulties and dangers of former years."

To the clinical and other inducements thus offered the students were added those arising from the treatment of hospital cases, and particularly in Bellevue Hospital. This institution, which had been known as the City Almshouse, was, in its early days, without a hospital organization, and the inmates were dependent upon the stated visits of an attending physician who gave to them such attention as he could spare from his more urgent, perhaps more profitable, duties elsewhere. In 1816 the institution was removed to a location on the East River, formerly the county seat of Lindley Murray, the famous grammarian, and known as Bellevue. In 1848 the almshouse department was removed to Blackwell's Island, and the Bellevue property was given over entirely to hospital purposes. In 1849, under intelligent legislation, the usefulness of the institution was vastly broadened, not only on humanitarian but on professional lines. It came under the control of a Board of Governors, who were well pleased to avail themselves of the services of the medical profession, not only by the appointment of capable practitioners to positions as attending physicians and surgeons, but by deriving from them suggestions and enlisting their co-operation in the entire conduct of the institution.

The influence of the profession was plainly discernible in the opening of the hospital for clinical teaching, and in the rules governing the admission of students, as promulgated in the "Rules and Regulations of the Board of Governors," in 1851. One of these rules was as follows:

"In order to render the hospital, as far as it may be consistent with the welfare of the patients, conducive to the advancement of medical science, the physicians and surgeons may provide among themselves adequate and regular practical instruction, by observations accompanying operations, by clinical lectures or otherwise, to the students admitted to see the practice of the house, during the ordinary periods of lectures at the medical institutions of the city, and longer if deemed expedient."

At this time the hospital contained as many as three thousand patients, and it was attended by Dr. Willard Parker as Attending Surgeon, and by Dr. Chandler R. Gilman and Dr. Alonzo Clark as Attending Physicians, all

members of the College Faculty. Under these regulations, and with the practitioners named, the instruction was broader and more thorough than at any previous time. In the annual report of the Hospital Medical Board of 1851, the first year for the accorded admission of students, it was promulgated that clinical lectures had been given regularly during the fall and winter months, and that numerous surgical operations had been performed, which had been attended by classes of students numbering from fifty to one hundred and fifty. The operations performed before these classes were of the gravest nature, and similar cases were to be observed in the New York Hospital, where Dr. Joseph M. Smith, also of the College Faculty, was the attending physician. In the College clinics, as a rule, injury or disease could only be observed in their earlier or milder stages.

This epoch was also distinguished for the creation of the Pathological Society and the Academy of Medicine, in the establishment of both which bodies the College of Physicians and Surgeons took a conspicuous part.

The Pathological Society was organized in 1844, and among its twenty-three founding members were several of the College Professors and Lecturers. During the first year, meetings were held in the offices of the members, but in 1845 the anatomical theatre of the College was used for the society sessions. From the beginning of its second year, when the original membership had been more than doubled, the society had steadily increased in usefulness and in a sense profited by the stenographic notes prepared for publication in the medical journals. To anticipate its later history it may be stated that in 1886 it was enabled to provide for stated lectures upon pathological and kindred topics through the generosity of Dr. Middleton Goldsmith, of Rutland, Vermont, an original member of the society and an alumnus of the class of 1840, who made a donation of five thousand dollars as an endowment fund. Dr. Middleton Goldsmith was the son of Dr. Alban G. Smith to whom reference has been made, before the latter's name was legally changed.

Among the founders of the Academy of Medicine were also several other representatives of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Among them was the first President of the Academy, Dr. John Stearns, a graduate and likewise a former member of the Board of Trustees. Others were Dr. Robert Watts, who was treasurer of the Academy, and Dr. Alexander H. Stevens, Dr. Edward Delafield, Dr. John B. Beck, Dr. Willard Parker and Dr. Joseph M. Smith, who were members of the leading committees. Con-junctively they contributed their time, influence and labor without stint or expectation of personal aggrandizement.

Taken in all, the period of President Stevens' administration (1843-55) exceeded its predecessors in events and procedures, for the college had at least attained a position of commanding influence without the menace of disaster in the near future. The labors of its supporters had found fruition in a better equipment, which, in the words of an admirer, drew to its service "instructors who were not only the peers of any of their calling in America, but were, as well, men whose zealous devotion to suffering humanity and enthusiastic love for science made them willing servitors in a most glorious cause."

CHAPTER VI.

REMOVAL OF THE COLLEGE AND ITS UNION WITH COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Shortly after the resignation of President Stevens, Dr. Thomas Cock was appointed to the vacancy.

Dr. Cock was born in Matinecock, Long Island, New York, January 12, 1782, and died in New York City June 14, 1869. He graduated from the early Medical School of Columbia College in 1805. He had long been a zealous and unselfish supporter of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and had been its Vice President for nearly thirty years preceding his elevation to the presidency.

From 1819 to 1834 Dr. Cock was visiting physician to the New York Hospital, president of the Academy of Medicine in 1852, and he was known for his deep interest in various scientific and philanthropic institutions. He was an accomplished diagnostician, noted for painstaking investigations and imperturbable calmness of demeanor; in fact he belonged to the Society of Friends until his death. Conscientiously devoted to his professional duties, he could not be otherwise than well trusted, but being seventy-three years of age when called to assume the presidential office, rather by solicitation than by his own desire, and a sufferer from gout, he resigned his honors in 1858, much to the regret of his co-laborers in the various departments. As it was, but three years remained of his life, tortured with pain, borne with exemplary fortitude.

Dr. Edward Delafield, who succeeded President Cock, was one of the most useful men of his day, and contributed in marked degree not only to the prosperity of the College with which he was so long and so intimately connected, but to the advancement of medical science in general, and his administration was marked by some of the most beneficial innovations recorded in the annals of the institution.



THOMAS COCK, M. D.

In 1856 was consummated the removal of the College from Crosby street to a new location at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, which it was destined to occupy for a period of thirty-one years.

Prior to this it had become manifest that a removal must soon be made, owing, primarily, to the constant encroachment of manufacturing and commercial establishments which were disturbing to the quietude necessary in an educational institution, and, secondly, to the fact that the homes and apartment houses which accommodated students were far distant from the College. The matter came up officially through the medium of a recommendation addressed by the Board of Trustees to the Faculty, who committed it to a special committee for examination and report. The project was fraught with difficulties which to some appeared to be insuperable. The College had not a deal of equity in the old property, which, during its formative period, had been mortgaged to such an extent that a sale at ruling prices would leave a remainder of little consequence for building purposes over the liabilities so incurred. In this emergency, Dr. Willard Parker and his associates proffered their private means, and early in 1855 the desired realty was purchased at an outlay of \$35,000, by authorization of the Board of Trustees, who also directed the sale of the old Crosby Street holdings and the application of the remaining surplus to the building of a new edifice.

The new property now in question comprised several lots facing seventy-five feet on Twenty-third street and one hundred feet on Fourth avenue. The building and its furnishings cost \$55,930, making a total cost of upwards of \$90,000. This large outlay was principally met by Dr. Parker and the professors, the former named advancing \$60,723, for which he was secured by bond and mortgage, and the latter contributing \$21,000 in the form of a non-interest-bearing loan. The sum remaining from the sale of the old College property was little more than \$9,000. Thus was readily solved what threatened to be a vexatious dilemma.

The new building, which was opened on January 22, 1856, was of brick and brown stone, and was four stories in height, extending sixty feet on Fourth avenue. The ground floor was fitted up and rented for mercantile purposes. The first College floor, which was reached by stone steps fronting on Twenty-third street, contained a lecture room forty-five by fifty feet, the chemical laboratory, offices and private rooms. Upon the third floor was the anatomical amphitheatre, forty-five by fifty feet, with a seating capacity of something more than three hundred, the anatomical museum, forty by eighteen feet, the anatomical and physiological preparation rooms, waiting and examination rooms for clinical patients, and private offices and rooms. The fourth story, which had skylights only, was fitted up as a gen-

eral dissecting room and contained twenty-five tables. The halls and lecture rooms were heated by hot-air furnaces and the offices and private rooms by stoves. The rooms were lighted by gas with the best devices of the day ingeniously and economically applied. The building as erected was somewhat imposing, surrounded as it was by here and there vacant lots, with wooden and low brick houses.

Thus occupying a more commodious building, and with a more ample equipment, the classes increased apace and the clinics developed into far greater importance in the esteem of both patients and students. To the three clinics each week which were held in 1856 was added a fourth, a surgical clinic, introduced and conducted by Dr. William Detmold, a German



THE COLLEGE BUILDING ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF FOURTH (NOW PARK) AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 1856-1887.

From the Annual Catalogue for 1863.

practitioner of high capability and the somewhat brusque ways of an army surgeon, which won the confidence of his countrymen living in small colonies about the city. He disposed of his patients in relays and terse comments which edified as well as amused his hearers. In 1876 ten separate clinics were held each week in the building, these including one for nervous ailments, one for diseases of the throat, one for the eye and ear, one for the skin, one for venereal diseases and one for children. This broad expansion of the original plans necessitated largely increased accommodations, and every available space was utilized for clinical purposes. Accordingly, two rooms on the third floor which had been intended for hospital wards for the care of patients immediately prior to or after a surgical operation, were

given to College purposes proper, while, at a later day, the laboratory was removed to a room on the ground floor which had been used as a store. In 1885 the Directors reported that the laboratory was sadly overcrowded, and, to provide for students who could not find accommodations, additional classes were formed in May and June, after the close of the regular session. From time to time plans were suggested for erecting an additional story to the College building, or even of procuring an adjacent dwelling house. All these inchoate methods, however, proved objectionable, either as inadequate or too expensive, and it was finally decided to endure existent discomforts until an entirely new home could be procured. Realty was soaring in space and the city was commerce crazed.

In one way, the most important happenings in the history of the College during the presidency of President Delafield was the escape from the vague assumptions of authority by the Regents of the University and the consequent reconstruction of the Medical Department of Columbia College.

The government by the Regents had long been cumbersome, and even detrimental to the interests of the College. The institutions which had grown up under their rule had far outgrown their capacity for reconciling conflicting interests. The University of the State of New York had been organized so long ago as in 1784, under an act of the State Legislature, and was intended to include under its patronage all the higher educational institutions within the bounds of the state. In 1791, by a further legislative enactment, the Regents of the University were empowered to institute a College of Physicians and Surgeons, and this was accordingly effected, as previously stated. By way of review, it may be here remarked that the trustees of the College were clothed with all powers essential to its immediate government and direction. To them was wisely committed the preparation of courses of instruction, the examination of candidates for graduation and the order of commencement exercises. But all beyond was at the discretion of the Regents. Even the by-laws necessary for the government of the College must receive the approval of the Regents. The College Trustees were to select proper persons to serve as Professors, Lecturers and Trustees, but these selfsame selections were merely nominations made to the Regents, who constituted a court of last resort. Each year, after the Faculty of the College had duly examined the candidates for graduation, they had no power to grant diplomas, but might transmit a list of the successful candidates to the Regents, who had the sole power of endowing the youthful aspirant with authority to enter upon the vocation for which he had been found already qualified. The objections to these methods were various and self-evident. The Board of Regents might be in a larger part, or even altogether, com-

posed of laymen, and in them alone resided the power to pass upon the most vital questions affecting a learned profession of which they might know little or nothing. Again, the College was located in the City of New York, and the Regents governed at a distance in the State capital. This involved frequent delay in the transmission of necessary papers, and, at times, such documents were inopportunately mislaid or irretrievably lost. Upon occasion, in order to provide against such annoying (and, in some cases, disastrous) contingencies, examinations were begun several weeks before the close of the collegiate term, thus working a positive injury to the graduating class particularly, in the abridgment of their term of study, and in the interruption of lectures to the disadvantage of the non-graduates. Thus there might be an honest precision, but it was not infrequently baffled by irksome delays.

These confusing disadvantages became, after a time, as apparent to the Regents as to the managers of the College. Their powers to oversee and direct all the higher educational institutions in the State were curtailed by successive legislative enactments which created other medical colleges endowed without demur with the powers of self-government, and even privileged to confer degrees, in entire independency of the Regents. These as quoted seriatim were the Medical Institution of Geneva College, 1835; the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, 1837; the Albany Medical College, 1839; the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, 1846; the New York Medical College, 1850, and the Long Island College Hospital, 1858.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons had made early endeavor for its own more complete establishment within and by itself. As early as in 1825 the trustees had addressed a memorial to the Regents asking that they be given authority to make their own by-laws. This petition, simple as it was, the Regents referred to a special committee, who reported that it would be inexpedient to abolish or release the right reserved to the Regents in the matters as stated. At a later day, when other and independent medical colleges had been chartered by the State, as above related, the Regents had come to a different opinion and were prepared to acquiesce in whatever plan would conduce to the advantage of the College and relieve them from embarrassment. Accordingly, in 1859, the Faculty of the College appointed a committee to investigate existing conditions and formulate a plan to remedy in part or reconstruct altogether. Early, therefore, in the following year (1860) the committee presented their well-considered report, embodying the facts to which reference has been made. This was considered by the committee, which met in conference with a committee of the trustees, and, as a result, a memorial was addressed to the Regents of the University in which

the entire subject was cogently presented, and relief was asked by such amendment of the College charter as would confer upon its Board of Trustees the power of *final decision* in the appointment of Professors and Officers, the granting diplomas to graduates, and the making of all necessary rules and regulations for the government of the institution.

The Regents interposed no objection to the plans proposed, but expressed doubt as to their own authority of compliance with the requirements in question. To obviate this difficulty, and with the full concurrence of the Regents, relief was sought of the Legislature, which (March 24, 1860), amended the charter of the College by an enactment which vested in the Trustees thereof certain rights which had been previously reserved to the Regents of the University, viz.: The right of conferring degrees and appointing the Professors or teachers in the several branches of medical science, of filling all occurring vacancies among the Trustees or members of the College, and of making by-laws which should be valid and effectual without being confirmed or approved by the Regents. Thus the purely technical objections which somehow awakened the suspicions of the Regents that they might be disguised subterfuges were disposed of satisfactorily to all concerned. Constitutions and by-laws were defined, state laws and city ordinances reconciled.

In the same year in which these salutary reforms were effected was accomplished the union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia College. Thus these two institutions practically returned to the affiliations of their earlier years amid hearty and mutual congratulations. In 1813 medical lectures were suspended in Columbia College, but this was only to enable the medical professors to give instruction in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and there they constituted the Faculty for a period of more than ten years.

The plan of the union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia College was conceived when legislation was sought to free the former from the rule of the Regents. Under its charter, Columbia College was endowed with the power of establishing a Medical Department, and (June 6, 1859) the College of Physicians and Surgeons made overtures looking to a union, with the proviso that the two bodies should remain practically independent of each other, but might unite in conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine. A conference committee from both bodies was appointed, which reported favorably upon the proposition, and said that "a School of Jurisprudence has already been established and is in active and successful operation, and, that, by the establishment of a School of Medicine, facilities will be afforded by the eminent abilities of several of the Faculty of

the Medical College for forwarding the establishment of a practical School of Science."

On June 4, 1860, the legislature so amended the charter of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as to make legal its union with Columbia College, and, on the same day, this was given its full effect by action of the trustees of the latter named institution, which formally adopted the College of Physicians and Surgeons as the Medical Department of Columbia College. Two days later (June 6) the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons adopted resolutions which provided that the diplomas of medical graduates should be signed by the Presidents of the respective Colleges and by the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and should be publicly conferred by the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons sitting with the President of Columbia College. On June 18 official promulgation was made of said alliance.

President Delafield's administration covered the entire civil war period, and there is an interesting reminiscence of that epoch in a paragraph which appears in the catalogue of the College for 1862-3:

"This subject (Military Surgery) having acquired an unusual importance during the last two years, and its study having become indispensable to the student who wishes to fit himself for the military duties of his profession, Dr. William Detmold has been appointed Professor of Military Surgery and Hygiene, and will continue his Course of Lectures on these subjects throughout the term. Professor Detmold has already, during the present and preceding sessions, given a series of Lectures on Military Surgery, which have been of the greatest value to the numerous students and graduates of the College who have entered the military service of the United States. These lectures will be more essential in future, since candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Army will hereafter, according to the circular issued from the Surgeon-General's office, dated December 22d, 1862, be required to have attended lectures on Military Surgery and Hygiene as part of their preparatory education.

"The well-known experience and qualifications of Professor Detmold are such as to guarantee the high character of the instruction which he will give in this department."

The foregoing announcement was reprinted in the two following years, 1864 and 1865, and then disappeared. It would be interesting could we but identify the short-term students who, under the necessarily somewhat lax governmental requirements, entered the army and navy, as surgeons, but this is impossible. It is known of a certainty that many who could by no means obtain a medical degree now, did then obtain positions as "contract surgeons," and many of them acquitted themselves most creditably, while

some attained real distinction, or were, through their experience afield and on board ship, enabled to afterwards occupy an honorable and useful place in civil practice.

Another reminiscence of the war period appears in the fact that, in 1862-3, when the great conflict had enlisted the attention of the entire people, the catalogue contained the names of only two hundred and forty-five students. At the fall collegiate session of 1866, when peace had been restored and a large mass of the army had returned to their accustomed pursuits, the number of students had increased to four hundred and sixty-five, and among these were not a few who had borne arms in the ranks during the entire struggle, and others who had seen service as "contract surgeons" in army hospitals, and medical cadets who came to the College to complete a regular course and receive a full medical degree.

During the Presidency of Dr. Delafield was organized the Association of the Alumni, a body whose rare usefulness and generous benefactions have been ever conspicuous, not to say indispensable. Its records abound in historical and individual data whose value increases with the years.

With President Delafield was inducted to office the following Faculty:

Joseph Mather Smith, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.

Robert Watts, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Willard Parker, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Chandler Robbins Gilman, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Alonzo Clark, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.

John Call Dalton, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.

Samuel St. John, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

This Faculty, excepting the President, remained intact for a period of seven years, and it was twenty-five years before its last member had disappeared from the official rolls.

The changes under President Delafield began with the death of Dr. Chandler Robbins Gilman, who was born in Marietta, Ohio, September 6, 1802. His service with the College had been continued during the long period of twenty-five years. In 1840 he lectured on Obstetrics, in the following year he was appointed Professor in that department, and projected the clinic for diseases of women and children in the same year. He was a masterly practitioner and teacher, and his manner in the lecture room was peculiarly impressive. His strong individuality, contagious vivacity and

keen sense of humor, combined with a quoting knowledge of French, German and English literature, ever kept him on the best of terms with his pupils without compromising his dignity or authority. An enemy of overstatements and wary of "grand discoveries," he constantly advised looking before leaping. A conservative of the best school, some thought him pessimistic, but later on admired his refuting prophecies and imitated his Baconian methods. His lectures were racy and abounding in cases rehearsed with the view of fortifying the memory. In 1863 his health began to fail, and he retired from practice and took up his abode at his country home in Middle-



CHANDLER R. GILMAN, M. D.

town, Connecticut, where he died of obstructive cardiac disease, September 26, 1865, while his friend, Dr. Willard Parker, his rival in repartee, was a visitor and guest for the night.

Dr. Gilman was an industrious writer, and various of his published works are of enduring value. His titles include "*Hints to the People on the Prevention and Early Treatment of Spasmodic Cholera*," New York, 1832; "*Introductory Address to the Students in Medicine of the College of Physicians and Surgeons*," New York, 1840; Maunsell's (Dublin) "*Practice of Midwifery*," edited, with Notes and Additions, New York, 1845;

"Periodic Maturation and Discharge of Ova, in the Mammalia and the Human Female," translated from the German of Th. L. G. Bischoff, by C. R. Gilman, M. D., and Theodore Tellkamp, M. D., New York, 1847; *"Sketch of the Life and Character of John B. Beck, M. D.,"* New York, 1851; Beck's *"Lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics,"* prepared for the press and dedicated to the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, by C. R. Gilman, M. D., New York, 1851; *"The Relations of the Medical to the Legal Profession,"* and introductory address delivered at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1856; *"A Medico-Legal Examination of the Case of Charles B. Huntington, with Remarks on Moral Insanity and on the Legal Test of Sanity,"* New York, 1857; Beck's *"Elements of Medical Jurisprudence,"* eleventh edition, revised and edited by C. R. Gilman, M. D., Philadelphia, 1860.

Dr. Theodore Gaillard Thomas, who succeeded Dr. Gilman, was a native of South Carolina and a graduate of the Charleston Medical College in 1852. He soon afterwards settled in New York City and devoted himself to obstetrics and the diseases of women and children. For five years he lectured on Obstetrics in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and also gave instruction to private pupils. In the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as Professor of Obstetrics, he achieved high reputation as a teacher, but subsequently devoted his attention more particularly to gynecology, while his weekly clinic for diseases of women and children was a notable feature of the college course. In 1872 he became Professor of Gynecology, relinquishing obstetrical instruction, which was committed to Dr. James W. McLane. In 1882 Dr. Thomas declined further lecturing, and was appointed Professor of Clinical Gynecology, without abandoning charge of his weekly clinic. On December 29, 1887, on occasion of the opening of the Sloane Maternity Hospital and the Vanderbilt Clinic, he delivered the inaugural address in the College lecture room. In 1889 he was appointed Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology. He died in Thomasville, Georgia, a summer home for the past few years, February 28, 1903.

On April 22, 1866, occurred the death of Dr. Joseph Mather Smith, part of whose life represented that of a half-century contributor to medical literature, as well as a period of more than forty years as a teacher in the oldest medical college in the state. Happily, indeed, did an intimate friend refer to his "unfeigned loyalty to truth and to his sound philosophy in all things, well rooted in a richly endowed moral and intellectual nature."

His connection with the College began in 1826, as Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine, and in 1843 he was



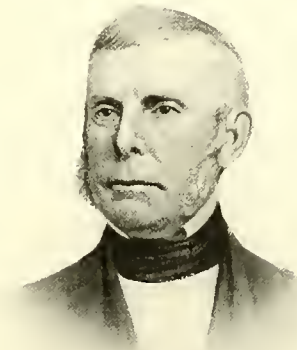
ROBERT WATTS.

transferred to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. In this department of study he had an abiding interest, particularly as regarded its botanical associations. But herb-gathering and apothecaries' infusions were in course of disappearance and wholesale dealers were beginning to take their places with their first-hand dealings. He thought much of Hippocrates, Galen, Sydenham and Alves, but disliked Paracelsus and Mercury. He talked of sanitation and the healing powers of Nature, of air, diet, exercise and incidentally of faith. His writings in print are too numerous for cataloguing, but these, along with notes of cases in practice, manuscript lectures and several monographs, are among the choice treasures of the New York Academy of Medicine Library.

After Dr. Smith's death Dr. Freeman Josiah Bumstead was, in 1867, appointed Clinical Lecturer on Venereal Diseases, and by request temporarily added to his duties by accepting the responsibility of continuing the lectures. In 1867-8 Dr. James W. McLane followed Dr. Bumstead as lecturer on *Materia Medica*, and was named for the professorship in the latter year. In 1872 Dr. McLane resigned this position to devote his attention to instruction in obstetrics, and Dr. Edward Curtis became lecturer on *Materia Medica* and was appointed Professor in that department in 1873.

Dr. Robert Watts, Professor of Anatomy, was a man of great capability, and his services with the college covered a period of twenty-eight years, only terminating with his death. The story of his life was told in the "Medical Register of the City of New York and Vicinity," volume VI.

Robert Watts, grandson of Robert Watts and son of Robert and Matilda Watts, was born August 31st, 1812, upon what is now the site of St. John's College, Fordham, Westchester County, New York. His early educational training was mainly conducted by Mr. Cogswell, of Round Hill, Northampton, Massachusetts. Having graduated from Columbia College, New York, in 1831, he began his medical studies in the office of Professor Willard Parker, and at the same time attended the schools in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Woodstock, Vermont. Subsequently, however, he became a pupil of Professor Alexander H. Stevens, New York, and in 1835



JOSEPH MATHER SMITH, M. D.

he received his diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as well as the compliment of an Honorary Degree from the Berkshire Medical College two years afterwards.

Dr. Watts early evinced a preference for anatomical investigations, and the proficiency, which was the natural result of his zeal, well qualified him while yet a student for the duties of Assistant to his first Preceptor, then a Professor at the Woodstock College. He recapitulated, or rather epitomized, before his class the lecture of the previous day, and in the absence of Professor Parker continued the regular series. The intimate relations between the two colleagues, thus early formed, continued throughout life, as public teachers, and for some years as partners in practice.

Having been appointed Professor of Anatomy in the schools at Pittsfield and Woodstock immediately after his graduation, he so continued until 1839, when, having accepted a similar chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he took up his residence in New York City. A resignation of his first position, in 1841, enabled the subject of our memoir to devote himself more closely to the institution of whose Faculty he was, at the time of his decease, the oldest active member.

In 1844 Dr. Watts, together with several other prominent physicians, participated in the foundation of the New York Pathological Society, and in 1856 he sustained towards it the relation of President. He was, besides, a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New York Medical and Surgical Society, as well as of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and the New York Medical Journal Association.

Professor Watts, as a teacher, was clear and concise in the statement of his facts, analytical in method and remarkably rapid in delivery. His lectures upon "Hernia," which were models of simplicity in treatment, seldom failed to attract large audiences of both students and practitioners. This last subject, in which he was an acknowledged expert, suggested the theme of his inaugural thesis, and, indeed, from a very early period of his student life, seems to have furnished material for research. A very fair idea of his method may be gathered from his annotations in the American edition of the "Dublin Dissector," first published in 1840, and which, without the aid of wood cuts or superior typography, soon advanced to the dignity of stereotype. The editor, however, with a charming self-abnegation, claims in his preface that the additions were "merely compilations."

Many of the Alumni of "the old college" will recall the cordial relations which existed between the lecturer and the student, and which in after years were never referred to without pleasure. Many, too, even now

repeat with zest those quaint, "Elia-like" flashes of wit with which his discourse abounded, and which were invariably announced by a peculiar peer over his spectacles, and a scarcely perceptible inclination of his somewhat attenuated frame.

As a physician, Dr. Watts was distinguished for the keenness of his observations, the patience of his investigations, and the general accuracy of his judgment. Our Professor, partly from an innate modesty, and partly from a fixed principle never to undertake more than he could thoroughly accomplish, sought no public positions—the only exception of importance being that of a Visiting Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and even this he soon resigned, somewhat appalled by a sense of the responsibility assumed in the face of an extensive private practice.

The health of Dr. Watts, which as a rule was rather delicate, at length became so much impaired at the close of the collegiate session of 1866-7 that, in accordance with the advice of an intimate professional friend who had detected tuberculous disease of the lungs, he concluded to test the advantages of a sea voyage. Accordingly, during the latter part of May, 1867, with certain sad misgivings as to the final issue, he set sail for England in company with his wife. Finding the climate but ill adapted to his needs, he sought the more genial weather of the continent, but again without any mitigation of that which was so unmistakably proclaiming the close of his earthly labors. As he could take exercise in the open air, he still looked forward to the time when he might rejoin the family circle, and, at the worst, lay down his burdens beneath his own roof, but with the conviction that the pneumo-thorax, which suddenly occurred on August 30th, could not be anything but a dangerous complication, he calmly resigned himself to his fate. His mind was clear, but his strength now utterly abandoned him, and a cable telegram brought the unwelcome though scarcely unexpected news to his children, that their father had just expired in Paris, on the morning of September 8, 1867.

He died not rich, but to his "troop of friends" he bequeathed the memory of a pure and gentle life, a joyous spirit in a suffering frame, a task well finished, and an example of the triumph of a determined will over physical infirmity.

The funeral services over the remains were held at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, October 18th, after which they were deposited in the vault of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, and many of his professional brethren turned from their last resting place "with mournful steps and slow."

The students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at a meeting called for the purpose of testifying to their affection for their deceased preceptor, appointed Frank W. Rockwell, John Prendergast and Willard Parker, Jr., as a committee to draft suitable resolutions. The committee presented the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, have heard with sincere regret of the death of the late Professor of Anatomy, Dr. Robert Watts; and

WHEREAS, We ever found him an able and efficient instructor, and a true and sympathetic friend, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we would ever recognize the will of an allwise Providence, we deplore the death of one so eminently qualified by rare mental attainments and by the naturally pleasant traits of his character, for the position the duties of which he so long and faithfully performed.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased, and would comfort them with the assurance that he has left behind him many enduring fruits of a useful and well spent life.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our late professor, we as a class attend his funeral, and wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and also that they be published in two New York daily papers, and in two of the leading medical journals of the United States.

The widow of Professor Watts, Charlotte, daughter of William Allen and Anne Izard Deas, of South Carolina, and a grand-daughter of William Izard, of the same state, to whom he was married in 1836, did not long survive him, her death occurring in New York City January 13 of the succeeding year.

Dr. Watts was succeeded by Dr. Henry B. Sands, whose connection with the College is to be referred to hereafter. In 1870 Dr. Willard Parker resigned, and his duties were taken up by Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, the Adjunct Professor.

Finally, on February 18, 1875, occurred the death of Dr. Edward Delafield, President of the College. He was born in New York City May 17, 1794, a son of John Delafield, who was a graduate of Columbia College in 1802, and a banker in New York and London. The family early acquired prominence, especially among the old-time residents—he himself being one of eleven children—seven sons and four daughters, all of whom attained more than average distinction in professional or social life.

Edward Delafield was graduated from Yale College in 1812, when eighteen years of age. He had already begun a course of medical read-

ing under Dr. Samuel Burrowe, and had made such progress that he secured a position in the Medical Corps of the United States Army during the war with Great Britain. After the restoration of peace he completed his medical education in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1815. He then entered upon a term of service in the New York Hospital, after which he went to England, where he pursued advanced studies under Sir Astley Cooper and Dr. Abernethy. In 1820 he began practice in New York City in association with his former preceptor, Dr Burrowe, but this relationship was not long maintained.

From the beginning of his active career, he manifested a deep interest in educational and charitable institutions allied with the medical profession. In the first year of his entering upon practice he was associated with Dr. John Kearney Rodgers in the founding of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and he labored with great enthusiasm in the upbuilding of that splendid establishment. He was its Attending Surgeon until 1850, when he became Consulting Surgeon, and to his duties as such were added those of the Vice Presidency. His active and official relationship covered a period of fifty-five years, and only terminated with his death.

In 1834 Dr. Delafield was appointed Attending Physician to the New York Hospital, and in the year following he became Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. As an obstetrician he manifested peculiar skill and aptitude, and he held to an ideal conception of the delicate and responsible position of the accoucheur. This was well exemplified on November 7, 1837, when he delivered before his class an introductory address in which he set forth in beautiful language and with great delicacy, yet much forcefulness, the moral as well as the professional responsibilities of him who would become a practitioner in the departments which he taught. After dwelling upon the necessity for the suitable preparation of the student in the elements of a polite education and the acquisition of knowledge in fields akin and leading to medicine, he epitomized the necessary professional studies. Referring to Anatomy, he said: "Before you understand the structure of the human body, you cannot possibly comprehend its diseases; and you cannot too minutely investigate and learn every part of this beautiful and complicated machine." After referring to Physiology, Chemistry, Surgery, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics, he approached his own proper theme with a spirit of real reverence as well as of professional sagacity. Dr. Delafield's admirable address was asked for publication, the class stating in their request that "it points out a course of study which, if diligently pursued, will not only guide the student to eminence in his profession, but will also tend to elevate and add dignity to that profession to which we in-

tend to devote our lives, and at the head of which your talents and assiduity have deservedly placed you."

In 1838 Dr. Delafield had become burdened with so extensive a personal practice that he was obliged to resign his position in the College and Hospital. He maintained his interest in both, however, and in 1839 he accepted an election as a trustee in the College, and he gave faithful discharge to his duties as such until his election to the presidency of the institution. His service in that last named position extended over the unusual period of seventeen years, and was characterized by entire devotion to the interests of the College.

To his effort was primarily due the withdrawal of the institution from the immediate authority of the Regents of the University and its union with Columbia College. He was among the most active in forming the Alumni Association, and he contributed from his private means toward the establishment of its prize fund.



EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D.

Dr. Delafield's activities were extended to numerous humanitarian and charitable institutions to whose support he contributed his effort unstintingly and zealously. In 1842 he founded the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and he was the first President. In 1854 he aided in establishing the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and he served as President of its Medical Board from the organization and during the remainder of his life. He became a member of the Board of Governors of

Roosevelt Hospital, and was President of that body, and he was also chairman of the building committee. In 1858 he became Senior Consulting Physician of St. Luke's Hospital, and he occupied that position until his death. In 1865 he aided in founding the New York Ophthalmological Society, of which he was the first President, and he became Senior Consulting Physician of the Woman's Hospital in 1872, the year of its establishment, and was also President of its Medical Board. He was ever the wise counsellor, the enthusiastic patron of merit, and especially the public spirited citizen, hardly up to the measure of his proper rewards. As a teacher, he is eulogized as being quiet, clear and methodical, and emphatic in his views, as well as terse, elegant and distinct in his mode of expressing them. In very truth no annals of the College can be complete without his record.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COLLEGE UNDER PRESIDENT ALONZO CLARK.

Dr. Alonzo Clark became the ninth President of the College, and its Dean, to which positions he was called in 1875 from the chair of Pathology and Practical Medicine. He conducted the affairs of the institution with zeal and intelligence during a period of nine years and until 1884, when he was compelled to resign by reason of his physical condition.

The Faculty of Medicine at the opening of the collegiate year of 1876, under President Clark, was as follows:

Alonzo Clark, M. D., President and Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.

Willard Parker, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.

John C. Dalton, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.

Samuel St. John, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Thomas M. Markoe, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

John T. Metcalfe, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Henry B. Sands, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

James W. McLane, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Thomas T. Sabine, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., Adjunct Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Edward Curtis, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Francis Delafield, M. D., Adjunct Lecturer on Pathology and Practical Medicine.

John G. Curtis, M. D., Adjunct Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.

William Detmold, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical and Military Surgery.

William H. Draper, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin.

Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Abraham Jacobi, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children.

Fessenden N. Otis, M. D., Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases.

Edward C. Seguin, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

George M. Lefferts, M. D., Clinical Lecturer on Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat.

Charles McBurney, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Charles Kelsey, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition, was a large corps of Clinical Assistants, all medical graduates—James L. Little, John T. Kennedy, Henry F. Walker, Charles S. Ward, W. De Forest Day, Oren D. Pomeroy, A. Brayton Ball, Albert H. Buck, Thos. E. Satterthwaite, Thomas A. McBride, Frank P. Kinnicutt, Isaac Adler, Samuel B. St. John, David Webster, George G. Wheelock, S. Beach Jones, N. B. Emerson, L. Bolton Bangs, Urban G. Hitchcock, Frank L. Ives, David Magie, Frank P. Foster, Robert Abbe.

Robert Abbe was Curator of the College Museum and Mr. Edward T. Boag was clerk. The number of students was 413.

A relic of this period is preserved in a pencil drawing of which the plate appearing in connection with this narrative is a reproduction. If it should be objected that the portraits are something after the fashion of caricatures, and that the accompanying text is somewhat wanting in reverence, it may be assumed that the humor in both cases is intended to recall the attempts of Cruickshank and Thackeray, although on somewhat different lines.

The original drawing was made by Dr. Charles F. Stillman, while a student in the session of 1874-1875, in the old college building on Twenty-third street. For many years it has been in the possession of Dr. J. J. Oscroft Tansley, who was a fellow-student of the physician-artist, and photographic copies have been distributed in large numbers by the owner. In 1898 it was reproduced in the "Journal of Medicine and Science," with the following descriptive letter from Dr. Tansley:

"*Dear Mr. Holt:*—I send you herewith a photograph of the picture which has been hanging in my office so many years, and which has been seen so much, and so often admired by you and other graduates who have the honor of having had 'The 23rd Street Squad' as teachers.

"The original pencil drawing was made by my friend, Dr. Charles F. Stillman, in the winter of 1874-75, while he and I were attending lectures at the old College of Physicians and Surgeons, then located at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, New York City.

"The idea of the artist was to catch and portray the expressions and mannerisms of the professors as they appear before us students, and I think that all who have heard these various doctors lecture will bear me out in saying that he—the artist—has done remarkably well. The portraits were all made during lecture hours, and not one of the professors were aware of their being done until they were finished, and it is needless to add that none *sat* for their portraits.



PRESIDENT CLARK AND HIS FACULTY ASSOCIATES.

"Beginning upon the picture's right, we see Thomas with the omnipresent uterine sound—enlarged somewhat, I admit—and standing in his usual posture. Next is St. John about whom, in our eyes, the most striking thing was the diamond pin in his shirt front. Next is Markoe, who, when lecturing, invariably carried a pair of eye-glasses in his fingers, swinging them back and forth as he talked. Next comes Parker, who was continually praising milk as a diet, and who, by the way, did not insist upon its being sterilized.

Next comes the Grand Old Captain of them all, President Clark, who carries in his hand the rolled up diploma, which would mark him, in our regard, if nothing else, for to all of us it is *our* diploma which he carries.

"Then comes Delafield with the microscope, symbolical of the 'pathological tendency of his mind.' Next is Edward Curtis, who is made to carry a bottle of squill, to show, as we boys used to say, that 'He makes me sick.' Then comes Sabine, who at that time was too young to have had any very marked peculiarities, except that he was always on the alert and was generally considered a bureau of information for the boys. Next comes Sands, whose almost invariable attitude when speaking, was to gesticulate with the right hand, two fingers extended, while the left hand was in his pants pocket.

"Next is Dalton with his dog and knife, symbolic of the interesting experiments he would make before us upon the dog, illustrating his subject, Physiology.

"Next is McLane, with his dummy under his arm, with which he illustrated midwifery.

"Lastly is—J. G. Curtis, with the human heart in his hand.

"Only six of these professors are now living, namely, Thomas, Markoe, Delafield, Edward Curtis, McLane and J. G. Curtis. The rest have passed to their reward.

"We named the picture 'the Twenty-third Street Squad' and trust that you will so perpetuate it.

Sincerely yours,

"J. OSCROFT TANSLEY, M. D.

"No. 28 West 43rd Street, New York City. April 13, 1898."

In 1876 occurred the death of Dr. Samuel St. John, the Professor of Chemistry. He was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, March 29th, 1813, the son of Samuel and Hannah St. John. His grandfather settled there in 1744, a descendant from Matthias St. John, who located at Norwalk, Connecticut, about 1654. The name is written Sention in the town records till 1706, when it appears as now written. His father was Clerk and Treasurer of New Canaan from 1801 to 1825, and representative to the General Assembly of Connecticut from 1810 to 1816.

Dr. St. John was Valedictorian of the Yale College class of 1834, and received the degree of Medical Doctor from Vermont Medical College in 1839, also from the Western Reserve College in 1851, and from the Col-



Samuel S. John.

lege of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1857. He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws from Georgetown College, Kentucky, at a not much later date further on. He studied law for two years and was then appointed Tutor of Latin, a position which he held for one year. A serious haemoptysis compelled him to relinquish his present intentions and seek health in foreign travel.

He was appointed Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy in the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, in 1838; Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1851, and Professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1857, which last position he held until his death.

Dr. St. John was never a practicing physician, but had a bias for the natural sciences. His observatory near his home contained a large equatorial telescope and a transit instrument, with an additional room for his astronomical library and solar microscope. "A kind of intellectual integrity, which guided all his mental operations," said his colleague, Dr. Dalton, "seemed to keep him within the domain of positive knowledge and prevented him from misleading others by any incomplete or doubtful statements. In his mind there was never an unconscious rising up of what he knew or what he thought, and he never threw upon his hearers the troublesome task of separating them from each other. * * * A man whom no breath of suspicion ever touched, and whose integrity was a natural and essential part of his organization; a man unselfish and unassuming, who never demanded anything for himself and who was ever ready to accord to others the full measure of their due; a man of most uniform and reasonable disposition with whom it would be impossible to quarrel without attempting an injustice, and who was never influenced by personal considerations except on the side of generosity or conciliation; a man of clear head, of warm heart and of unwavering principle. He died after an illness of three weeks on September 9, 1876, in the house in which he was born, loved as a citizen and neighbor, leaving a son, a practicing physician of New York, and a daughter.

Dr. Charles F. Chandler, a man of many honors and acquirements, and one who had been Adjunct Professor during the previous four years, succeeded to the official honors of his predecessor.

Dr. Francis Delafield was added to the Faculty as Director of the Pathological Laboratory in 1879. In 1880 the additions to the Faculty were Dr. William T. Bull and Dr. William S. Halsted, First and Second Demonstrators of Anatomy, respectively, as well as Dr. George H. Fox, Clinical

Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin. Dr. Theophile M. Prudden was appointed Director of the Physiological and Pathological Laboratory of the Alumni Association. In 1882, Dr. William T. Bull became Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Dr. Francis H. Markoe was appointed Second Assistant Demonstrator. In 1883 Dr. George M. Tuttle became Assistant to the Professor of Obstetrics.

In 1878 the College catalogue contained minute information as to the didactic instruction, the scheme of exercises in the college building, the names of the lecturers giving personal instruction in the manipulative branches, the lists of prizes offered and those awarded in the preceding year, and the rules governing examinations. The following announcement was also made:

The diploma of this College is recognized in Great Britain and Ireland as evidence of three years' medical study, by all bodies which confer the Degrees of Bachelor in Medicine (M. B.), Master in Surgery (C. M.), and Doctor in Medicine (M. D.).

Graduates of this College who are Masters in Arts of certain American Academic Colleges, among which are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Amherst, are not required to pass examinations in Arts and Science before proceeding to the degrees of M. B., C. M., and M. D., in the United Kingdom.

Graduates of this College may become Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, by passing a satisfactory examination, without previous residence in the United Kingdom.

Graduates of this College may become Licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, by becoming Licentiates of one of the Royal Colleges of Physicians above mentioned, and passing a satisfactory examination, without previous residence.

The above conditions under which graduates of this College are admitted to Degrees and Licences in Great Britain and Ireland apply equally to its graduates and to those of all other recognized medical colleges in the United States.

In 1880 announcement was made that, instead of a Spring Session and a succeeding Winter Session of five months in length, which hitherto had made up the Collegiate Year, would be held a single Session, of somewhat over seven months in length, to commence upon the 1st of October, and end during the first part of May.

This change did not consist simply in the discontinuance of the Spring Session and the addition of two months to the Winter Session. On the contrary, in planning a longer Session, the Trustees and Faculty acted upon

the principle that it would be for the advantage of the students to attend fewer didactic lectures a day, thus gaining time to devote to clinical study, laboratory work and recitations. Moreover, the omission from the scheme of exercise of several didactic lectures a week would enable the recitations conducted by the Corps of Examiners to be held almost altogether during the day time.

In 1882, by a resolution of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, the College was authorized to nominate, for appointment by the Commissioners, after competitive examination in the College, its proportion of members of the House Staff of Bellevue Hospital; such members to be attached to that division of the said hospital which had been assigned to the care of the College.

Accordingly, in the College catalogue for the year named, it was announced that the College would, twice in each year, nominate for appointment one Medical and one Surgical Junior Assistant to Bellevue Hospital, after competitive examination. These assistants were to serve the hospital for six months in each of the three grades of Junior Assistant, Senior Assistant, and House Physician or House Surgeon; thus each one was given a total of eighteen months' experience on the House Staff with the advantages of careful clinical note-taking and daily records of the disease phases.

Similar positions were also arranged to be filled twice in each year, invariably by public competitive examination, the same to be open to Graduates of this College, in the following institutions: The New York Hospital; the Roosevelt Hospital; St. Luke's Hospital; the Charity Hospital; St. Vincent's Hospital; St. Francis' Hospital; the German Hospital; the Mount Sinai Hospital; the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Woman's Hospital. All of these provisions were credited as having been heartily endorsed by the profession at large as elevating both the educational and the ethical standards.

Dr. Alonzo Clark died in 1887, three years after his retirement from the Presidency of the College. His many and valuable services in behalf of the institution over which he presided, and of the profession at large, are noted on various pages of this work, and the story of his life is succinctly told in the official records of the College and constitutes one of the many tributes to the memory of this remarkable personage.

On February 3rd, 1885, at a meeting of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, on behalf of a committee previously appointed, consisting of himself and Dr. John J. Crane and Dr. Sullivan H. Weston, presented a series of resolutions expressive of the high regard in which Dr. Clark had been held by the Trustees for his long con-

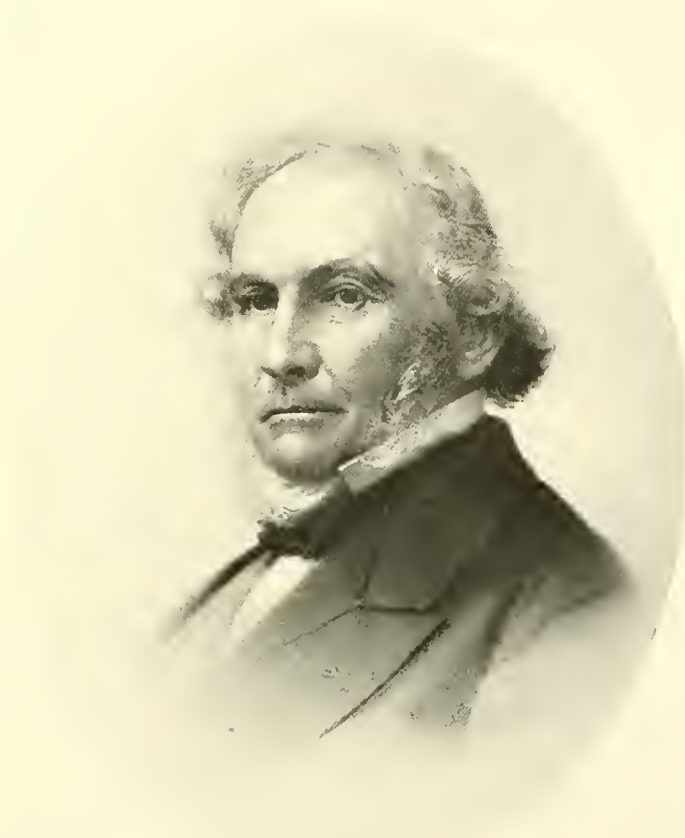
tinued and faithful services in behalf of the College, and the same were unanimously adopted. This tribute in part was as follows:

"Alonzo Clark was born March 1, 1807, in the country village of Chester, among the hills of Hampshire County, Massachusetts. His father, Spencer Clark, founded the village and there carried on the manufacture of leather. It is an incident worthy of being mentioned as illustrating the changes in the distribution of the industries of our country, that Mr. Clark and an associate manufacturer of leather in Hampshire County, controlled at one time the market for that product in New York. He was distinguished for great energy of character and public spirit, and no man was more respected in his county than he.

"Alonzo Clark went to the village school at Worthington, Massachusetts, till his twelfth year, shortly afterwards to the Westfield Academy, and then to the Hopkins Academy at Hadley. He finally passed under the training of Parson Moses Hallock, of Plainfield, Massachusetts, a famous teacher of his day, and was there prepared for Williams College, which he could have entered at the age of fifteen years had not an attack of typhoid fever prevented his doing so.

"At the age of sixteen he entered the Freshman class of Williams, and, completing the curriculum, took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While he was still in the Sophomore class his father was compelled to close his business to avoid pecuniary disaster. An incident occurring at this juncture is worthy of being given, as it throws light upon the character of both father and son. Mr. Clark took his son out into the garden one day and said, 'the tanners of Greene County, New York, are nearer a market than my tan yards, and the supply of bark is better, and I must quickly retire from business or be financially ruined. I have determined to close my business immediately. I have saved a thousand dollars for you after paying all my debts, and I want you to expend it in finishing your education.' Alonzo Clark did not hesitate as to the line of duty to be pursued. He declined the kind offer of his father, and 'from that time the only help that he accepted from him was a moderate supply of shirts.'

"Before the completion of his college course he went for a period of six months to Northampton, Massachusetts, to aid the Master in charge of a select school for boys. After graduating, he lived a year and a half in Northampton, where a new school had been gathered for him. He then went to Williamstown, Massachusetts, and established a school for boys near the college from which he had graduated. After teaching in this school for nearly two years with marked ability and success, he relinquished it to go to New York to prepare himself for a Professorship of Chemistry. For this long cherished purpose he entered the laboratory of John Torrey, M. D., in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which then occupied a building on Barclay Street. Under the advice of Dr. Torrey he entered his name as a student of medicine in the office of John Augustine Smith, M. D., with no expectation, however, of practicing the art of healing. While preparing for his expected career as a Professor of Chemistry, he supported



ALONZO CLARK, M. D.

himself by teaching Belles Lettres and kindred subjects. After two full courses of instruction in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he became a candidate for the chair of Chemistry in Williams College. It happened that subscriptions which had been begun to furnish the chair of Chemistry in that College came in slowly and were insufficient. At this critical moment the college authorities applied to Mrs. Whitman, of Williamstown, for a contribution to the object. To their surprise and gratification she proposed to subscribe the entire amount needed, upon the condition that she should be allowed to nominate the first incumbent of the chair thus provided. Her condition was accepted, the chair was founded; Mr. Lassell, who had been the valedictorian in Alonzo Clark's class, was selected to fill it, and, as the subject of our brief narrative has humorously said, the chair was taken from under him.

"This occurrence, which in common phrase, might be called by some a misfortune, was really the immediate cause of his pursuing the career of a teacher and practitioner of medicine. He did not, however, make the latter choice hastily, but scanned the fields of the various vocations, and finally chose the profession of medicine, guided in his selection by two considerations, namely, that the profession afforded ample scope for scientific investigation, and that its followers were in their practical duties brought into pleasant relations with their patients and their families. The latter consideration had a peculiar force in determining his choice, as the function of a 'family doctor' seemed to him to be especially agreeable and attractive. Under the influence of such incentives he finished his medical course and took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1835.

"Urged by the pressure of pecuniary necessity, and to make his medical career as brief as was consistent with thoroughness, and compelled to support himself by work outside of the duties of the Medical College, his habit was to study fifteen or sixteen hours a day. His method in work at the College was to listen to the lectures and demonstrations through the day, and at night to write out full notes of them from memory. Under this excessive work he became ill and broken down by acute dyspepsia, and during the last year at the College course he entered as junior walker on the medical staff of the New York Hospital. An important part of the daily duty of that officer was to visit at their homes applicants for admission to the wards, to examine their cases and determine whether they were suitable subjects for hospital treatment. In making this circuit a five or ten miles walk was daily necessary. In two weeks his dyspepsia was cured. He remained on the House Staff of the hospital for two years, three months of the time being spent in the surgical wards. In June, 1836, a year after leaving the hospital, he went abroad, accompanying Joseph Bonaparte, and landed at Southampton, England. He went immediately to London and resumed there his professional studies. Of the teachers in the London hospitals, Liston seems to have impressed him most by his remarkable aptness in teaching. After a few months he crossed to Paris, and there walked the hospitals, enjoying the benefits conferred upon students by the ministrations of such eminent

medical scholars and instructors as Chomel, Andral, Louis, Roux, Volpeau, Lisfranc, Cruveilhier, Ricord and Magendie. Of all those men so justly famous in the annals of medicine, Louis seems to have inspired him most.

"In those days there were very few instruments of precision used in the study of disease. The Stethoscope was the only one attracting much attention in the French school. The microscope was little used then in France, and in Germany its use was almost entirely confined to vegetable physiology. The doctor industriously studied the former and observed carefully its applications in the hospital services. He became deeply interested in the study of Pathology, and had peculiar facilities given for such researches in the Paris hospitals. Barth, an interne of Louis, met him and his associate student, George B. Shattuck, two or three times a week, bringing before them for demonstration the peculiar pathological specimens gathered from autopsies of the various hospitals.

"In 1837 he returned to America, and as medical attendant accompanied Mr. Arthur Baring, son of Lord Ashburton, to Madeira, where he remained five months and until the death by consumption of his patient.

"From Madeira he went to London, and received marked consideration from Lord Ashburton in acknowledgment of the faithfulness with which he had ministered to his son during his sickness. After studying in London and Paris some months, he returned to America, and in 1839 he again went to Europe, and now as companion of his friend and benefactor, the late Mr. James Boorman. He made an extended tour and returned home in 1840 and settled in New York. He did not, however, endeavor to obtain practice, but took a very modest apartment in the New York University Building, and began his work with the microscope, and at the autopsies of the New York and Bellevue Hospitals. He soon came to have substantially the charge of the pathological work at Bellevue, in which he was associated with the late James R. Wood, M. D. This work he pursued most industriously for three or four years.

"In 1840 he began to lecture in chemistry in the Medical School at Woodstock, Vermont, giving the courses for two months in the spring and lecturing twice a day. At the end of the first year he substituted Pathology for Chemistry, and lectured upon it there for thirteen years. About the same time he began to lecture on Pathology in the Medical School at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, giving his courses in the autumn. He had decided to lecture in the latter school on Chemistry, as he was determined to devote himself more and more to work in Pathology. So far as known this was the first systematic work done in Pathology in any Medical School in America by the occupant of a special chair designated for the purpose. The remainder of each year was spent by him in New York in the round of work at the autopsies of the New York Hospital and Bellevue. He continued to be Professor in the same department at Pittsfield for thirteen years.

"In 1841 his interest in the treatment of peritonitis was excited by the work of Armstrong, the English observer. The method of the latter consisted essentially in the use of blood letting, followed by a full dose of opium. Dr. Clark tried this method, but, after a few cases, became convinced that

the remedy of essential value was the opium. He accordingly discarded the blood letting and pushed the use of opium to full physiological effects, and with such happy results that he soon obtained the almost unanimous acquiescence of the medical profession and the general adoption of the method.

"It would be impossible in so brief a narrative as this to give a history of his investigations as Attending Physician at Bellevue, to which position he was appointed in 1847. One or two illustrations must suffice, and may serve without exaggeration to indicate their scientific and beneficent character. At the beginning of his service, typhus fever cases were in great numbers in the hospital. At one period he had two hundred and fifty cases constantly in his care, and there were as many more in the hands of his colleagues. He had observed that the mortality was very great. Precautions had been taken to guard the cases from draughts of air on account of the apprehended danger from pneumonia. He would not participate in this dread, but ordered that there should be the freest ventilation, with scrupulous cleanliness, and to accomplish his purpose he took out the windows and sashes, although it was winter, and had stoves placed before the open windows to raise the temperature of the incoming air. He increased the quantity of clothing on the beds, gave stimulants very moderately, and almost no medicine. The immediate effect was a rapid reduction in the mortality, and in a total number of two hundred and fifty cases not a death occurred in a period of a fortnight. One group of peculiarly bad cases was seen by the late Professor Gilman, one of his colleagues, who expressed in regard to them all a most favorable prognosis. In two weeks they were all convalescent, and elsewhere in the same hospital where other methods were employed the extreme of high mortality continued.

"It was in 1840 that Dr. George P. Camman, of New York, communicated to him his views in regard to the use of the Stethoscope in auscultatory percussion, and then began a series of experiments under their joint guidance, which developed a most interesting and useful addition to the means of physical examinations of the diseases of the thoracic and abdominal cavities.

"In 1875, on the death of Edward Delafield, M. D., he was made President of the Board of Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a position which he held until he resigned it at the stated meeting in February, 1884. In 1882 he resigned his position as Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

"Dr. Clark wrote less than might have been expected; his statement of cases and his remarks upon original subjects before the Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society and the New York Medical and Surgical Society were given orally. It is greatly to be regretted that his courses of lectures on Pathology and on the Practice of Medicine were not published at the time of their delivery, as they fully represented the state of the science and art of medicine of the period, and were models of conscientious research and honest statements. His veracity as a lecturer was so obvious that he carried the listeners along with him in most willing acquiescence. He

stated the facts as they appeared to him with such judicial fairness, that even those who could not at once accept his deductions felt the great force of his reasoning, and were led to reconsider their decisions. His style was notable, and very many of his lectures, considered merely as literary productions, were almost faultless. The following is an incomplete list of some of his papers, with the dates of their publication:

"Graduation Thesis, 'Abstinence from Food and Drink,' 1835.

"Joint Paper on 'A New Mode of Ascertaining the Dimensions, Form and Condition of Internal Organs by Percussion,' by C. P. Camman, M. D., and A. Clark, M. D., 1840.

"Address as President of the State Medical Society 'On the Claims of the Medical Profession,' 1853.

"'On the Treatment of Puerperal Peritonitis by Large Doses of Opium,' 1855.

"'Remarks on Puerperal Fever,' New York Academy of Medicine, 1857.

"Paper on 'Supposed Case of Murder,' Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine and 'American Medical Times,' 1861.

"'Lectures on Diphtheria,' 1861.

"'Lectures on Cholera,' 'Medical Record,' 1866-67.

"'Lectures on Relapsing Fever,' 1870.

"'Paper on Salicylate of Soda in Rheumatism,' 1876.

"'Lectures on Typhoid Fever,' 1878.

"'Clinical Lecture on Localized Peritonitis,' 1878.

"'Lectures on Eruptive Fevers,' 1880.

"'Lectures on Diseases of the Heart,' delivered in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1884.

"Besides these lectures and papers, he edited an edition of 'Bartlett on the Fevers of the United States.' His many cases related to the Pathological and other societies were usually published in the proceedings of those societies, and as found in the medical periodicals of New York of the past thirty years.

"The committee would submit the foregoing as a report of a minute to be made in the records of the College of Physicians and Surgeons as a tribute to Alonzo Clark, M. D., on the occasion of his retiring from the office of President of the Board of Trustees of the College. They do not attempt to expound the many lessons suggested by the career and services of the illustrious subject of this brief record. Under other circumstances such an honorable privilege will not pass unused."

By way of amplification on the topics thus significantly furnished by the record quoted above, it may be here further stated that Dr. Clark was ranked among the experts in auscultation and only lost his confidence in methods when his sense of hearing became impaired during the lapse of years.

The year 1847 to him was a memorable one, since besides having been appointed Attending Physician of Bellevue Hospital he also received the

equal honor of being Lecturer on Physiology and Pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and was afterwards promoted to a full professorship. To these branches of study he devoted nearly his entire time. One of his admiring hearers said of him that he was "instant in season and out of season," that he was "always introspective, evolving his own problems and struggling to explain away the animosities between the organic and the inorganic."

His colleagues in similar vein said he was absorbed in his studies and explained his initial failures as due to the fact that his knowledge was fluttering against the bars of his vocabulary. His pupils, whom he pronounced his ablest critics, regarded him as statuesquely cold—an exquisite form developed from the finest marble. In fact, he was a product of what might be termed the Elizabethan age of medical science. He classified and revised to the very last, working along the lines of the Greek ideals—smoothing and chiselling to the very last. What lessons his interlineations in his primers might have taught had he seen fit to preserve them from destruction by his own hands! In very truth he had learned from his microscope the art of focusing the rays of his attainments. Not much of a colorist, he was certainly an artist in black and white, expounding by curves and perpendiculars—a strategist with his war maps near at hand.

The honor in which President Clark was held is attested by the fact that his portrait was made the frontispiece of the published volume containing the transactions of the New York State Medical Association for the year 1887. In the same volume was contained a lengthy memoir of the distinguished deceased from the pen of Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, who paid him high tribute, saying of him that "no one in our day has served the College with greater acceptance, or done more to advance its scientific standard." Continuing, Dr. Eliot said:

"As a rule, Dr. Clark declined all positions of honor in all medical societies, having a dread, almost morbid, of holding conspicuous positions. As a teacher, his merits have already been incidentally mentioned. With a scrap of paper containing a few notes or statistics, but generally without any manuscript, he stood before the class and taught as few have or can. His commanding and graceful presence, his pleasant manners, his mastery of the English language, his distinct and elegant enunciation, the knowledge of his subject, apparently inexhaustible, and his scholarly methods, commanded instant and persistent attention. Always avoiding everything that was sensational, in the most unassuming manner he conveyed to the minds of his hearers what he thought they should know, and thousands are ready to testify to his unsurpassed success. At the period which I have in mind, it was generally understood that he neither had nor wanted private practice. His

whole time was devoted to his studies, his service in Bellevue Hospital as Visiting Physician, and to his lectures. It was evident that he enjoyed talking to medical students as his chief delight, and their enjoyment in hearing him made his lecture room more attractive than that of any other Professor. * * * Dr. Clark closed his address before the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1853 with the following words:

“Medicine demands of us that we be men of integrity and honor, men of character, that she may be respected in us; men of charity, that she may be loved; men of learning, that she may exercise her rightful authority; men of research and labor, that she may claim from each something to be added to the general stock of knowledge. Let us remember that our corporate character is the aggregate of our individual characters; that improvement must be personal; and let our maxim be, ‘Seek *Truth*, and Pursue It.’

“How truly his life conformed to this high standard, those who know him best will give the strongest affirmative testimony.”

The same volume of “Transactions” contained tributes to President Clark by Dr. J. W. S. Gouley and Dr. John Shrady, both of whom spoke of him out of intimate personal knowledge of his useful life and its excellent accomplishments.

The Alonzo Clark Scholarship and Prize were provided for by the will of the donor, of which Dr. Francis Delafield was the executor.

Under the terms of this instrument Dr. Clark devised to the College of Physicians and Surgeons the house and lot known as No. 333 West Thirty-first Street, in New York City, in trust, for the following purposes: A certain portion of the income of the said property, at the discretion of the Faculty of the College, to be devoted to the maintenance of a Scholarship for the support of a person who would devote himself to study under their guidance, with the special purpose of discovering new facts in medical science. The period of the Scholarship was fixed at three years, and the incumbent might be reappointed.

Another portion of the income of the property is at the discretion of the Faculty, to be paid to that person among the graduates of the College who shall present to the Faculty the best essay upon any medical subject. The interval between the awards is to be at the discretion of the Faculty.

The remainder of the income of the property was to be devoted to special lectures upon advanced medical subjects given under the direction of the Faculty by a person selected by them, and the number or frequency of these lectures to depend upon the judgment of the Faculty.

In case the income should at any time be insufficient to properly carry out all three of the objects designated, the Faculty was empowered to select any one or more of them to which the income shall be devoted.

By another provision in the will of Dr. Clark he devised to the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons the house and lot known as No. 375 West Thirty-second Street, in New York City, in trust, for the payment to certain relatives named of the income for fifteen years, and, after the expiration of that period, in trust for the purpose named in reference to the other property of the deviser.

In 1887, when the will of Dr. Clark was probated, Dr. Francis Delafield, the executor, reported that the first mentioned piece of property was purchased at a cost of \$13,000. and then brought an annual rental of \$1,000. The second piece of property was purchased at a cost of \$10,500, and the annual rental was \$1,050. The first of the bequests was accepted by the Trustees of the College. As to the second bequest, the Trustees of the College objected: 1. That the charter of the College did not authorize the Trustees to accept and execute trusts for the benefit of individuals; and second that acceptance would be unwise, and would involve a duty and obligation to maintain the validity of the bequest should it be attacked.

Accordingly, the second of Dr. Clark's bequests was declined, and the Clark Fellowship alone was accepted.

In 1880 a committee of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (in connection with the Faculty) undertook the labor of compiling a catalogue of the College. This committee consisted of Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, Dr. John Shrady and Dr. A. E. M. Purdy, the latter named of whom performed the work of compilation, with the aid of his colleagues. This enterprise, one of much magnitude, and attended with no little expense, found an efficient ally in Dr. A. Norton Brockway, who was indefatigable in his researches. The work necessarily extended over a considerable period, owing to the wide dispersion of the alumni and the apathy of many of their number. The volume contained one hundred and seventy-seven pages, and included all available information with reference to the location and professional attainments and standing of the graduates of the College, together with a brief historical review of the College and explanatory notes under various heads. The work was monumental for its day, and it was also of peculiar value in serving as a stimulus to the industry which has since characterized the keepers of the official records, whose recent catalogues have been prepared with great care and placed in such form as to be preservable and readily accessible.

CHAPTER VIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN C. DALTON.

Dr. John Call Dalton, tenth President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, entered upon his duties in 1884, and he served in that position until the time of his death, in 1889.

During this brief period the College entered upon a new and larger field of usefulness. Within these years were erected and occupied the massive and elegant edifices provided for through the princely bounty of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt and his children. Dr. Dalton had served as President of the College only three years when the tasks of the builders were completed, and he was privileged to assemble his students within the new walls reared for the purpose which lay nearest his heart—that of leading a younger generation into those fields in which he himself had toiled industriously and with keen delight. Two years later his labors ended, and his taking off may almost be regarded as one of life's tragedies. From his earliest student days he had been an indefatigable worker and original investigator. He had made many notable contributions to the sum of professional knowledge, and had written his own name high on the rolls of the world's scientists. All his masterly work had been accomplished with crude and imperfect means as compared with the magnificent equipment which had now come to his hands in the laboratories and museums of the great institution over which he now presided. With such means he might well have expected to reach out yet farther in the discovery of new truths, to the advancement of science, the greater service to his fellow-men, and his own higher honor.

The history of the buildings and their equipment, and of the part taken by Dr. Dalton at the opening of the new College, is reserved for other pages. It is sufficient here to note that the greater advantages afforded in the new class rooms, clinics and laboratories, adding greatly to the prestige of the institution, brought to it a largely increased number of students and soon made necessary the reinforcement of the Faculty by additional Professors and Lecturers. In the first year of Dr. Dalton's presidency, the number of students was 505, and the graduating class numbered 105. In his last year's service, the number of students had increased to 809, a gain of about sixty per cent.

The organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1884 was as follows:

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

John Call Dalton, M. D., President and Emeritus Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.

Alonzo Clark, M. D., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.

Thomas Masters Markoe, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Surgery.

William Detmold, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical and Military Surgery.

Theodore Gaillard Thomas, M. D., Professor of Clinical Gynecology.

John Thomas Metcalfe, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Henry Berton Sands, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Surgery.

James Woods McLane, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, of Gynecology, and of the Diseases of Children.

Thomas Taunton Sabine, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Charles Frederic Chandler, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Edward Curtis, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Francis Delafield, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.

John Green Curtis, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene; Secretary of the Faculty.

William Henry Draper, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Cornelius Rea Agnew, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Abraham Jacobi, M. D., Clinical Professor of the Diseases of Children.

Fessenden Nott Otis, M. D., Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases.

Edward Constant Seguin, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

George Morewood Lefferts, M. D., Clinical Professor of Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat.

George Henry Fox, M. D., Clinical Professor of the Diseases of the Skin.

Theophile Mitchell Prudden, M. D., Director of the Physiological and Pathological Laboratory of the Alumni Association.

Robert Fulton Weir, M. D., Clinical Professor of Surgery.

William Stewart Halsted, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Francis Hartman Markoe, M. D., First Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

George Montgomery Tuttle, M. D., Assistant to the Chair of Obstetrics.

Richard John Hall, M. D., Second Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

George Livingston Peabody, M. D., Clinical Lecturer on Medicine.

Alonzo Brayton Ball, M. D., Clinical Lecturer on Medicine.

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.

John Thomas Kennedy, M. D.	Walter Buckley Johnson, M. D.
Oren Day Pomeroy, M. D.	George Thomas Jackson, M. D.
David Webster, M. D.	William Randall Birdsall, M. D.
George Gill Wheelock, M. D.	Alonzo Blauvelt, M. D.
Lemuel Bolton Bangs, M. D.	Richard John Hall, M. D.
Urban Gillespie Hitchcock, M. D.	Charles Samuel Ward, M. D.
David Magie, M. D.	Alexander Sanford Clarke, M. D.
Robert Abbe, M. D.	James Bradbridge Hunter, M. D.
Stuyvesant Fish Morris, M. D.	John Frederick Golding, M. D.
David Bryson Delavan, M. D.	Francis Huber, M. D.
William Oliver Moore, M. D.	Nelson Herrick Henry, M. D.
Richard George Wiener, M. D.	Frank Watson Jackson, M. D.
John Higgins Swasey, M. D.	John Blake, White, M. D.
Charles Augustus Kinch, M. D.	Henry Woolfe Berg, M. D.
Henry Newton Heineman, M. D.	
Theophile Mitchell Prudden, M. D., Curator of the Museum.	
Edward Thomas Boag, Clerk.	

In this the first year of the occupancy of the new College building (1887), at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College, held on May 10, a resolution was adopted requesting President Dalton to prepare a history of the institution. The manuscript was completed in November, 1888, and met the warm approval of the Trustees, who ordered that an edition of fifteen hundred copies be printed at the expense of the College.

This volume was of a verity a labor of love on the part of its distinguished author. As well, may it be said, was it his last work in behalf of the institution which lay so close to his heart and which he had served with such rare fidelity and ability. The work came from the press in the autumn of 1888, and Dr. Dalton died in February following. His was the first attempt to place in a permanent and accessible form the record of the foundation and growth of the College, and his narrative ended with the year in which it was published, the second year of the establishment of the institution in its new home. In his nearly two hundred pages the author traced the annals of the College in such fashion as to make it invaluable as a work of ready reference with regard to the period of which he wrote. A passage in the first chapter might with propriety have been expected on the last page, for it is not only a record of the past, but it might, with change of tense, be taken as a prophecy for the future:

The present condition of the College is by no means wholly due to events or influences of our own day. Its destiny has been shaped by many different causes following each other in long succession, the more recent always connected in some measure with those which have gone before.

Every improvement in its organization or operation has been accomplished by repeated and persevering endeavor, by gradual enlargement rather than by sudden or forcible expansion. It has had its trials and vicissitudes, its failures as well as its successes; and we may surely learn something from experience, to avoid the repetition of past mistakes. A difficulty once removed, by means which have proved effectual, need not again be encountered if the institution adhere to its policy of a discriminating and judicious conservatism. On the other hand, it has ever been ready to alter its customs and regulations when they have become useless or inappropriate, and no longer fulfill the purpose for which they were designed. Its methods have varied to meet the necessity of the times; its aims and objects have always been the same.

In 1887 the Faculty was considerably enlarged, and its organization was as follows:

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

John Call Dalton, M. D., LL. D., President and Emeritus Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.

Alonzo Clark, M. D., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.

Thomas Masters Markoe, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Surgery.

William Detmold, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical and Military Surgery.

Theodore Gaillard Thomas, M. D., Professor of Clinical Gynecology.

John Thomas Metcalfe, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Henry Berton Sands, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Surgery.

James Woods McLane, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and of the Diseases of Children.

Thomas Taunton Sabine, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Charles Frederic Chandler, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Edward Curtis, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Francis Delafield, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.

John Green Curtis, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene. Secretary of the Faculty.

George Montgomery Tuttle, M. D., Professor of Gynecology.

George Livingston Peabody, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

William Tillinghast Bull, M. D., Adjunct Professor of the Practice of Surgery.

Richard John Hall, M. D., Adjunct Professor of the Principles of Surgery.

William Henry Draper, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
 Cornelius Rea Agnew, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the
 Eye.

Abraham Jacobi, M. D., Clinical Professor of the Diseases of Children.

Fessenden Nott Otis, M. D., Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Dis-
 eases.

Edward Constant Seguin, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the
 Mind and Nervous System.

George Morewood Lefferts, M. D., Clinical Professor of Laryngoscopy
 and Diseases of the Throat.

George Henry Fox, M. D., Clinical Professor of the Diseases of the
 Skin.

Theophile Mitchell Prudden, M. D., Director of the Laboratory of the
 Alumni Association, and Curator of the Museum.

Robert Fulton Weir, M. D., Clinical Professor of Surgery.

Charles McBurney, M. D., Clinical Lecturer upon Surgery, and In-
 structor in Operative Surgery.

Alonzo Brayton Ball, M. D., Clinical Lecturer upon Medicine.

Frank Hartley, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Clinical Lecturer
 upon Surgery.

George Sumner Huntington, M. D., First Assistant Demonstrator of
 Anatomy.

James West Roosevelt, M. D., Clinical Lecturer upon Medicine.

Arthur Henry Elliott, Ph. D., Assistant in Chemistry.

Albert Henry Buck, M. D., Clinical Lecturer upon Diseases of the Ear.

Francis Hartman Markoe, M. D., Clinical Lecturer upon Surgery.

Charles Ernest Pellew, E. M., Assistant in Chemistry.

Bern Budd Gallaudet, M. D., Second Assistant Demonstrator of Anat-
 omy.

ASSISTANTS IN CLINICAL INSTRUCTION AT THE VANDERBILT CLINIC.

CHIEFS OF CLINIC.

Lemuel Bolton Bangs, M. D.

William Randall Birdsall, M. D.

David Bryson Delavan, M. D.

Francis Huber, M. D.

George Sumner Huntington, M. D.

Frank Watson Jackson, M. D.

George Thomas Jackson, M. D.

Huntington Richards, M. D.

Charles Ware, M. D.

David Webster, M. D.

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.

Gorham Bacon, M. D.

Henry Woolfe Berg, M. D.

Abram Brothers, M. D.

Albert Ferdinand Brugman, M. D.

Frank Benton Carpenter, M. D.

John Herbert Claiborne, Jr., M. D.

Urban Gillespie Hitchcock, M. D.

Frank Ebenezer Miller, M. D.

William Oliver Moore, M. D.

William K. Otis, M. D.

William Augustus Pierrepont, M. D.

Alexander Barnett Pope, M. D.

Francis Joseph Quinlan, M. D.

Frank Whitman Ring, M. D.

James Bradbridge Hunter, M. D.	Barney Sachs, M. D.
Walter Belknap James, M. D.	Charles Davies Scudder, M. D.
Walter Buckley Johnson, M. D.	William Kelly Simpson, M. D.
Charles Augustus Kinch, M. D.	John Higgins Swasey, M. D.
Charles Huntoon Knight, M. D.	William Jonathan Swift, M. D.
George Roe Lockwood, Jr., M. D.	Samuel Oakley Vander Poel, M. D.
Ami Jacques Magnin, M. D.	

Clerk of the College, Edward Thomas Boag.

November 16, 1887, occurred the first change in the Faculty of that year. Dr. E. C. Seguin resigned the chair of Clinical Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, and Dr. Moses Allen Starr, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, class of 1880, was appointed as Clinical Lecturer to succeed him.

Shortly afterward (April 18, 1888) occurred a vacancy in the chair of Clinical Medicine, through the death of Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew. Announcement of the event was made to the Trustees by President Dalton, who presented the following fine tribute, which was ordered to be spread upon the records of the Board:

Since the last meeting of this Board of Trustees, one of its controlling spirits and one of the staunchest friends and most distinguished teachers of the College of Physicians and Surgeons has suddenly and in the full tide of his usefulness departed this life.

The death of Dr. Agnew creates what seems like a hopeless void in our councils and casts a deep shadow across the path of brilliant promise upon which the College has just entered. Since his graduation from this institution in 1852 Dr. Agnew has fostered and advanced its interests as a faithful Alumnus; has enlarged its fame as one of its most popular and eminent instructors, and for more than ten years has served to direct its management as a diligent and wise trustee.

In all his labors for the welfare and distinction of his Alma Mater, he displayed a lofty purpose and a generous devotion of his time and energy. He has been identified with every measure in the management of this College which was directed towards improving its methods of instruction or elevating the standard of its requirements. He combined in a rare degree the attributes of a scientific teacher, a wise philanthropist and a man of affairs. He had an exalted sense of the public as well as the private responsibilities of medical men, and he was not less distinguished as a citizen and a sanitarian than as a physician. In the many and varied relations of his busy and useful life he will long be remembered for the dignity of his character, and his unselfish devotion to the highest interests of his fellow men.

Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew was born in New York City, August 8th, 1830. His paternal ancestors left France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in the northern part of Ireland, near Belfast, where they



A. Agnew

became prominent members of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. In 1786 his grandfather, John Agnew, came to America and first took up his residence in Philadelphia; subsequently he removed to New York City, where he permanently settled, and became engaged in the tobacco, commission and shipping business. In this he was succeeded by his son William, father of Dr. Agnew, a native of Philadelphia, who had been associated with his father several years. William Agnew remained in business about sixty years, and became a leading merchant of the city. He married Elizabeth Thomson, whose father was a surveyor by profession, and surveyed the national turnpike that was built from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, to Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. Agnew's early education was received in private schools, and he was prepared for college by William Forrest, of New York. At the age of fifteen years he entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated in 1849. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. Kearney Rodgers, at that time a Professor of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. While pursuing his studies, he entered the New York Hospital as Junior Walker, receiving shortly afterwards an appointment as Senior Walker. In 1852 he graduated, and passed the following year as house surgeon in the New York Hospital. At the expiration of his term of service, having determined to make a specialty of the diseases of the eye and ear, he received the appointment of surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, a proviso being made that before entering upon the duties allotted to him he should visit Europe and make himself familiar with the most recent advances in his department of medical science. In Dublin he became a resident pupil of the Lying-in-Hospital, and also attended the clinics given by William Wilde, afterwards Sir William Wilde, at St. Mark's Eye and Ear Hospital of Dublin. Subsequently he studied in London and Paris, after which he returned home and began the practice of his profession. He occupied the position of surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary until April, 1864, when his duties on the United States Sanitary Commission, of which he was one of the organizers and probably the most active member, compelled him to resign rather than to impose additional labor upon his colleagues in that body. During the term of office of Governor E. D. Morgan, he was Surgeon General of the State of New York, and at the commencement of the civil war he was appointed Medical Director of the State Volunteer Hospital, New York, in which position he performed most efficient service. For a long time he had charge of the important trust of obtaining for the regiments passing through New York to the seat of war their medical supplies, being the representative in this work of the Surgeon General of the State of New York.

In 1864 Dr. Agnew was chosen one of the associate trustees to organize a School of Mines in Columbia College, and (February 2nd, 1874) he was made one of the trustees of Columbia College. In 1866 he established in the College of Physicians and Surgeons an Ophthalmic Clinic, at the request of the Faculty, and in 1869 he was elected Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear. In 1868 he originated the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and the following year the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York. In 1865 he was appointed one of the managers of the New York State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie, was twice reappointed, and held from the inception of the undertaking the secretaryship of its executive committee. He was a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, the Medical and Surgical Society of New York City, the American Ophthalmological Society, of which he was for several years President, the American Otological Society, the New York Ophthalmological Society, which he aided in founding, the International Ophthalmological Society, the International Otological Society, Medical Society of the County of New York, and the New York Academy of Medicine. He attended the International Medical Congress at the Centennial meeting at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was also a director of the New York Tract Society; a director of the Young Men's Christian Association; an elder in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and trustee of one of its Mission Churches, and a trustee and chairman of the board of the Presbyterian Church of the Palisades. He was also one of the four gentlemen who founded the Union League Club in New York City, an organization from which the government derived most material assistance during the civil war. He contributed many valuable articles to current medical literature, among them the following:

"A Contribution to the Surgery of Divergent Squint"—Ophthalmic Notes: I. Trephining the Cornea to Remove a Foreign Body.

"A Case of Double, Extremely Minute, and Apparently Congenital Lachrymal Fistula."

"A Contribution to the Statistics of Cataract Extraction of One Hundred and Eighteen Recent Cases"—New York, 1874.

"Canthoplasty as a Remedy in Certain Diseases of the Eye"—New York, 1875.

"Clinical Contributions to Ophthalmology"—Reprinted from Archives of Ophthalmology and Otology, Volume IV., Nos. 3 and 4.

"A Series of American Clinical Lectures"—Edited by E. C. Seguin, M. D., New York, 1875.

In 1856 Dr. Agnew married Mary Nash, daughter of Lora Nash, a

prominent merchant of New York City. She was a woman in every attribute of mind and character peculiarly suited to him, and who ably seconded him in every effort of his noble career. Dr. Agnew was survived by his widow, seven daughters and a son. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, with the ceremonies of the Presbyterian Church. A Memorial Address was read before the New York Academy of Medicine by appointment of the Council, June 7th, 1888, by Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, in which he referred in touching terms to the character, goodness, kindness and benevolence of Dr. Agnew. After citing many incidents showing his gentleness, amiability, and true Christian spirit, he concluded by saying: "In his mortal life Dr. Agnew's influence was great; now that he has put on immortality, it will be an hundred-fold greater. Though his mortal part has become dust, the shadow of his spirit will rest upon us, stimulating us to reflection, and inspiring us to action. Though his tongue be still in death, memory will put a voice into every gentle, loving act of his, which will call upon us to imitate his efforts and to emulate his example."

In 1888 the title of the chair occupied by Dr. James W. McLane was changed from that of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children to that of Obstetrics, and the chair of Physiology and Hygiene, occupied by Dr. John G. Curtis was changed to that of Physiology. Dr. Albert H. Buck, class of 1867, was appointed Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Ear. Dr. Richard J. Hall, class of 1878, was transferred to the Department of Anatomy, with the title of Adjunct Professor, and Dr. Charles McBurney, of the class of 1870, was appointed as Lecturer Adjunct upon the Principles of Surgery. At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees Dr. Herman Knapp was appointed to deliver a course of didactic lectures on Ophthalmology, and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton was engaged to give a course of ten didactic lectures on Medical Jurisprudence. The latter course was to be without expense to the students, and attendance thereon optional. Other appointments were Dr. Warren P. Lombard, Assistant in Physiology; Dr. George C. Freeborn, Instructor in Normal Histology, and Dr. Ira T. Van Gieson, Assistant in Normal Histology. Hygiene was made a part of the Department of Materia Medica. In this same year a large corps of instructors and assistants were appointed for the Vanderbilt Clinic, and these are named in their proper connection with that institution.

The school year ending on May 10th, 1888, closed a new and brilliant epoch in the history of the College. There was ample justification for the gratulatory phrases of Dr. John G. Curtis, Secretary of the Faculty, who said, in his annual report, that "the three buildings—the College building proper, the Sloane Maternity Hospital and the Vanderbilt Clinic—have fully

realized the high expectations formed of their usefulness, and have turned out to be admirable seats of educational work, both as regards the fundamental matters of light, heating and ventilation, solidity and spaciousness, and as regards the details." And the more complete summing up by Professor F. A. P. Barnard, the President of Columbia College, is well worth quoting at length:

Nothing in American educational history is more remarkable than the evidences of public favor with which the recent improvements in the School of Medicine have been received. The necessity of a change of location has for many years been obvious, in consequence of the continually increasing numbers annually thronging the halls of the school; but it would appear as if the difficulty had hardly been obviated by the immense enlargement of the accommodations for lecture halls and collections furnished by the new buildings. The growth in numbers has corresponded very nearly with the enlargement of space, and it seems probable that it will become necessary to impose a limit to the number of matriculates admitted.

The fact that this increased attendance has occurred in spite of a simultaneous increase in the rigor of the conditions imposed on candidates for admission and graduation, is a circumstance equally gratifying. It has been a reproach to the medical schools of the country that they are injudiciously lax in their requisitions in regard to proficiency; and that many graduates are found who are incapable of understanding their own prescriptions, and even, in some instances, of correctly writing the English language. This reproach will not hold good hereafter of our medical school. The final examinations of this year have been very thoroughly searching, and arrangements have been made for enforcing entrance examinations equally rigorous hereafter. If these measures shall have the effect to repress the great affluence of numbers which have been received during the past year, the fact will be no cause of regret, since what in this way may be lost will greatly more than be compensated in the character and respectability of the profession. The undersigned feels that he can safely reaffirm the conviction that the Medical Department of Columbia College is destined to become in the future the leading medical school in the United States.

The College year had, indeed, been gratifyingly successful. The number of matriculates for the calendar year 1887 was eight hundred and nine, an increase of two hundred and three over the preceding year, and of three hundred and seven over 1885. Of the eight hundred and nine students enrolled in 1887, two hundred and twenty-six, or twenty-seven and nine-tenths per cent, already held degrees, viz.: In medicine, fifty-seven, and in arts, physiology, science, etc., one hundred and sixty-nine.

In all the preliminaries to the Commencement, and in the conduct of the exercises upon that occasion, there was unassailable evidence of the lofty conscientiousness of the Trustees, the Faculty and the Alumni. In Septem-

ber, 1887, eighteen candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine were examined, and nine of these, or one-half the number, were rejected. In April and May, 1888, of one hundred and thirty-nine presenting themselves as candidates for the medical degree, thirty-three, or twenty-three and seven-tenths per cent, failed to pass. In one instance, the application of the rules worked a temporary hardship. This was the case of a young man who had completed the full prescribed course and was proficient in all his studies, but whose diploma was withheld to await his attaining legal age, but a few months later.

On the evening of May 10th, 1888, was held the eighty-first Annual Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the occasion was memorable for the graduation of the first class within the walls of the new College edifice. The exercises were held in the lecture hall of the College building, and were characterized by the utmost dignity and decorum. The religious services were conducted by an eminent clergyman, the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, S. T. D., a member of the Board of Trustees and the Chaplain of the College.

President John C. Dalton presided, and conferred the medical degrees upon a class of one hundred and six successful candidates, and delivered a Commencement Address. His remarks were necessarily reminiscent in some degree, but only to such extent as to properly link the past to the present, and to impress the graduates with a deep sense of the great privileges it had been their fortune to enjoy, and the weighty responsibilities which they were about to assume. The Hippocratic Oath was administered by Professor Drisler, who represented President Barnard, of Columbia College.

If the Faculty, through a deep regard for the standing of the College and for their own reputation as instructors, had been exacting in their examinations, fearful lest some one unworthy should go from them bearing credentials of their bestowal, the Alumni Association was equally jealous of its integrity. This was evident from its withholding the Association Prize, for the reason, as was announced by Dr. Charles McBurney, President of the Association, that, although meritorious essays had been presented, all were wanting in such original investigation as was required by the terms under which the Prize was instituted.

In the same year, in their report to the Regents of the University of the State of New York, the Trustees of the College transmitted the following financial statement for the fiscal year:

Estimated value of College land	\$200,000.00
Estimated value of building and furniture . . .	370,000.00—\$570,000
Value of anatomical preparations	10,000.00

Value of Materia Medica	1,000.00—	\$11,000
United States and State stocks	2,748.75	
Corporate bonds and stocks	4,000.00	
Bonds and mortgages	79,835.00	
Real estate other than College buildings and grounds	12,000.00	
Other property	38,017.71	

The foregoing exhibit made the total value of the College property \$717,601.46. In this amount was included the net proceeds from sale of the old College property on Twenty-third street. The sale had been made January 29, 1887, for the sum of \$160,000, of which amount \$80,000 had been paid in cash, the remainder of the indebtedness being represented by a purchase-money mortgage for \$80,000 bearing interest at the rate of five per cent and payable after five years.

The revenue for the same year aggregated \$71,203.33, of which amount \$56,770 was from tuition. The disbursements were \$70,341.06, of which the largest items were \$46,512.54 paid to the instructors, and \$21,530.33 expended for fuel and incidental expenses, leaving a balance of \$862.27.

The eminent scientist and distinguished teacher, Dr. John C. Dalton, who had graced the presidency of the College during its most splendid epoch, died on February 12, 1889, and the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on February 26th following, drafted and adopted the following resolutions of respect:

The Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons desire to express their deep sense of the loss sustained by the College in the death of its President, Dr. John Call Dalton.

During the thirty-four years of his connection with the College, first as Professor of Physiology and afterwards as President, Dr. Dalton took a warm interest in all that concerned the welfare of the institution. The College was in a special and peculiar sense his real home. A large portion of his daily life was spent within its walls, and here was accomplished most of the work which rightly placed him in the front rank of American physiologists. Although a man of broad sympathies which carried him into other departments of science and into questions of public affairs, his life was centered here, and nothing lay so near his heart as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, its best interests and its advancement to a higher plane of professional education.

As a teacher Dr. Dalton possessed qualities of the highest order. He was always master of his subject, while, by a seeming paradox, his subject mastered him. There was, for this reason, a certain contagiousness in his

absorbing interest in his theme. Even the dullest facts, under his treatment of them, acquired a new freshness, either by some original illustration, some presentation from an unusual standpoint, or by a quaintness of expression that gave them an air of novelty. But nothing displayed so well his rare g  n  us in imparting knowledge as the skill with which he simplified the most difficult subject by his orderly arrangement of its principles and the transparent clearness of his language. To this directness and simplicity of speech, which was typical of the whole character of the man, was joined a peculiar charm of manner that fascinated every one who came in contact with him. With children he was a great favorite. From him an explanation of the mechanism of some familiar object, or a story of natural history told in his inimitable way, brought greater delight to the child at his knee than the most exciting fairy tale from any one else. And so in the lecture room, although Dr. Dalton had none of the conspicuous but more commonplace gifts of oratory, there was a certain personal magnetism about him, a rare subtle quality of vital power, that at once placed him in sympathy with his audience and gave him absolute control over it.

To the office of President, Dr. Dalton brought a practical knowledge of men and affairs, a love of work and thoroughness in it, and a shrewd common sense, that qualified him for the position to a degree that now seems almost providential. During his busy administration, the College was removed to its present situation, its new buildings were erected, and its curriculum was enlarged. Out of these changes grew a host of difficulties, many of them of an extremely novel character, which could be solved only by the exercise of the soundest judgment and the most laborious attention to details.

Dr. Dalton approached his task in a conscientious spirit, determined that the trust imposed by the generous benefactors of the College should be carried out faithfully. With health already impaired by the disease of which he died, his labors were indefatigable. He seem to feel that the time was short, but when the end came he had the satisfaction of knowing that his work had not been in vain. The ambition of his later years was realized. He had lived to see the College he loved with a more than filial affection entering with bright prospects upon a new era of prosperity. Could he have known, also, with what a fullness of gratitude his unselfish labors were regarded by all of the alumni and officers of the College, who can doubt that even his well merited scientific honors would have had less value to him in his dying hour than such a tribute to his personal character.

Dr. Dalton was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, February 2, 1823. He received his literary education at Harvard University, from which he

was graduated when nineteen years of age, and two years later received his degree as Doctor of Medicine from the Medical School of the same institution. His attention was, from the earliest days of his professional career, principally devoted to the study of physiology, and he began from the first to attain distinction in that science. In 1851 his essay on "The Corpus Luteum" was awarded the annual competitive prize by the American Medical Association, and attracted profound attention throughout the country by reason of its lucidity and originality.

In 1852 Dr. Dalton was appointed Professor of Physiology in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, where he became the first in America to adopt vivisection in the teaching of his department. He re-



JOHN C. DALTON, M. D.

signed his chair in 1854 to accept a similar position in the Vermont Medical College at Burlington. He relinquished the latter position in 1859 to become Professor of Physiology in the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn. In the winter of 1854-5 he delivered a course of lectures on physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York as a substitute for Dr. Alonzo Clark, whom he succeeded in the Professorship in the last of these years. As Surgeon of the Seventh New York Regiment, he accompanied that command to Washington City in the first month of the civil war, April, 1861. He was subsequently assigned to important positions in the Medical Corps, U. S. A., as Brigade Surgeon and Medical Di-

rector. He resigned in 1864, and resumed his position with the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which he occupied until 1883, when he was elected to the Presidency.

In 1866 Dr. Dalton delivered before the New York Academy of Medicine an address on "Vivisection: What it is and what it has accomplished." This was an elaborate answer to the objections raised against said experimentalism, viz.: Its cruelty, its liability to uncertainty and deception, and its failure to lead to valuable results. These propositions he combated most successfully, while he did not omit to vindicate the methods adopted or even

suggested in masterly fashion as necessarily contributing to the acquisition of such knowledge as safeguards for the protection of human beings against disease and death.

Somehow, the personality of Dr. Dalton had a peculiar fascination for the embryo artists of his class who, it is just to them to say, have in no instance attained eminence with either pencil or brush. The accompanying illustrations, which will afford some idea of Dr. Dalton's methods as a teacher, are from pencil sketches incorporated in the written text of a note-book, but emphasized by pen and India ink. The figures were intended to be portraits, and at least a ratio has had



"GENTLEMEN, OBSERVE FOR YOURSELVES."

the compliment of a recognition. In the program of the course Dr. Dalton has arrived at the consideration of the sympathetic system which he is in the act of explaining to the class as a chain of double ganglia, occupying the great cavities of the body extending from the head to the lower extremity of the coccyx. "Of this system," continues the Doctor, "but little is known, owing to the difficulty of isolation, situate as it is in the deep parts of the body and the connection with most important organs. In the case of the cat on which the experiment has been performed the following phenomena are apparent and demonstrable, to-wit., a congested state of the tissues, an increased sensibility, an elevated temperature and a contraction of the pupil."

The course of lectures, generally seventy-seven for the season, was delivered without a break in expectation and to the satisfaction of all concerned, for no time was spared in the preparation and there was no confusion in the details. Professor Dalton had a painstaking, enthusiastic temperament and almost made the laboratory his home. He followed the clues of others and scarcely ever accepted a conclusion without a challenge of the premises. His work was more than a duty—it was an inexpressible pleasure.

As both a demonstrator and teacher Dr. Dalton had but few equals. An artist with wide based crayons in yellow, blue and red swiftly applied to the blackboard, he likewise was without a superior. Whether he suggested or followed this method is a question, since caricature, the vogue of the times, developing into what was known as "chalktalks," was capturing the laity, especially that class, with a party bias. It may be safely said, however, that none of these entertainers could excel Dr. Dalton in his sweeping curves, his exact angles, horizontals and perpendiculars. With a grim humor, he would develop the tadpole into a frog upon his haunches, facing the benches—the said created product gazing at the crowd in front with a self-satisfied leer beneath goggled eyes. If he had a forte in firework illumination, it was the distribution of the nerves to their proper functional stations—aglow with many colors, an unimpeachable diagram. His reward was always a stage-idol plaudit.



"OBLIVIOUS TO THE PAST,
INDIFFERENT TO THE FUTURE."

On easy terms with the subjects of his vivisections, that, according to his colleague and in part predecessor, Dr. Clark, whom he styled "Alonzo, the Great"—this latter instructor applied to the dogs in training for Science's sake, an often quoted sally that they were "oblivious of the past and indifferent to the future." Still the laws of the animal economy were then much questioned, especially in that the germ theory was scarcely in vogue and anaesthesia much helped accurate surgery. A remark incident to the class of 1857 or thereabouts, is remembered

to the purport that the immunity of the canine peritoneum was likely to be due to a lower development of the nervous system as compared with the analogous functional condition of affairs in man.

Two experimental lectures of Dr. Dalton's course were especially attractive, which the students emphasized by packed audiences. From rather copious notes at hand, condensed extracts may imperfectly convey both facts and methods. "The hemisphere ganglia," said the Professor, "is a sheet more or less thick, inclosing all the rest of the ganglia, folding over from before backward. When we remove these, we have the mental phenomena more or less affected, particularly the memory, and this want of memory will explain why idiots cannot be taught. This pigeon whose cerebrum has been removed opens his eyes, which shows that he takes cognizance and has heard the report of the pistol, but does not attempt to avoid the threatened danger, but stupidly keeps to his perch. Truly his special senses are intact, but his memory is gone.

"The case of the second pigeon in the bottom of the tray, fluttering and trying to escape, is conscious of danger, but has no command over his muscles. See the peculiar form of inability resulting from a removed cerebellum. These experiments upon the mammalia often prove fatal, owing to the effusion of blood upon the medulla oblongata and causing interference with the respiratory movements. Our moral is not to institute comparisons between animals of different classes, birds with reptiles, etc., etc."

Dr. Dalton's contributions to physiological literature were numerous and of rare merit, and various of his published treatises are standard authorities upon the subjects treated. In 1859 he completed his "Treatises on Human Physiology," which at once became a standard authority and has been frequently republished. He afterward wrote a delightful little volume, "The Experimental Method in Medicine," in which was contained an essay on Buffon's "Theory of Organic Molecules," and another on Buffon's "Theory of the Inclusion of Germs." He subsequently published "A Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene for Schools, Families and Colleges," New York, 1868, which has been translated into French. His various essays on the "Anatomy of the Placenta," "Physiology of the Cerebellum," "Intestinal Digestion," etc., etc., appeared in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," in the "Transactions of the New York Academy of Medicine," and in the "American Medical Monthly," and he contributed an exhaustive



article on "Embryology" to Johnson's "New Universal Cyclopedia." His essay on "The Sugar-Making Functions of the Liver" settled physiological opinion upon long controverted points. His later years were occupied with his great morphological work on "The Topography of the Brain," a volume of which Dr. S. Weir Mitchell said, "I know of no other 'Anatomy of the Brain' so satisfactory for reference." In its preparation, the author personally prepared all the specimens, and carefully followed the photographs made in his presence through all the mechanical processes which at last ended in their production in his masterly book. Of these noble quartos, superbly illustrated, with their careful description, no praise can be too ardent.

Dr. Dalton was a member of all the most prominent medical bodies—the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was vice-president in 1874-77; the New York Pathological Society, the Medical Journal Association of the City of New York, the New York Society of Neurology and Electrology, in which he was President of the Council, and the Medical Society of the County of New York. He was a delegate from the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia during the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and was President of the Biological Section. Princeton and Columbia Colleges conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, the former in 1886 and the latter in 1887.

The character and attainments of Dr. Dalton were fittingly eulogized by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, in an address read before the National Academy, on April 16, 1890, in which he said:

"Our late member, John Call Dalton, was for years a peculiar and influential personage in the profession of Medicine in America. There had been before his day men who were noted for single papers on physiological subjects, or who had spent brief periods on physiological investigation. Some of the work thus done was valuable and original, but always it was that of physicians who stepped aside from their other pursuits to follow experimental study for a brief season, and who went back again to the ordinary routine of their profession. It would, indeed, be too early to enumerate their essays.

"The man to whose memory I devote these pages was the first among us to give a life to the single pursuit of experimental physiology and its related sciences. I shall presently speak of what he was and did, but it is humanly interesting to note here that out of this singleness of pursuit and out of the fact that he was the first to content himself with physiology as a laboratory life-work, there came to him a reputation above and beyond that which his discoveries justified, but which was fairly the reward of an unselfish devotion, which followed, with simplicity of purpose and indifference to material gains, one single path untroubled by greed and undisturbed by mean ambitions.

"He was our first professional physiologist. Of no other science save physiology could it be said that it had then no practical students in America. Before his day there had been esteemed professors who, like Robley Dunglison and Samuel Jackson, possessed singular powers of acquisition, critical ability and eloquent capacity to compass the thoughts of others. A physiological lecture was in that day a more or less well stated resume of the best foreign books, without experiments or striking illustrations. It was like hearing about a foreign land into which we were forbidden to enter.

"I well recall the really admirable lectures of my own preceptor, Dunglison, who was brought to America by Thomas Jefferson to lecture at the University of Virginia, and thence came north to the school of which I learned as much of my profession as men learn on college benches. I am amused to remember how much of the physiology I learned seemed to have but two dimensions. The imagination was freely called upon to aid us in our conception of active functions. We saw, for example, as illustrative of the circulation of the blood, certain diagrams, and also a dead bullock's heart laid open to exhibit the cavities and the valves. Years afterwards I saw in an etherized animal the living, moving heart. The swift certainty of the successive motions of this bounding thing (itself like an individual existence) filled me at once with a fresh conception of the delicacy and wonder of the vital mechanism amidst which I had been moving, so to speak, with but the slightest realization of its marvel and mystery. Now, at least,

"I saw with heart serene

The very pulse of the machine.'

"The vehement energy of movement—certain, accurate almost as a clock—filled me then for a time, as it did the great Harvey, with a sense that surely it was to be comprehended but by God alone. I seemed to have become before this coarsely familiar with the human body—familiar, perhaps, to disrespect. A single object-lesson on the living heart, a thing unseen by me before, or only heard or felt, left me with a never lost and most useful respect for the mystery of it all, and a feeling of need for care which could not be too thoughtful.

"Since then, as a teacher, I have seen the good influence of such object-lessons on other men who were learning the Art of Medicine in youthful disbelief of the unproven claims.

"In my student days, as I have said, no teacher habitually brought us face to face with these phenomena of vital physics, and, when once they were shown, their influence on intelligence was lasting. Nature is, alas, only too shy; but we may at least get nearer to what she reveals than a mere description. For the neglect of the classical scholar-professor to show, as far as might be, the animal mechanisms in action, there was reasonable excuse. No man is justified in showing to a class mere repetitions of experiments at the cost of pain to animals, but, about the time Dalton began to teach, ether enabled us to do without pain what before would have been cruel. He was prompt to see that a new era had opened for the teacher of physiology.

"Dalton began almost at once to illustrate with living animals the processes of life as he taught them at lectures. He was the first to do this in America, and it was a vastly useful lesson to all who followed him. As his practical skill in experiment led Dalton to use it in adorning his teaching, it tempted him very early into the field of research, and here for many years my friend and I were quite alone—the pioneers among us of work now become large and productive, but then looked upon with doubt and even suspicion, as something with which the practical doctor had better have no concern. Dalton, unembarrassed by daily practice, went his way untroubled, and was, I believe, the first American physician who declined to practice medicine. Older men not only disapproved of this divorce, but also considered the active pursuit of physiological knowledge in the laboratory as inimical at least to worldly success in the practice of medicine.

* * * * *

"During many years the public knew little of Dalton except when he appeared before legislative committees or in print in defense of science against Mr. Bergh and such others as wished to carry legislative interference even beyond the follies of the British law, and to deny us all use of animals in the laboratory. In this contest Dalton was always successful. His intense, fiery spirit, his profound convictions and vast knowledge routed all opponents. His singular ability in the management of his case was not less remarkable than his skill at logical defense or his wealth of defensive illustration.

* * * * *

"Of late years the Presidency of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, keen contests with the vivisectionists, and, alas, too, increasing ill health and its sad claims for rest, combined to lessen and at last to stop original work. He complained that societies, affairs and public trusts took up his time, and this was true, for when the public find a man like Dalton, honorable and energetically efficient, it is prompt to weight him heavily, and this despite the belief that the man of science is inapt for business; whereas he is competent as few men are when he chooses to drop his higher purposes and exercise his mind with the mere routine of business life or with the administration of affairs involving method and common sense.

* * * * *

"Historically he (Dalton) represents in our story (that of the New York Academy of Medicine) the first Academic recognition of Physiology. Few of us, perhaps, recall this quaint, earnest, attentive face, accentuated as to feature, bearded to the loss of facial expression; the forward set brow, the keen eyes, at times vividly humorous in expression; something about his face very honest, very intent, very strong—a face which surprised one by its sudden illuminations. He had, says a pupil, "the teaching instinct"—thinking of class, of theme, of the questioning faces before him, but never of himself, or how he would appear. No side issue disturbed him, and he had the skill to make the difficult appear simple, and evidently rejoiced in his power to make things plain. Now and then some side light gave a glimpse of his encyclopedic knowledge, but he made no excursions for mere amuse-

ment's sake; all was clear, logical, and the manner of it earnest yet lively. At times his illustrations were the inspiration of the moment, as when, to show the relations of the corona radiata in the brain to the basal ganglia, he began to arrange hastily scraps of felt on the radiating fibres of a broom. He had the rare gift of making those who listened desire to become investigators. He made men think. Possibly lecture interests absorbed too much of him, but he really created a method of teaching his branch such as was before unknown among us.

"In social life he was inclined to be quiet; but if disturbed as to his political or economical views (which he held with tenacity) he was an interested, swift and ready talker, defending himself with skill and humor, and at times with excess of vehemence. It is pleasant to show another side of this vigorous personality. As a man he lived the simplest of lives—a bachelor, in a tiny suite of rooms, eating quietly at his club, unstirred by the venal ambitions of the roaring world of greedy trade around him in New York. Here among the greater books of the past, with a wide choice of subjects, you might find him with Cicero, the Arabian Nights, or Galen or Sydenham. This quiet scholar and profound man of science was quiet and self-possessed under fire in battle, as I have been told by one who had seen him in the field. He was a bold horseman, and in his younger days a venturesome rider across country.

"A long and painful illness at last made impossible the labor which he best loved, and one by one he fell out of the public and social relations which made life valuable to others and pleasant both to them and himself. A year before he died, an attack of uraemic convulsions occurred and left him for a time with aphasia. Says a friend (Dr. W. H. Draper): 'It is almost amusing to observe the characteristic curiosity with which he watched the phenomena of his disease, studying it apparently with as much interest as if he were observing it in another person.'

"Despite the nature of his malady, he carried his mental clearness and active intellectual interests near to the time of his death, as it were, undisturbed by the crumbling ruin of his bodily frame. Well aware of the approach of death, he met his fate with quiet courage, and so came the end of a well-filled life, in which he brought to the service of his country his science, his profession, persistent energy, great intelligence, a fine sense of humor, and all the minor characteristics of a true and manly gentleman."

CHAPTER IX.

THE NEW COLLEGE—THE VANDERBILT CLINIC—THE SLOANE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

It was under the administration of President John C. Dalton that the College of Physicians and Surgeons came into possession of the magnificent properties which it now holds. These included the large and valuable tract of land now occupied by the various buildings, and the College building proper, being together the most munificent gift ever made to a medical institution in the United States. This was the bestowal of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, and the name of that distinguished man of affairs and large-hearted and sagacious humanitarian is inseparably associated with that of the great school which he aided with such wonderful liberality. To his gift were added those monumental institutions founded by his family—the Vanderbilt Clinic and the Sloane Maternity Hospital.

The valuable service rendered by Mr. Vanderbilt makes it fitting that his name should be preserved in all that pertains to the history of the College. Born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 8, 1821, he was the eldest son of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose principal heir he became. He was educated in the Columbia College Grammar School, and, when eighteen years of age, engaged with a banking firm. His health becoming impaired, he found recuperation in the management of a farm on Staten Island. The story of his subsequent busy and conspicuously successful career, a feature of which was his mammoth railroad operations, is too lengthy and too well known to be transcribed to these pages, but his public benefactions are not to be omitted.

Simple in his personal tastes, he found his pleasure in the ownership and healthful care of the finest roadster horses that his ample means would permit. He gave encouragement to American art by placing in his home gallery the finest productions of the first artists of the country, whom he recompensed in princely fashion, regardless of the impersonal legacies of posterity. With somewhat of an antiquarian spirit, he adorned his residence with relics of nearly every land and age, and he astonished the world when, at an outlay of \$100,000, he transported from Egypt the famous Cleopatra's Needle and erected it in Central Park, in New York City. His small (in his own estimation) benefactions were beyond computing, and were

bestowed with such modesty and want of ostentation that they went unknown save as they were announced by the recipients of his bounty.

In one notable instance his act of generosity endeared him to the nation and brought him the plaudits of the world, for his benefaction relieved the dire necessities of America's greatest military hero, and, at the same time, placed in the possession of the national government a collection of priceless relics. At the beginning of what proved to be the wrecking of the private fortune of General Ulysses S. Grant, the distinguished soldier obtained from Mr. Vanderbilt the sum of \$150,000 to relieve what was then thought to be a temporary embarrassment. The quickly following bankruptcy of the financial firm in which General Grant had been induced to invest his means rendered repayment of the loan impossible, and the unfortunate debtor, jealous of his honor, urged upon his creditor, in payment of his debt, the home in New York City which had been presented to him by ardent personal friends. Mr. Vanderbilt, earnestly desirous of aiding one whom he more than honored both as a patriot and a soldier, persistently declined to entertain such overtures, but was unable to overcome the general's scruples. Eventually, however, Mr. Vanderbilt so far prevailed in his personal regard for his friend as to accept in payment of the debt the latter's collection of military medals, relics and trophies, of much intrinsic value and especially of priceless worth for their historical associations. All these were at once transferred to the governmental authorities in Washington City, to be preserved forever as the property of the nation and to add lustre to both names.

At a later period of Mr. Vanderbilt's life, when he had arrived at the age of sixty-three years and had ceased to give much attention to business concerns, he conceived the idea of distributing a portion of his wealth in such a way as to make it of enduring service to his fellow-men. He was proud of the city of New York, and desired to contribute judiciously to its development as a centre of educational as well as humanitarian work. Himself a patient sufferer, he had learned to prize the unselfishness of physicians, and thus arose a pet ambition to aid them at least by instructional devices, and thereby enable these toilers in the fields of science to both acquire knowledge and distribute relief. He was painfully impressed by the struggles of the poor, especially when in quest of health sufficient to resume their toil or gain admittance to asylums of calm, comfort and relief. He had learned much from the attentions of physicians to his father and was touched by the probable lack of necessary requisites in humbler homes. Urged to found a monument to himself in the creation of an institution bearing his own name, he turned away from the temptation and determined to

annex rather than to add. With this financier of philanthropic impulses, to determine was to do. His aim to enlarge the capacity and increase the usefulness of some institution already established soon found its opportunity for a judicious use of the additional facilities which he had in contemplation for it. Thus, it is hoped it may not be regarded as an overstatement, with a rare sagacity, he determined upon the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. It was then the oldest of the medical schools in the metropolis. "Its history," he said to his intimates, "was most honorable and its services had been most useful. It had grown out of the effort of a little band of physicians who, a few days less than a century before, had banded themselves together chiefly as humanitarians." He produced a pamphlet, from which he quoted, "to counteract as far as possible the evil influences brought to bear upon the profession, to serve the poor, and to improve medical science."

The college thus born had come out of great tribulation to conquer success through the courage and determination of its founders and of its conductors during the various stages of its growth. It had witnessed the founding and passing away of forty-nine medical schools throughout the country, and had survived five similar institutions in its own city and state. At times its own irretrievable disruption seemed inevitable. It was now equal in rank and equipment to the best in the land, and among its Faculty were those whose names were held in honor the world over for their scientific attainments and graces of personal character. The announcement of the rehabilitation was received with plaudits and a prosperous future assured.

In carrying out his principal purpose, that of adding to the facilities of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Mr. Vanderbilt expended upwards of a half million dollars, and he divided a million dollars more between St. Luke's Hospital, the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Vanderbilt University and other institutions.

In providing for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Mr. Vanderbilt called to his aid one who was his family physician, for whom he cherished a close personal friendship, and in whose judgment he reposed the most implicit confidence. This one was Dr. James Woods McLane, who was then Professor of Obstetrics in the College, and its Treasurer, and who subsequently became its President. Mr. Vanderbilt had first intended to assume the cost of building a new college edifice on the Twenty-third street site, but it soon became apparent that this location had been outgrown, and that the true policy would be to find a more eligible spot, one in keeping



WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

From the bust in the possession of the College. Modeled from life by Mr. J. Q. A. Ward.

with the rapid extension of the city, and the abandonment of the downtown section to commercial and financial establishments exclusively. This change of purpose necessitated a considerably larger outlay than had been originally contemplated, but this was only a trifle in the estimation of Mr. Vanderbilt, and he quickly applied himself to perfecting plans for the larger enterprise. After nearly a year had been given to the examination of various sites proposed, he decided upon the present College location, comprising nearly one-half of the lots bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets and Ninth and Tenth avenues, and on October 17, 1884, he made tender of this tract to the Trustees of the College in the following letter:

"Gentlemen: I have been for some time examining the question of the facilities for medical education which New York possesses. The doctors have claimed that with proper encouragement this city might become one of the most important centres of medical instruction in the world.

"The health, comfort and lives of the whole community are so dependent upon skilled physicians that no profession requires more care in the preparation of its practitioners. Medicine needs a permanent home where the largest opportunities can be afforded for both theory and practice. In making up my mind to give substantial aid to the effort to create in New York City one of the first medical schools in the world, I have been somewhat embarrassed as to the manner in which the object could be most quickly and effectively reached. It seems wiser and more practical to enlarge an existing institution which has already great facilities, experience and reputation, than to form a new one. I have therefore selected the College of Physicians and Surgeons because it is the oldest medical school in the state, and of equal rank with any in the world.

"I have decided to give to the college five hundred thousand dollars, of which I have expended two hundred thousand dollars in the purchase of twenty-nine lots situated at Tenth avenue and Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, the deed of which please find herewith, and in selecting their location I have consulted with your treasurer, Dr. J. W. McLane. The other three hundred (thousand) please find enclosed my check for. The latter sum is to form a building fund for the erection thereon, from time to time, of suitable buildings for the college.

"Very truly,

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT."

The property was not, however, to immediately pass into the possession of the College. The preliminary negotiations were made by Dr. McLane, and the property remained in his possession for six months after its purchase and until legal title could be vested in the College. Under the provisions of its charter, the College was inhibited from holding property exceeding \$150,000 in value, and legislative authority was needed to empower it to receive the proposed gift.

These conditions were explained at length by President Dalton, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College, held on October 18, 1884. He made a statement of the prolonged efforts to find a suitable location for the proposed buildings before the selection was finally made. He also called attention to the necessity for legislation empowering the College to take title to their property provided by Mr. Vanderbilt, and a committee (Mr. Gilbert M. Speir, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew and Mr. Robert G. Remsen) was appointed from the Board of Trustees and instructed to apply to the legislature for an enabling act.

The committee accordingly procured the enactment of the following necessary law:

"An Act to amend the charter of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, passed April 17, 1885, three-fifths being present.

"The people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Section 1. So much of section eight of an act entitled 'An Act relative to the University,' being chapter fifty-nine of the revised laws of eighteen hundred and thirteen, as limits the amount of property which the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York shall or may be authorized to hold, to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, is hereby repealed.

"Section 2. The College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York is hereby authorized to acquire and hold such property, both real and personal, as it may receive by gift, grant, bequest or otherwise, which property or the income thereof shall be devoted to the maintenance or improvement of the several departments of instruction and research established or hereafter to be established in said College, provided that the total amount of property, both real and personal, to be held by said College shall not at any time exceed two millions of dollars.

"Section 3. All devises and bequests to said College shall be subject to the provisions of chapter three hundred and sixty, laws of eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled 'An Act relating to wills.'

"Section 4. This act shall not be construed to affect any devise made by any testator who shall have died before its passage, nor the right of any heir at law or next of kin of such testator."

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College, before referred to, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The College is about to have at its disposal new property of considerable value, from the liberal donation of a friend of the institution, for the erection of a College building; therefore,

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to co-operate with the Faculty or a committee thereof for the following purposes:

"1. To arrange for the transfer to the College of the above mentioned

property as soon as the College shall be, by amendment of charter, empowered to receive it.

"2. To prepare or cause to be prepared architectural plans for a new College building, and to make such selection of the same as may be most suitable for the immediate and future needs of medical education.

"3. To obtain estimates and make an approximate contract for the due supply of materials and the proper construction of the building; also.

"Resolved; That the committee be instructed to report progress at each quarterly meeting of the Board, or whenever required, on all matters entrusted to them under these resolutions."

The President (Dr. John C. Dalton) was, by motion, made head of the committee to be thus created, and he was authorized to appoint two others to serve with him. He named Mr. Edward Mitchell and Mr. James T. Swift.

In accordance with the first provision of the resolutions, the tract of land devised by Mr. Vanderbilt for College purposes was conveyed to the Trustees by proper deed executed by Dr. McLane, who had held it in trust pending the procurement of the enabling act of the Legislature.

Also, at the same meeting of the Trustees, the unanimous feeling that the Board should manifest in an appropriate way the gratitude of its members to the benefactor of the institution which they officially represented was voiced in a resolution authorizing President Dalton to appoint a committee of two to prepare and convey to Mr. Vanderbilt an expression of their grateful appreciation of his munificent gift. The committee appointed consisted of Dr. Sullivan H. Weston and Dr. William H. Draper. Accordingly, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held October 27, 1884, Dr. Draper, for the committee before named, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has endowed the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York with the deed of a plot of land embracing twenty-nine lots on Fifty-ninth street, Sixtieth street and Tenth avenue; and with a fund of three hundred thousand dollars wherewith to enable the College to erect permanent buildings which shall be adequate to the increasing demands of the highest medical education; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Trustees accept this endowment with profound gratitude and hereby convey to Mr. Vanderbilt their deep sense of the interest and benevolence which prompted the gift, and the wisdom which dictated the manner in which it should be utilized.

"Resolved, That the Trustees hereby express to Mr. Vanderbilt their cordial appreciation and grateful acknowledgment of this munificent and, it is believed, unexampled benefaction on the part of a private individual to the cause of sound medical learning.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and the Registrar, be forwarded to Mr. Vanderbilt, and that they be duly inscribed upon the minutes."

On February 3, 1885, President Dalton reported that the committee of Trustees before named, in association with two members of the Faculty, Dr. Thomas M. Markoe and Dr. James W. McLane, had chosen Mr. W. Wheeler Smith as architect, and had various plans under consideration.

A resolution was adopted declaring that "the Trustees consent that Dr. James W. McLane may, by and with the approval in writing of the building committee, as soon as in their judgment it becomes advisable, make a contract or contracts for blasting and excavating rock at the proper location for the cellar of the proposed new building, and out of the three hundred thousand dollars in his possession for the benefit of the College, pay the contract price for blasting and excavating done under such contracts, when completed and certified to under the terms of the contract, and, so far as they have authority in the premises, they request him to make such contracts, hereby agreeing to ratify and approve the same, and the expenditure to be made thereunder, as soon as they shall have the legal title to the property and the requisite authority to do so.

The building committee, on April 8, 1885, reported that the precise location to be occupied by the buildings had been designated, and made a statement as to the general plans of construction and approximate cost, also recommending that the work of excavation be begun as soon as the weather would permit.

The tract of land which was so soon to bear a stately pile was then practically vacant. To the north and west the region was yet in its native wildness and almost uninhabited. Opposite the College site, on Tenth avenue, was a single building, an old farm house which had been long vacant, and on the north side of Sixtieth street, from Ninth avenue to Tenth avenue, was but a single dwelling house. However, nearly simultaneous with the clearing away of the College land and the first breaking of ground, which took place early in May, the work of improvement began all through the neighborhood, and, when the College edifice was completed, it was almost completely surrounded by modern brick and stone structures, four to five stories in height, and only the old dwellings before mentioned remained as witnesses to the former primitive conditions.

The work of excavation for the College foundations was prosecuted with great difficulty on account of the natural conditions. In places the ledge rock cropped out of the surface most unevenly and abruptly, and the soil, where soil was, was exceedingly thin, barely covering the great stone

masses. From the beginning, the workmen appeared to be engaged in quarrying, rather than in digging for wall foundations. In September the work of excavation was completed, and was computed to include the removal of nearly nine thousand cubic yards of stone, and a little more than one thousand cubic yards of earth. The cost was nearly fifteen thousand dollars. In the meantime the architect was busied with his plans, which were carefully inspected by the trustees, and were modified from time to time in order to make all possible elimination of ignitable material.

Thus far only was Mr. Vanderbilt permitted to witness and oversee the progress of the great work which found its inception in him. He had been rapidly succumbing to ailments which he had concealed from all save his most intimate personal friends, and he had referred to them so slightly that none had anticipation of his early demise. On December 8, 1885, in accustomed and to all appearances excellent health, he finished his last sitting to Mr. J. Q. A. Ward for his bronze portrait bust which now stands in the principal hall of the College. Less than three hours later he was seized with an attack of apoplexy, which resulted almost instantaneously in death. It was but little more than a year after the inauguration of his beneficent enterprise, and only a few days before the plans for its consummation were finally perfected.

So went out this noble and useful life, which might well have been that one which a poet touchingly and eloquently apostrophized:

"Servant of God, well done.
They serve Him well who serve His creatures.
For good is not a shapely mass of stone,
Hewn by one's hands, and worked by him alone.
It is a seed God suffers one to sow;
Others will reap; and, when the harvests grow,
He giveth increase through all coming years,
And lets men reap in joy seed that was sown in tears."

A week after the death of Mr. Vanderbilt, December 15, 1885, the Board of Trustees of the College met in special session, pursuant to a call making formal announcement of the mournful event and suggesting the propriety of taking suitable action. Dr. William H. Draper, previously appointed for the purpose by President Dalton, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, By the death of William H. Vanderbilt the cause of medical education in this country has lost one of its first conspicuous benefactors, and, whereas, it becomes the duty of the Trustees of the College of

Physicians and Surgeons, which was the object of his sagacious benevolence, to express their deep sense of the debt due to his memory; therefore,

"Resolved, That Mr. Vanderbilt's gift towards the advancement of medical knowledge reaches a higher mark in the intelligent disposition of wealth than has often been attained by public benefactors, for it recognized Science as the handmaid of Humanity and acknowledged the benefits of the healing art in controlling human misery and enhancing human happiness.

"Resolved, That it is a source of profound regret to this Board that Mr. Vanderbilt's life was not spared to witness the completion of the College building which his generous endowment projected, and which will be his most worthy and enduring monument.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed upon the minutes of this Board, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, with the assurance of our respectful sympathy for them in their great affliction."

In the January following the death of Mr. Vanderbilt (1886) the building committee reported plans and specifications for the College building, with the estimates of cost. The report was concurred in, and the committee was authorized to proceed with the work. Accordingly, the laying of the foundations was begun, as early as the weather would permit, on March 19, and was finished during the following month.

On Saturday, April 24, 1886, the corner stone was laid in the presence of a large assemblage, which included the Faculty and Trustees of the College, the medical students, a large body of the Alumni, and others prominent in public and educational affairs. After an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Sullivan H. Weston, a trustee and the chaplain of the College, a leaden box was placed in a cavity in the basement wall, at the southeast corner of the building, and was covered by the large granite corner stone which was placed in position by Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, the fourth son of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. The box thus deposited contained an engraved portrait of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, a copy of his letter in which he made his proffer of the College property, and the resolutions of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and of its Alumni Association with reference thereto; a view of the College building; the Seventy-eighth avenue catalogue of the College; a catalogue of the Alumni of the College; the annual report of the New York Hospital; the Fourteenth avenue report of the Roosevelt Hospital, and the annual register of Columbia College.

The address at the laying of the corner stone was delivered by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and it contained so clear an epitomization of the history of the College, and so splendid a eulogy of its distinguished benefactor, as to merit a place in every preservable record of the institution. Mr. Depew said:

The most instructive and pleasurable of our public assemblies are those

which commemorate the better elements of our common humanity. The fierce competitions of our industrial conditions present the possibilities for unequal success, and provoke the antagonisms which threaten social order and security. As the less fortunate drift into hostility to their more successful brethren, and those who by their own ability or by inheritance have been lifted above the struggles of life lose sight of and sympathy with the workers, the internal relations of crowded communities become dangerous and intolerable. At this point the man of wealth who founds or endows an institution which shall contribute in a large and permanent way to the welfare of the people becomes a statesman as well as a philanthropist. He brings us back to first principles in this recognition of our common origin and interests. We discover that what he is all may become, and that at some time he or his father began with no other capital than brains, character and health. The currents of human sympathy again flow and throb between the avenue and the alley, the cottage and the palace. Each recognizes that not by revolution or anarchy, but by the ordinary mutations of fortune they may change places, and upon the prosperous is impressed the lesson of the responsibilities of their position, and upon the poor, the opportunities which are open, under our institutions, to themselves or their children.

But how most wisely to invest the money which is to carry out a charitable purpose is not an easy problem. It is often partly wasted to gratify the vanity of the donor. Mr. Vanderbilt had become familiar by his own sufferings, so patiently endured that none but his intimate friends knew of them, with the beneficent effects of medical skill, and the possibilities of its growth. With his strong common sense he saw that here was practically an untried field where the advancement of science might work out the most beneficent and benevolent ends. Libraries, hospitals, and art and literary institutions existed in numbers, each doing, in its own way, admirable work. While in the Old World governments fostered schools of medicine, here their only patrons were the profession, and there was not a single great endowment in the land. To build a college to be called by his name was a temptation, but in a city where so many excellent universities already existed, he saw that the wiser use of his money was to develop and enlarge an old institution, whose age, traditions and experience were of incalculable value, and constituted a permanent capital which wealth could not create. In selecting the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he chose the oldest in age, and the equal in rank and equipment of the best. The story of this school is the history of the progress of medicine in America for a hundred years.

Ninety-nine years ago a small body of young physicians in this city formed a society with the title of this college, declaring that their purpose was "to counteract, as far as possible, the evil influences brought to bear upon the profession, to serve the poor, and to improve medical science." They established the first free dispensary New York ever had, and within its walls gave gratuitous attendance on the poor, and lectures and instruction to students. Four years afterward, in 1791, they came with a full corps of professors and sixty-one students, and a memorial unanimously indorsing them from the County Medical Society, to the Regents of the Uni-

versity of the State of New York, praying to be taken under their "protection." The movement inspired immediate and universal interest. Old doctors bearing diplomas from Edinburgh, Paris and Vienna hailed it as the dawn of a new and hopeful era in the progress of their profession in the Republic, and to the young it was full of brilliant promise. That grizzly and gallant warrior and patriot, Baron Steuben, who was a member of the Board of Regents, came down from the sterile farm which the State had voted him as a reward for his services in the Revolutionary War, to examine and report, and upon the recommendation of himself and his fellow committeemen the Legislature, on March 24, 1791, authorized the Regents, in their discretion, to incorporate the College of Physicians and Surgeons, provided its capital did not exceed sixty thousand pounds and the Regents appointed its professors and conferred its degrees.

Thus successfully started, the young college began its prosperous and progressive, but adventurous and aggressive, career. But its pathway was not clear. The Regents approved of this law and appointed a committee to prepare a charter for the young university. The trustees of Columbia College protested against the granting of this charter, on the ground that they were authorized to establish a medical school; that they had the business much at heart, and were proceeding as fast as possible, with the prospect and intention of effecting all the objects which the rival school could accomplish if permitted by the Regents under the act of 1791. They successfully fought off affirmative action until March 12, 1807, when the coveted charter was secured. By this charter the Medical Society of the County of New York was incorporated as the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. Nicholas Romaine, who had organized the first Medical School in 1787, petitioned for collegiate recognition by the State in 1791, and nobly kept the faith till the victory of 1807, became its first President. The contest which Columbia College and her Medical Department began in 1792, was now taken up with renewed vigor by the Physicians and Surgeons assuming the offensive. They demanded that the college school should be merged with them, and that Columbia recognize the Physicians and Surgeons as its medical department. The Regents and the Legislature became involved in this contest, and the marvellous patience and learning of Chancellor Kent were exhausted in an effort to settle it. But it continued until in 1814 that ancient and venerable seat of learning surrendered unconditionally and accepted your terms. The Regents expressed their profound satisfaction in this result by reporting "that from the medical college thus united, and embracing the most eminent medical talent of the State in one splendid seminary, the most beneficial consequences may be anticipated." But the battle for sole supremacy was not yet over. A number of professors seceded and procured authority from Rutgers College, New Jersey, to open in this city a medical school and confer upon its graduates the Rutgers degree. The Legislature was appealed to; State pride was invoked; the question became one of the political issues of the time. The Physicians and Surgeons again triumphed by the passage of a law declaring that degrees conferred upon the sacred soil of New York by the chartered colleges of foreign govern-

ments should be void, and this was one of the reasons put forth by New Jersey for the retaliatory legislation under which for half a century she exacted toll by way of State tax from our citizens crossing her borders. With the growth of the city this feeling gave way to a generous recognition of all worthy comers into this exhaustless field of education and usefulness.

The medical colleges of New York are no longer enemies, but friendly rivals, emulous in that strife for excellence by which each stimulates the others, and all combined form a splendid New York University of Medicine. Large endowments to any of them are of benefit to all, because none can be lifted to a position which the rest will not soon crowd, in this most happy contest to discover and impart those things which will prolong life, heal the sick, restore the crippled and injured, and alleviate suffering. The history of this college furnishes an illustration of the moral progress of the century. In the good old times the doctrine that the end justifies the means received frequent and most authoritative approval. The State in 1808, and again in 1814, resorted to that most insidious and demoralizing form of gambling, the lottery, to put money into its treasury for the endowment and development of literary institutions, and to promote higher education. From the first of these lotteries this college received \$5,000, and from the second \$30,000, and without other public assistance has struggled and expanded until, after a lapse of seventy-two years, it becomes one of the strongest and best appointed schools in the world, through the medium of the splendid benefaction we this day commemorate. Upon these grounds, donated by William H. Vanderbilt, his gift erects, furnishes, and endows a building equal to all the requirements of the present and the needs of the future. Mr. William D. Sloane builds the Maternity Hospital, and the generosity of his wife endows all the beds, making them free; while the four sons create the Clinic, which will be a vast dispensary, giving without charge to the poor, for all time, medicines and the best professional attendance, as a memorial to their father, more grateful to him if living, and to his spirit now that he is dead, than stately shaft or gorgeous mausoleum. (Applause.)

The advances made by practical medicine in the past hundred years have kept pace with the wonderful development of this century in every department of human thought and energy. The brilliant discoveries in chemistry have unfolded the mysterious processes of life and death. The microscope has found the germs which spread disease, carry infection, and propagate pestilence, and science is experimenting for their control or extermination. Invention and observation have stimulated each other, until the functions, the operations, and the condition of every part of living men are seen by a diagnosis as clear and complete as the beaten pathway of truth; while pharmaceutical chemists have found new remedies and discovered the active principle of those known before, so that the revelation and location of diseases have been followed by the finding of the drugs by which they may be stayed or cured. To meet the requirements of this tremendous and beneficent revolution medical education is no longer didactic, but clinical or experimental. Object-teaching creates the modern physician. The lecturer of to-day is no longer a theorist, but a demonstrator of what the

student can see. The laboratory, the hospital, and the dispensary are all necessary for his instruction. To extract the virtues from plants and minerals, to compound the elements which nature furnishes for cure, to walk the hospitals, to examine the endless forms of disease which flow through a dispensary, must be his daily life. To gather these in any institution has heretofore required a capital beyond other resources than those of the Government, and hence the American physician has not felt fully equipped until he has received at London, Paris and Vienna these practical lessons. Now a million of dollars, a private benefaction, renders possible the construction and equipment of a medical college superior to any ever known in this country and equal to the best in the world. With this endowment, and the impulse and inspiration which will follow it, New York will become the center of medical learning, education, and acquirement for the American Continent.

Great fortunes involve grave duties from which there is no escape. The administration of a vast estate is a trust of far-reaching responsibilities. The law does not and cannot say how he shall use it, but the jury of the world is day by day taking testimony, and every right-minded man wants its favorable verdict. He must not squander or waste, or hoard, and so long as it is actively employed it does a public service. Strong and masterful men who create and hold together and manage great enterprises which give employment and wages to thousands of people, and who keep their fortunes active in the conduct and development of business, are practical benefactors and philanthropists. They are of necessity the hardest workers in their system, and often crushed by its weight. But they cannot stop at the point where their roads or mills, mines or factories, furnish the means of living to the healthy and able-bodied. They must contribute in liberal measure for the young, the helpless, the infirm, and the aged. In this they are laying up for themselves not only treasures in Heaven, where moth and rust do not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal, but the sweet incense of gratitude and praise ever wafted to their memories. Said John Howard, the philanthropist, when dying of disease contracted in the service of the unfortunate: "Let my monument be a sun-dial. I would be useful after my death."

William H. Vanderbilt led a life of work and care. He knew merit, and recognized, rewarded, and promoted it in numberless ways; and he despised idlers, pretenders, and shams. He wanted his fellow-men to look through the wealth he was administering to the best of his ability, and see him as he understood himself, claiming no superiority to which he was not fairly entitled, trying to do his duty as a man and a citizen, living temperately, loving his friends, and willing to help in every good or public work. He was proud of New York, and besides his conspicuous gifts for the Obelisk and this college, he contributed, in an unobtrusive way, vast sums for its religious, benevolent, art, and educational enterprises.

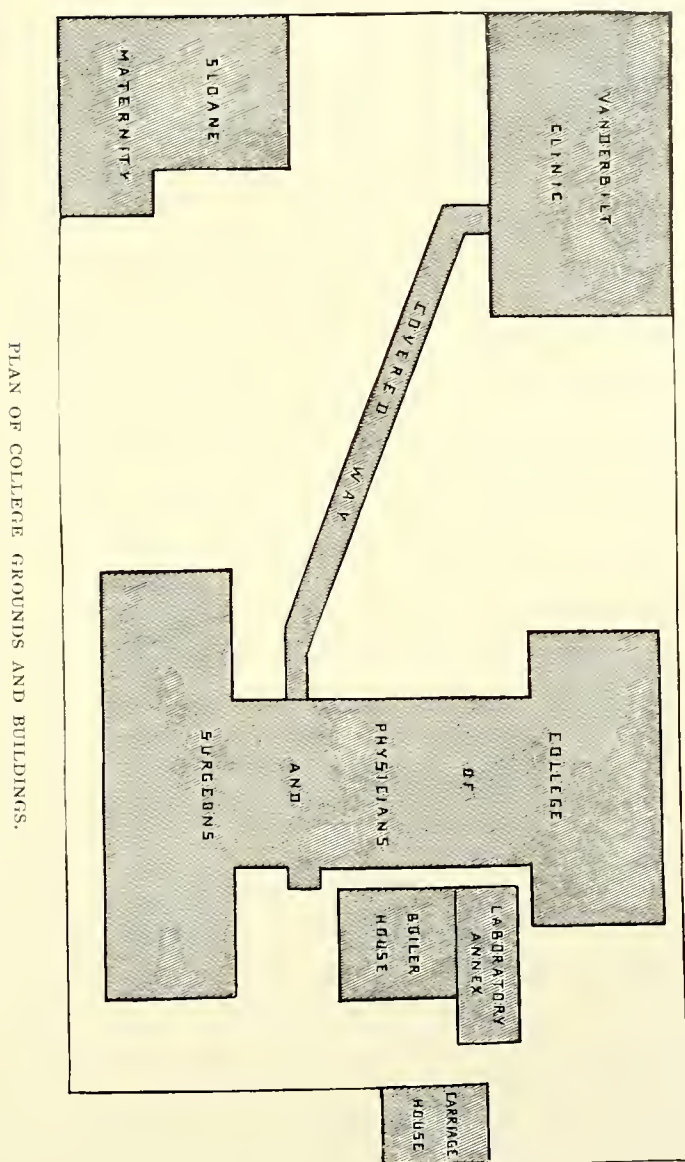
This great city, with its marvelous growth, its cosmopolitan character, and its limitless future, is the most interesting of social and political problems. The world in miniature lives and works and illustrates all civilization within its walls, and the time is not distant when the pulsations of

its thought and commerce will move the world. From this foundation will rise an institution which will give New York the first rank in the most beneficent of the sciences. May it be also an example inspiring others to those deeds which are possible only to a few, but wisely bestowed may make our metropolis supreme in every department which educates, elevates and ennobles the race.

On September 29, 1887, the College building was inaugurated in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage. An opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, D. D. Dr. John C. Dalton, the President, then read a historical address. Omitting the larger portion of the early history of the institution, and at the risk, even then, of something of repetition in the present narrative, it is well to quote his utterances beginning with the Barclay street epoch:

But notwithstanding apparent prosperity, there were already in the College causes of disturbance, which were destined before long to threaten it with disaster. The trouble began with complaints from the Medical Society in regard to the policy and operation of the College. The complaints were met with replies and counter charges. There were committees of investigation, hearings before the Board of Regents, and acrimonious articles in the daily press, until the dispute had involved, on one side or the other, nearly every medical man in the city and not a few in other parts of the State. At that time the element of personality entered largely into all discussions of a public nature, and there is evidence that it had its share in the College controversy. The members of the Medical Society, not connected with the College, were dissatisfied with its management by the Faculty. They declared that this small body of men, whose talents and capacity they freely acknowledged, had formed among themselves a kind of "learned aristocracy," and disregarded too plainly the claims and opinions of the profession; and that they had repeatedly violated the laws and ordinances of the Regents. The professors maintained that they had always acted for the interest of the College and according to law, and that the charges against them were only the expression of disappointed rivalry. Some of the opponents of the Faculty were then incorporated into the Board of Trustees, and the divergence of opinion became more irreconcilable than ever. It reached a crisis in 1826, when the professors resigned in a body, and organized a rival establishment under the name of the Rutgers Medical College. The partisan spirit, created by these events, influenced all the adherents of the two institutions; and, like Rome and Carthage, each believed that it could live only by the destruction of the other.

But professors who resign from a medical school, in order to see it languish and die when deprived of their superior talents, seldom find the experiment a success. It is apt to turn out that there are others who are able to fill the chairs they have left, and who can still maintain the credit and prosperity of the institution. That is what happened in the present case. The Regents appointed for the College of Physicians and Surgeons a new corps of professors, whose names are still honored at the present day, and of whom three became afterward presidents of the institution. The rival college had an existence of only four annual sessions.



PLAN OF COLLEGE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

For the next ten years the College of Physicians and Surgeons was beset with difficulties. It had experienced a revolution which restored its internal harmony, but at dangerous cost of time and means. Its resources were at a low ebb. Its building was in bad condition. It had but a scanty supply of apparatus and material; and it was subject to pecuniary claims, urgently pressed by suits at law, which threatened the compulsory sale of its land and building.

But the new professors were equal to the emergency. They made every effort to restore the efficiency of the College. They husbanded its resources by a judicious economy; and they demonstrated their ability as teachers by persevering attention to the duties of their chairs. By this means the institution was gradually relieved of its embarrassments and freed from the annoyance of professional opposition. Its vitality was tested and strengthened by the trials it endured, and it gained at last the permanent respect of its opponents as well as its friends.

The next event of importance was in 1837, when the College removed to Crosby street, about one mile farther up town. The new building was on the east side of the street, and was known as Number 67. It was considered greatly superior to the former structure, as, besides being more spacious, it was lighted with gas and supplied with Croton water, neither of which conveniences existed in the Barclay street building. It was occupied for nearly twenty years.

The time during which the College remained in Crosby street was one of substantial progress in reputation and prosperity. As compared with the previous ten years, its average attendance of students increased nearly fifty per cent. The tracks of antagonism in various quarters, the legacy of its earlier turmoils and dissensions, disappeared before the growing popularity of its teachers and the united support of its officers and trustees. This opened for the College a new prospect, and placed it in a different position. Hitherto its energies had been consumed in an unavoidable conflict with difficulties. Now they were employed to enlarge its resources and increase its usefulness.

This period was marked by two important improvements in the methods of teaching. The first was the adoption and use of *material illustration*. The announcement for 1837 lays especial stress on the facilities for practical anatomy, and on the means of illustration in all departments by specimens, drawings, models, wax preparations and plaster casts. The collection in the anatomical museum was largely increased and was made the property of the College; and Professor John B. Beck contributed his cabinet of *materia medica*, containing nearly six hundred specimens. On all sides a desire was manifested to enlarge the means of instruction beyond those of a strictly didactic course. The circular for 1850 announces the purpose of the Faculty to make the instruction "as demonstrative and practical as possible," and declares that in this object they are "warmly sustained by the Trustees of the College."

The second feature of improvement was the *college clinic*, established in 1841 by the sagacity and enterprise of Dr. Willard Parker. Dr. Parker was

then recently appointed professor of surgery. He had taken some of his private pupils to the Northern Dispensary, to witness there the methods of diagnosis and treatment. This kind of instruction was found so useful that he determined to transfer it to the College, where all might share in its benefits. Outdoor patients were accordingly brought, from the Dispensary and elsewhere, to the college building, to be examined and treated in the presence of this class. This was the beginning of the entire system of college clinics, which have since grown into such magnitude. At first they were held once a week, afterward more frequently. A medical clinic and a clinic for women were added to the list. The number of patients multiplied, and in 1850, according to the circular for that year, the clinic had "assumed a degree of importance that could hardly have been anticipated at its origin." There were, after that, three clinics each week throughout the session.

The next move of the College was in 1856, when it occupied the building so familiar to all of us, at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. There it remained for a little over thirty years, and it was during this time that it exhibited, in several respects, the most remarkable signs of expansion and development. Those who can look back to the beginning of that period, and can compare the responsibilities and requirements of the College then and now, will be at no loss to understand why the accommodations and equipment, which were ample thirty years ago, became at last so dwarfed and insufficient.

The first of these changes, which took place in Twenty-third street, was a great increase in the *college clinics*, from the growing importance of medical specialties. Besides an additional surgical clinic, there were successively established a venereal clinic, a clinic for the eye and ear, one for the skin, one for children, one for the nervous system, and one for diseases of the throat; until the regular weekly list included ten separate clinics in the college building. Each of these needed room for the reception and examination of patients, and for the illustrations and apparatus of the clinical professor. The space available for such purposes became occupied to its utmost, and notwithstanding every effort to provide for their necessities, the college clinics grew like a family of children, and filled to distention the hospitable mansion of their birth.

Another set of requirements came with the increased use of *material illustration*. What had already been done in that way showed the immense superiority of demonstration and experiment, as a means of instruction, over that by mere verbal statements. It demands from the teacher increased expenditure of time, labor and material; but when once tried it can never be abandoned, because it conveys information in the most intelligible form, and fixes it at once upon the understanding and the memory. In the scientific departments it is like the clinic in practical medicine. It will be safe to say that in chemistry, in anatomy and in physiology, the necessities for experimental and demonstrative illustration have become five fold what they were in 1856. They involve not only more time and care on the part of the teacher; they call for greater space, multiplied apparatus and numerous facilities, which were neither needed nor anticipated a quarter of a century ago.

Thirdly, the *college course* was extended over a longer time and embraced additional topics. Originally, the lecture term was four months long. In 1841 it was supplemented by Spring and Fall courses, of several weeks each, devoted to special subjects. A few years later it was announced that in the opinion of the faculty the session of four months, required by law, was "too short even for the regular course, and much too short to allow them to enter into specialties." Lectures were accordingly given in the Fall course by all the professors, and the regular term was extended to four months and a half. After the removal to Twenty-third street it was again lengthened to five months, and in 1880 it absorbed the whole of the subsidiary courses and was extended to seven months. Moreover, the graduating examinations were deferred until after the close of the lectures, bringing the date of Commencement a fortnight later. Thus the time spent in the necessary work of an annual college course was finally not less than seven and a half months, or nearly double its former length.

These are among the important changes which occurred while the College was in its Twenty-third street habitation. They developed so rapidly and to such an extent as to overshadow the more modest growth of earlier years. But they were, nevertheless, its legitimate offshoots; and in every instance thus far mentioned it is plain that they sprang from innovations and improvements originated in the Crosby street building.

But in one respect a change was accomplished which may fairly be considered a recent growth, that is, the establishment of *laboratories of instruction* under the auspices of the Alumni Association. This scheme embodies the most distinctive feature of modern medical teaching. It is a logical sequence of the admitted superiority of the method by demonstration. If it be better to show a student how a thing is done than to tell him about it, surely it must be better still to make him do it himself. The man who, under proper direction, has separated and examined the constituents of the blood, or prepared for the microscope the wonderful spectacle of the capillary circulation, or tested the electric reaction of nerve and muscle, has advanced beyond the condition of simple pupilage. He can then appreciate the value of his instruction, and he has gained the capacity for future progress by himself.

These are the objects, and others like them, aimed at by the Physiological and Pathological Laboratory of the Alumni Association. Nine years ago the Association appropriated a fund for the equipment and partial support of a laboratory of instruction, on a plan proposed by the present professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine. He gave to the enterprise his personal care and his financial aid; and in his three-fold capacity, as director and patron of the laboratory, member of the faculty, and member of the Alumni Association, he was unremitting in his endeavors for its success. During the last few years the laboratory has been carried on at an annual expenditure of rather more than five thousand dollars, and the number of students resorting to it has increased from thirty or forty to over a hundred. In 1885 the director announced that its resources in the way of space were exhausted, more students being in attendance than could fairly be accommo-

dated. In the following year additional courses were established for May and June; and it appeared that the number of students attending them was "limited only by the seating capacity of the laboratory." The Laboratory Department, like the college clinics, outgrew its accommodations, and felt the restraint of its narrow quarters in the Twenty-third street building.

This was the condition of the College and its resources, when it received the generous aid of a large-minded benefactor. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt had long been known as a man of business capacity, conservative ideas and liberal disposition. His inherited wealth he had increased by his own energy and judgment in affairs. With no taste for publicity or ostentation, he found recreation and enjoyment in the best products of the farm, the training stable, and the studio. He had felt the sustaining care of the healing art, as beneficial in the alleviation of disease as in its cure, and he had the far-seeing desire to assist in its development. He knew that better facilities for medical education must hereafter add to the comfort and diminish the suffering of rich and poor alike. He appreciated the aims and methods of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and he believed in the value of its traditions and experience, the priceless accumulation of more than three-quarters of a century. He therefore entrusted to this institution the means of further enlargement, to make it a more effective instrument for the final benefit of all. On the seventeenth of October, 1884, he conveyed to the College a deed of gift for this land, and a fund for the erection upon it of suitable buildings.

It had long been evident that the College could not carry out the needed improvements in its old location. It required, above all, more space for its various departments. Furthermore, experience had shown that it would not be enough to provide for the immediate wants of the present. The future will surely bring with it additional demands, which cannot even be guessed at now, and it would be only ordinary prudence to leave room for the unknown requirements of the years to come. For that reason the present locality was selected for the college grounds, embracing rather more than an acre and a half; and the building in which we are assembled contains offices, lecture rooms, study and recitation rooms, museums and laboratories, far more complete and ample than the College has ever heretofore possessed.

But the friendly donor of this new edifice was not destined to witness its completion. On the eighth of December, 1885, little more than a year from the date of his benefaction, while in the apparent enjoyment of health and vigor, he was stricken down by an overwhelming cerebral attack, and in a few moments was no longer among the living. For the family and friends of the deceased, so sudden a demise must always be premature. But for the man himself, it may be considered as the happy and painless termination of a prosperous and useful career. It puts an end to all unfounded misconceptions, and obliterates forever the antagonisms of business rivalry. In this instance it made a remarkable impression. It left in strong relief the many-sided character of the man, who could control with success the largest financial interests, and could feel for the misfortunes of our honored and departed

General; whose wide sympathies embraced the most varied objects of private enterprise or public utility; and who was equally ready to transport from Egypt the sculptured monument of an antique civilization, or to endow at home a modern school of scientific and practical medicine.

The spirit of his work lived after him. The members of his family saw the far-reaching benevolence of his plan, and extended it in additional directions. In January, 1886, his son-in-law and his daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, made proposals for the erection and endowment, on the college grounds, of a lying-in asylum, to be known as the "Sloane Maternity Hospital of the College of Physicians and Surgeons;" and in April of the same year, the four sons of Mr. Vanderbilt created a fund for the erection and maintenance, also on the college grounds, of a great dispensary, as a special memorial to their father, under the name of the "Vanderbilt Clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons." Both these establishments are nearly completed, and will soon be in operation. They provide relief for the needy and suffering, and clinical instruction for students of medicine—one of them in the whole field of general and special diseases and injuries, the other in a department which appeals to the most sensitive element of human nature, and which requires in the practitioner the most intelligent and self-relying skill.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of these institutions, either for the immediate relief of suffering humanity, or for the instruction of future medical practitioners. Everything which conduces to the completeness of their education will inevitably have its effect in the more intelligent and successful treatment of their patients; and the practical benefits of the Sloane Maternity and the Vanderbilt Clinic will thus be extended in the future to many who never visited them, and who perhaps will never know to whom their indebtedness belongs.

The present position of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is one of honor and responsibility. Its eightieth birthday finds it more vigorous and flourishing than ever. Since 1807 it has survived five other medical colleges in the city and State of New York; and throughout the country it has witnessed, during that time, the birth, maturity and decease of forty-one similar institutions. It has passed successfully through the perils of infancy, the ailments of childhood, and the struggles and contentions of its youth. It may now be considered as fairly equipped with the strength and capacity of early manhood. Perhaps its experience and endeavors thus far have been only a preparation for its real work in the time to come. At all events, the opportunities which it now enjoys are in the nature of a trust, and impose upon it obligations proportionate to themselves. May it use its enlarged resources with the same judgment and fidelity that it has shown heretofore, and be ready still to merit and achieve success. Considering what the College has already done, we may surely say that if its future history be worthy of the past, its friends will have no cause to complain of the result.

The following inaugural address was then delivered by Dr. William H. Draper, the then Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Faculty of the College:

Mr. President, Trustees, Faculty and Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons:

This new building with its complete equipment can suggest nothing to the Alumni, and to those who have been the officiating priests in the ancient tabernacles of this College, so much as a resurrection, and it seems proper at this time to set forth what the spirit is that animated the coils that have been shuffled off, and what it may be expected to accomplish for the profession and the good of mankind through this new and glorious body with which it has been endowed.

It is a melancholy but indubitable fact, that the standard of medical education in this country is far below that of England and the continent of Europe. The great wave of enthusiasm for popular instruction seems to have blinded the public sense to the necessity of higher education, so that in all the learned professions, and especially in that of medicine, which above all others should combine general culture with technical knowledge, there has been, and is, in the country at large, a degree of mediocrity and a shallowness of spirit which it is impossible to deny or conceal.

In England, and on the European continent, rich endowments and government subsidies have always secured a class of highly educated men who have led the van, who have received universal recognition as leaders, and who have so leavened the mass of the profession by lifting those below them to a higher plane, that the general average of scientific attainment, in the medical profession especially, is constantly and inevitably advancing. The same thing of course is occurring in this country in the larger cities, but more slowly, and mainly because of the absence of the conditions to which I have alluded. Our government takes no hand in the education of doctors, though good reasons might be assigned why it should do so: "*Salus populi suprema lex*" is a sound maxim, and ought to justify the protection of the community against incompetent doctors by helping to supply good ones, as much as it justifies compulsory vaccination. It is true that Congress has founded and maintains with liberal support a medical museum and library, and, if it may do this, why should it not establish laboratories for the encouragement of the highest cultivation of physiology and pathology; and if it is right for the state governments to lavish money in large sums to give free collegiate education to young men and women, why, we might ask, should not public money be spent in contributing to the public weal by the establishment and support of technical schools?

Happily, however, for the cause of education in this country, the signs of an awakening of the public intelligence to its present defects are beginning to show themselves. The golden stream of private bounty has long flowed into every channel of relief for the mitigation of human misery, now it is more often turned towards the enlargement and perfection of human knowledge. Whereas, formerly, sympathy for the sufferings of mankind has never failed to yield a quick response to the needs of hospitals and asylums, now a broader and deeper comprehension of the sources of disease has begun to turn the current of accumulated wealth toward the encouragement and dissemination of learning that increases the sum of health and controls the consequences of inevitable ills.

The truth of this statement in its application to medical education, is illustrated by the fact that in several of the larger cities the medical schools are no longer solely dependent for their maintenance, as they were formerly, upon the scanty fees of their pupils; the student of medicine of today, whether he be animated by a thirst for knowledge, or by a desire to acquire the art of healing as a means of livelihood, has no longer to content himself with the meager facilities which are afforded by the private enterprises of self-constituted professors. The public ear, so long deaf to any other appeals of doctors than those which related to hospitals and dispensaries, seems now to be opening to the earnest entreaties of the doctors themselves for more light to guide them in thier work of mercy.

This is not the time nor the occasion to discuss the question whether the problem of elevating the standard of medical education in this country is likely to be best and most quickly solved by government patronage, or by the bounty of private wealth, but there is one conspicuous benefit which I think experience already shows to be the result of dependence on private benefactions, and it is this: it undoubtedly stimulates in the profession itself an unselfish devotion to its work, an earnest and insatiable desire to advance its standards, and an aspiration towards higher achievements.

It is, moreover, safe to say, that, in this country at least, there is scarcely anything which a government undertakes, outside of its essential duties, as the conservator of law and order, that has not been proved to be more efficiently accomplished by private enterprise, and it remains to be seen, through the experiments which are being made in higher education in this country, whether in the next fifty years the results of individual contributions to the encouragement of science and art will not equal those of countries in which all the people pay tribute to their maintenance. In the present state of public intelligence in these United States in matters relating to higher education it would certainly seem safer, for the present, to rely upon the support of intelligent private beneficence, than to run the risk of squandering public money upon the innumerable schemes that would surely be devised for securing government bounty.

I have been led into this train of thought because the history of this institution shows clearly what may be regarded as the legitimate and inevitable result of that spirit of devotion to a high purpose which sinks the selfish in the common weal, and which the love of knowledge especially inspires. The spirit is sure to secure the only reward it asks for, encouragement and support. It certainly was not for the gifts of fortune that the men who have been teachers in this school for the last eighty years have spent their energies. Many of them labored simply for the love of teaching, and the majority of them for meager remuneration, when compared with the time and training devoted to their work. They lived and died, laying up few treasures beyond the blessings of their fellow men, and no investments save those which add to the sum of human knowledge and experience. As each generation of teachers handed over its work to younger and stronger men it infused an enthusiasm which stimulated its successors to better achievements, and so this college has grown in professional esteem and public confidence

until now, without any pecuniary aid, other than that furnished by its own professors and its Alumni. But during all these years it has never faltered in its good work, and never lost faith in its destiny. Inadequate as its resources have been, it has never, to its honor be it spoken, imperilled its fair fame by seeking to increase its revenue through depreciating the value of its diploma. Its policy has always been to narrow the gate by which its graduates have passed from its halls, and lately, as you have heard, it has determined to narrow considerably its portal of entrance.

And now what is the reward of this abiding determination on the part of the Faculty, Trustees and Alumni to make this College of Physicians and Surgeons keep abreast with the advancing demands of medical science, and more and more worthy of the confidence of the profession and the public? Is its reward Mr. Vanderbilt's money, which has founded these spacious halls and well equipped laboratories? It is more than this—it is that the work which has been done all over the world in the service of humanity by scientific medicine enlightened the mind and moved the spirit of a masterful citizen of this metropolis to set an example in the disposition of private wealth so conspicuous as to command universal attention. Had Mr. Vanderbilt built a church to perpetuate his memory or propitiate the Deity, had he endowed a hospital to commemorate his name, and secure for it, for all time, the blessings of the sick and suffering, he would simply have done what thousands have done before him. Such dispositions of wealth as these spring from the emotional side of man's nature. They are creditable to our humanity, but they are not the product of the highest development of our intelligence. They will always be needful to antagonize the ills and misfortunes to which flesh is heir, but they are powerless to dry up the springs from which many of them flow. That Mr. Vanderbilt in choosing an object for his bounty touched the true pole of human benevolence, is evident from a pregnant sentence in his letter to the President of the College announcing his intention. He said: "The health, comfort and lives of the whole community are so dependent upon skilled physicians that no profession requires more care in the preparation of its practitioners."

This betrays the essential merit of our benefactor's gift. His eyes were opened, partly, in all probability by the personal benefit of scientific guidance in the care of his own health, and partly by an intelligent observation and reflection upon the amelioration of human suffering, through the arts of medicine. This is the reward which not alone this College but all schools of medicine throughout the world have reaped from his bounty. It is for this that this College and all mankind should be grateful, not so much for what has been given, as for the spirit which dictated the gift.

Measured by the needs of the general object Mr. Vanderbilt sought to benefit, his benefaction is but a drop in the bucket; estimated by the force of its example, it is the tapping of a spring of human benevolence that will help to refresh for all time many waste places of ignorance and superstition.

In taking this broader view of the significance of Mr. Vanderbilt's gift to this College, as being the one which does highest honor to his memory, and which is being already verified, since his death, by the generous contribu-

tions of his family towards the enlargement and completion of his purpose, I am not unmindful of our special obligations to him for making this College the object of his wise intention, and we who have lived to see this day of jubilee in the history of the College, may well be excused for the exuberance of our joy at this sudden and unexpected fruition of our fondest hopes.

To those of us who remember the shabby tenement in Crosby street, the removal to what seemed, by contrast, the palatial building in Twenty-third street, was the occasion of great rejoicing. But what shall we say of the change we make today? It is not so much a removal as a translation, and the setting up of a new kingdom. To say that we rejoice is but a feeble expression of the emotion that must fill the souls of those who have lived to know and suffer the *res angustæ* of our former habitations.

Would that I could summon to these halls the spirits of that goodly company of distinguished professors whose labors conspired to bring forth this offspring of their heart's desire. Would that the shades of Hosack, Mitchell, Romaine, Beck, Torrey, Smith, Bartlett, Watts, Gilman, Parker, Clark and all the honored line of illustrious teachers, whose names deserve to be echoed in these halls today, hovered about us at this moment, and shared the exultation of this hour. Would that they could go with us as we leave this hall and view, as they might in this building, the workshop of scientific medicine. Would that they could realize how rapidly the old methods of line upon line, and precept upon precept, are being laid aside for the teaching by observation and experiment. How in the department of anatomy the very bones have become eloquent, and the student no longer pursues his dissections in a charnel house, stifled by foul odors and horrified by unseemly sights, but finds himself cheered in his work by pure air and the blaze of day. How art and ingenuity in demonstration have taken the place of text books, and the fabric of the human body in its minutest and most delicate structures has been unfolded to the eye. How in the teaching of physiology, description of the functions of living bodies are no longer preached like sermons from texts, to dull and sleepy congregations, but are made to manifest themselves to the understanding by the aid of ingenious mechanism and merciful vivisections: how in the department of chemistry the student no longer listens to what he can read in books, or witnesses experiments which only interest without instructing him, but works himself in a well furnished laboratory and grasps where before he only groped. We would then love to show the spirits of these revered teachers of former days, how in the practical branches the substitution of demonstrative for didactic instruction has revolutionized the methods of their time. How through an allied current of the same intelligent good will which erected this building, a Maternity Hospital has been provided on these grounds where nature manifests her perfect work and where every student may learn for himself, before he receives the diploma of this College, what experience only can teach. And finally we would lead this ghostly procession into the laboratory of pathology; here we can imagine their speechless surprise as they behold the strange and elaborate devices for teaching the science of disease. We can fancy them endorsing with hearty admiration all they have seen before. But

how would the jargon of bacteriology sound in their ears? How many of them would shake their heads over the germ theory and reproach us for abandoning the humors and phlogistics of their day? We should pardon them if they failed to dilate with the correct emotion when they came to the department of pathology, but we should none the less point to it with pride, as the crowning glory of this new College, for here shines the light that is to illumine the mysterious recesses of disease and by its revelations lay the foundation of rational medicine. The art of today struggles mainly, as it always has, and with more or less success, with the effects of causes, of the nature of which we are still ignorant; the art of the future, the dawning of which is even now visible will contend more and more with the influences that determine disease.

As we part with the spirits of those whom we would have share the happiness of this hour we turn to greet their successors, the living exponents of the lofty mission to which this building is today consecrated. That they are fit to assume and worthy to bear the responsibilities, which these larger and better facilities for their work now devolve upon them, no one can doubt.

It is fair to say that had it not been for their conspicuous fitness to receive it, this noble gift would never have been conferred upon them. May they administer their trust wisely and with the unselfish and reverent spirit which becomes the ministers of truth; so shall they worthily honor the memory of their benefactor and merit the benediction of generations to come.

Upon this occasion, several gifts of great historic value were made to the College. These included the fine bronze portrait bust of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, previously mentioned, the gift of the members of the Board of Trustees; a portrait bust of Dr. David Hosack, presented by his daughter, Miss Eliza B. Hosack; a similar portrait of Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, presented by Dr. John C. Dalton; and a portrait of Dr. John C. Dalton, painted by Eastman Johnson, and presented to the College by a personal friend of the subject.

A peculiar interest attaches to the historical tablets placed upon the front and hall walls of the College building, and our narrative would be incomplete without reference to the spirit which prompted them, and the earnest discussions which were engaged in before their placing.

On March 28, 1887, was held a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, called at the instance of the Faculty. At that session was read a lengthy communication from the Faculty, and bearing the signature of Dr. John G. Curtis as secretary of that body.

In the paper mentioned, it was recited that the building committee had directed that there be placed upon the front of the new College building a tablet bearing the following inscription:

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
Chartered 1807,
Constituted the Medical Department of Columbia College,
1880,
Occupied this Land and Building,
the Gift of
WILLIAM HENRY VANDERBILT,
1887.

The letter of the Faculty then reads as follows:

This action having been promptly reported to the Faculty by its representatives upon the committee, the Faculty, at a meeting held on March 10, 1887, by the unanimous vote of the members present, and for reasons which shall presently appear, respectively requested the building committee to omit from the inscription the reference to Columbia College. This request the majority of the committee has voted to decline, the two representatives of the Faculty forming the minority.

At a meeting of the Faculty held on March 21, 1887, and at which every member was present, this action was reported and discussed. From the vote which followed the discussion, Professor Chandler was excused, as being a member of the Faculty of Columbia College as well as of this College, and it was then voted unanimously (Professor Chandler not voting) that the matter in question is, in the eyes of the Faculty, of such importance that the Board of Trustees is respectfully requested to decide an appeal from the decision of the building committee in regard thereto.

This decision of the Faculty has not been reached without a full recognition of the invaluable services rendered to the College by the labor and wisdom of those members of the committee from whose judgment in the matter now in question the Faculty is reluctantly obliged to differ.

It is, therefore, hereby respectfully requested of the Board of Trustees, by all the members of the Faculty save one, excused from voting as aforesaid, that the building committee be instructed to omit from the bronze tablet the designed reference to the connection between this College and Columbia College, and this for the following reasons, viz.:

1. During the whole period for which the said connection has existed, it has not been judged necessary to inscribe a reference thereto upon the College building now in use. Upon that building the simple title "College of Physicians and Surgeons" stands today as it has stood upon all the buildings occupied by the College during its history. It seems most appropriate that the new seat of our corporation should bear the same simple title still.

2. The alliance between this College and Columbia College continues in virtue of a vote passed by the Trustees of this College upon June 6, 1860, and which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That this connection shall be continued during the pleasure of the respective Boards of Trustees of the two Colleges, and may be termin-

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.



ated by a vote of either Board, and notice thereof given to the other Board of Trustees."

On two occasions, at least, viz.: On June 4, 1877, and on November 4, 1878, the question of dissolving the alliance with this College has been raised in the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, on the latter date a series of resolutions for this purpose actually having been formulated. It is proposed that the alliance which is shown by the above facts to be necessarily so frail, be recorded upon the front of the new building, in the midst of other matter, and in costly and unalterable bronze. Should either Board of Trustees see reason hereafter to terminate the connection, this College must surely be much embarrassed by an inscription which any common observer will think to imply the continuance of the alliance.

3. It is designed that the bronze tablet in question shall commemorate the name and the public spirit of William Henry Vanderbilt, and it is most proper that this should be so, and that bronze should be selected as the material for this purpose. Yet, if the inscription contain the reference to Columbia College, the necessary sequence of date and position of words will imply to any ordinary observer that a corporation already great and rich had been selected by the late Mr. Vanderbilt to administer his gift; a corporation, moreover, which cannot lawfully devote any portion of its funds to the support of this College.

That Mr. Vanderbilt never would have made any gift to this College if the latter had been a sharer in the financial prosperity of Columbia College, is a fact proven by express words spoken by him to a member of this Faculty. Our benefactor is, unhappily, no longer living to tell us what he thinks may or may not seem to be implied in the proposed inscription. His sons, however, have expressed the wish that the inscription should be the simple one, "College of Physicians and Surgeons," as being that upon the old building, the seat of the institution to which their father referred in his letter of October 17, 1884, in which he said: "I have therefore selected the College of Physicians and Surgeons because it is the oldest medical school in the State, and of the equal rank with any in the United States."

It is hardly to be believed that the authorities of Columbia College can see anything in the above votes and reasonings of the Faculty which can reflect upon the eminent institution over which they preside; but, that no opportunity for misconception may be left, it is hereby declared explicitly that no vote or reasoning of the Faculty alluded to in this paper is so to be construed as to call in question the honor or value to this College of its position as the Medical Department of Columbia College.

By order and in behalf of the Faculty.

This matter was finally disposed of by adoption of an amended resolution offered by Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew by which the building committee was instructed to inscribe upon the tablet on the front wall of the new College building proper the inscription which it now bears:

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
 Chartered 1807,
 Occupied this Land and Building,
 the Gift of
 WILLIAM HENRY VANDERBILT,
 1877.

At the same meeting Dr. Agnew offered a resolution, which was adopted in a slightly amended form, authorizing and instructing the building committee to prepare a draft for a tablet or tablets to be placed in the vestibule or entrance hall of the College, setting forth with brevity the dates of the remarkable epochs in the history of the College, and that the date of the passage of the resolution of alliance with Columbia College be included in such inscriptions, and to report at a further meeting. By another resolution also offered by Dr. Agnew and unanimously adopted, the Board authorized the Treasurer of the College to pay for these tablets out of the general fund, upon the order of the building committee.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the designs and inscriptions of the last mentioned tablets were approved, and they were ordered to be executed in marble, as they now appear. The principal tablet is placed upon the wall on the west side of the College vestibule, just within the main entrance. It bears the following inscription:

LOCATIONS OF THE COLLEGE SINCE ITS FOUNDATION.

No. 18 Robinson Street	1807-1809
No. 12 Magazine Street	1809-1813
No. 3 Barclay Street	1813-1837
No. 67 Crosby Street	1837-1856
No. 101 East Twenty-third Street	1856-1887
No. 437 West Fifty-ninth Street	1887

On the east side of the vestibule is another tablet inscribed as follows:

This COLLEGE was Chartered
 by the Regents of the
 University of the State of New York,
 March 12th, 1807,
 and was Co-instituted
 the
 Medical Department of Columbia College,
 June 6th, 1860.

The building fund contributed by Mr. Vanderbilt was ample for the

purposes contemplated, and it was expended so judiciously that the cost of construction was kept well within the means provided. The gift of \$300,000 had earned interest, which on June 2, 1885, had increased the total sum to \$301,868. On November 1 the interest upon unexpended balances was \$9,056.41, making the total amount of the building fund \$310,924.41. The original building contracts called for the sum of \$299,491.47, including the commission paid to the architect. During the progress of the work additional expenses were incurred, making the total cost of building \$310,150.54. This left an unexpended balance of \$773.87, which was placed at the disposal of the President and Executive Manager, to provide for such necessities connected with the work of building as might arise. During the construction of the building, considerable additional sums were contributed by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt for defraying the expenses of furnishing the rooms and lecture rooms, for installing an electric light system, for sidewalk extension, and for a carriage house, these several items amounting to \$37,500. Mr. George W. Vanderbilt also contributed the sum of \$4,908 for the building of the third story of the laboratory wing and for its furnishing, for the laboratory annex, enlargement of the fence walls and other conveniences.

These valuable contributions to the completeness and efficiency of the College building were made through the instrumentality of Dr. James W. McLane, who personally supervised the work of construction.

The building committee, on November 1, 1887, made report of the facts above stated, remarking that as the additional facilities had been provided for outside the original building contracts, it could not take cognizance of them in an official way, but deemed it proper that the statement should be made, and that the committee should express its entire approval of the manner in which the project had been carried out, and its high appreciation of the interest and generosity shown by the donors of the additional funds. The committee further asked that the Trustees assume charge of the building and discharge it from further service, the mission for which it had been created having been completed. This request was granted, with an expression of satisfaction and gratitude by formal vote.

In connection with the report and action thereon, Dr. William H. Draper presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That this Board of Trustees hereby conveys to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. George W. Vanderbilt the assurance of its grateful recognition of their loyal desire and determination to be the executors of their father's intentions in his gift to the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Resolved, That their generous contributions toward the equipment of the several departments have served to make the present College of Physicians and Surgeons the most complete, convenient and well appointed institution in the country for teaching the science of medicine.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed upon the records of this meeting, and that a copy of them be sent to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. George W. Vanderbilt.

On motion of Dr. Draper, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of two to draft an appropriate letter to the architect of the new College building, Mr. W. Wheeler Smith, expressing the satisfaction felt by the Board with the work as completed, and their appreciation of his skill and taste, as well as his interest and zeal in providing a building complete in every part and admirably adapted for the purposes for which it was intended. The committee appointed were Dr. William H. Draper and Dr. George G. Wheelock, the Registrar.

SLOANE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Soon after the new College building had been projected, the children of Mr. Vanderbilt took measures to supplement the gift made by their father with two beneficent creations—the Sloane Maternity Hospital and the Vanderbilt Clinic—both to be forever associated with and be parts of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In January, 1886, less than a month after the death of Mr. Vanderbilt, his son-in-law and his daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, proposed the erection and endowment of a lying-in-hospital on the College grounds, to be known as the Sloane Maternity Hospital of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In this gift, welcomed of all, not alone out of sentiments of humanity, but as a most valuable addition to a department which had been extremely limited in means of practical instruction in a most necessary field, both donors shared. Mr. Sloane defrayed the cost of the building, at an outlay of \$526,300, and Mrs. Sloane provided an endowment fund of \$377,300.

The purpose of Mr. and Mrs. Sloane was communicated to the Trustees of the College at a special meeting held on January 18, 1886, by Dr. James W. McLane. Dr. McLane stated that he had for many years experienced steadily increasing difficulty in providing opportunities for the advanced students to gain a practical experience in midwifery, for want of an institution available for that purpose, and, as a consequence, a large number of the students graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons were without practical knowledge of that branch of study. He was happy to be enabled to say that he now had an offer which, if the Trustees of the College approved, would forever remedy that difficulty. He then read the following

proposition made to the Trustees by Mr. William D. Sloane in behalf of himself and his wife:

New York, January 16, 1886.

To the Board of Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, William D. Sloane, of the city of New York, and Emily Thorn Sloane, his wife, hereby make to you the following proposition for your consideration and for acceptance by you if you shall assent to its terms as hereinafter expressed.

1st. They propose to erect and complete at their own expense a building for the purpose of a Lying-in Hospital on land owned by your College, situated on Tenth avenue between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets in this city, and near to the new College building about to be erected. Such Hospital building to conform, in general, to the architectural style of the College building. It is thought that a space equal in extent to three lots (75x100 feet) will be required for the purpose, and as the lots on the corner of Tenth avenue and Fifty-ninth street are preferred by the undersigned, they propose that these lots be appropriated therefor.

2d. They propose that the Hospital building, when completed, shall be known and designated as the "Sloane Maternity."

3d. They propose to bear and pay, in addition to the entire cost of constructing and completing the Hospital building, the cost of furnishing and equipping the same for the purposes to which it is to be devoted, and to make and execute all proper instruments to vest in the College of Physicians and Surgeons the title to the building and its furniture and equipment.

4th. They propose to provide, upon the completion of the building, an endowment fund, the principal of which shall be placed in the hands of the Board of Managers, to be constituted as hereinafter specified, and who shall be the Trustees of such fund, the income of which shall be received and applied by such trustees to the cost of the maintenance of the said Hospital.

5th. They propose that the management of said hospital shall be under the direction and control of a Board of Managers to consist of the following named persons and their successors in office, to wit: William D. Sloane, representing the donors; the President, for the time being, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who shall be ex-officio a member of said Board of Managers; Cornelius Vanderbilt, representing the Board of Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; James W. McLane, M. D., and Francis Delafield, M. D., representing the Faculty of said College.

The Managers shall hold office for life, and any vacancy in the Board caused by death, resignation or disability, shall be filled by the Board of Managers as follows: In the case of the death, resignation or disability of William D. Sloane, they shall elect to fill the vacancy such person as the said William D. Sloane may nominate by his last will and testament, or, in default of such nomination, such person as shall be designated in writing by the personal representatives of said William D. Sloane.

In the case of the death, resignation or disability of Cornelius Vander-



SLOANE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

bilt, the Board of Managers shall elect to fill the vacancy a member for the time being of the Board of Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In the case of the death, resignation or disability of James W. McLane, M. D., or of Francis Delafield, M. D., respectively, the Board of Managers shall elect to fill the vacancy a member of the Faculty of the said College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The foregoing provisions in respect to constitution of the Board of Managers and the election of Managers, and the due performance thereof, shall be conditions precedent to the creation of the endowment fund, and to the application of the income thereof to the purposes of the Hospital.

6th. They propose that the Board of Managers shall have the entire control of the management of the Hospital, with exclusive power to make all necessary rules and regulations for conducting its affairs and for providing such medical attendance as shall in their judgment be required, but they shall have no power to do any act affecting the title to or disposition of the Hospital or of any of the property in the Hospital, which is at all times to remain vested in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The above proposition is made with the view of furnishing to the College the advantages to be derived from having a Hospital of the description above indicated, in close connection with it, and these advantages are so manifest that it is to be hoped the Trustees will acquiesce in the arrangements which the undersigned propose, and will appropriate the land requisite for the Hospital, in order that its erection may proceed without delay.

All of the details of the above proposition which require legal formalities shall be embodied in proper instruments of writing.

Respectfully submitted by

WM. D. SLOANE

For himself and wife.

Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew then presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the generous proposition of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, conveyed to this Board by Dr. McLane, be and hereby is accepted.

Resolved, That the President and Registrar be and hereby are instructed to thank the donors, and that it be and hereby is committed to the building committee to carry into practical effect the intention of the donors.

By a further motion, the thanks of the Board were tendered to Dr. McLane "for his highly successful effort to advance medical education."

Following quickly after the noble gift of Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, came that of the sons of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, and, again, Dr. McLane surprised as the herald of a splendid benefaction.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, held April 15, 1886, Dr. McLane addressed the meeting, explaining that it had been found, in the course of preparing plans for

the College building, that it was difficult to provide proper accommodations for clinical instruction without encroaching upon the room required for lecture rooms and for the separate departments of the various professors. It had occurred to him that if means could be devised to erect a building devoted exclusively to this purpose upon ground already owned by the College, and in its immediate vicinity, it would be a great gain to the institution. He had first laid his project before the Faculty, and, finding it met with their entire approval, he had sought to raise money for the purpose. As a result of his efforts, he would present the following proposition:

To The Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons:

The undersigned, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt and George W. Vanderbilt, of the city of New York, do hereby make to you the following proposition for your consideration, and acceptance by you, if you shall assent to its terms as hereinafter expressed.

First. They propose to contribute each the sum of sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars, making a total of two hundred and fifty thousand, to be used for the purposes hereinafter expressed.

Second. They propose out of this sum to erect a building for the clinical teaching of the College, on the land now owned by the College, at the corner of Tenth avenue and Sixtieth street; the building to occupy a space of one hundred feet on Tenth avenue by seventy-five feet on Sixtieth street, and to conform in general to the architectural style of the new College building now in process of erection.

Third. They propose that this building shall be a memorial to their father, the late William H. Vanderbilt, and that it be known and designated as "The Vanderbilt Clinic" of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Fourth. They propose, out of said sum, to pay the cost of furnishing and equipping the building for the purposes to which it is to be devoted, and to make and execute all proper instruments to vest in the College of Physicians and Surgeons the title to the building and its furniture and equipments.

Fifth. They propose, upon the completion of the building, to provide an endowment fund, out of said sum, the principal of which shall be placed in the hands of the Board of Managers to be constituted as hereinafter specified, and who shall be the trustees of this fund, the income of which shall be received and applied by them as trustees to the expenses and maintenance of said building.

Sixth. They propose that the management of said building shall be under the direction and control of a Board of Managers to consist of the following named persons, and their successors in office, to wit:

Frederick W. Vanderbilt, as representing the donors; the President for the time being of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who shall be ex-officio a member of the said Board of Managers; William H. Draper, M.

D., as representing the Board of Trustees of the College; Henry B. Sands, M. D., and James W. McLane, M. D., as representing the Faculty of the College.

The Managers shall hold office for life, and any vacancy in the Board, caused by death, resignation or disability, shall be filled by the Board of Managers as follows:

In the case of the death, resignation or disability of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, they shall elect such person as the said Frederick W. Vanderbilt may nominate by his last will and testament; or, in default of such nomination, such person as shall be designated in writing by the personal representative of said Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

In the case of the death, resignation or disability of William H. Draper, the Board of Managers shall elect to fill the vacancy a member for the time being of the Board of Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In the case of the death, resignation or disability of Henry B. Sands or James W. McLane, respectively, the Board of Managers shall elect to fill the vacancy a member of the Faculty of said College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The foregoing provisions in respect to the constitution of the Board of Managers, and the election of Managers, and the due performance thereof, shall be conditions precedent to the erection of the building, the creation of the endowment fund, and to the application of the income thereof to the purposes of the building.

Seventh. They propose that the Board of Managers shall act for the donors as a building committee, and that, after the completion and equipment of the building, they shall, from the income of the endowment fund, provide for its supplies, service, repairs and all other necessary and proper current expenses, so that it shall be in no way a burden upon the general finances of the College; but they shall have no power to divert its use from the purposes of clinical teaching, nor to do any act affecting the title to a disposition of the building or of any of the property in it, which is at all times to remain vested in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The above proposition is made with the view of furnishing the College the great advantages to be derived from having such a building as above indicated in close connection with it. These advantages are so manifest that it is hoped the Trustees will acquiesce in the arrangements which the undersigned propose, and will appropriate the land requisite for the building, in order that its erection may proceed without delay, and that it may be finished and ready for use by the time the College is completed.

Should the proposal meet with the approval and assent of the Trustees of the College, the donors will at once execute the necessary legal papers for carrying it into effect.

C. VANDERBILT,
By Chauncey M. Depew, His Attorney.
W. K. VANDERBILT,
F. W. VANDERBILT,
GEORGE W. VANDERBILT.

Subsequently (in 1889), at the request of the donors, the provisions governing the filling of certain vacancies in the Board of Managers were so changed as to provide that, in case of the death, resignation or disability of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, the managers shall elect such persons as the surviving donors may nominate; upon the death of all the donors, in case of vacancy, the manager shall elect a male descendant of William H. Vanderbilt, the father of the donors; in case there are no such descendants, they shall elect a person of their own nomination.

The munificent offer of the Messrs. Vanderbilt evoked hearty praise, and a resolution was at once adopted signifying its grateful acceptance. At the same time it was voted that thanks should be returned to the donors in an appropriate letter, to be signed by the President and Registrar, and that the official seal should be appended thereto. The letter prepared in accordance with the tenor of the resolution was as follows:

To Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt and George Vanderbilt:

Gentlemen: At a meeting of the Trustees of the College, held April 15, 1886, a proposition was received from you, through Professor James W. McLane, to build and endow upon the college grounds a free dispensary in memory of your father, the late William H. Vanderbilt, to be known as the "Vanderbilt Clinic" of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In accepting this generous offer, under the terms proposed in your communication, the trustees desire to convey to you their grateful thanks, and their appreciation of your wise and reverent motive in the creation of so appropriate a memorial. The name of your honored father will be forever associated in this country with unexampled liberality in the encouragement of the most useful department of human knowledge; and the cause of medical education everywhere is to be congratulated on the disposition shown by his descendants to further strengthen its foundations and enlarge its benefits.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. C. DALTON, M. D., President.

GEO. G. WHELOCK, M. D., Registrar.

Excavations for both buildings, the Sloane Maternity Hospital and the Vanderbilt Clinic, were made in 1886, and in the following year they were ready for occupancy. Their inauguration took place on December 29, when Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, the Professor of Clinical Gynecology, delivered an address in the lecture room of the college building, which was as follows:

"Vita brevis; ars longa." Man's life is but a span; the life of Art is long and endures forever! Generation after generation is cut down and

disappears like the herb of the field; but Art with grand and measured tread marches onward through the ages!

As we meet here to-day to foster the interests of the noblest of the arts, so met the men and women of ancient Greece and Rome. Since then they and thousands who have succeeded them have vanished like a tale that is told, but the art which they fostered lives now, as it lived then, coming down to us in lusty strength, in youthful vigor, in enduring glory!

What is life for us to-day more than it was for those a thousand years preceding us? Have we found an antidote for its cares, a safeguard against its sorrows, a preventive of its brevity, its hollowness, or its weird and sad termination? What is art to-day contrasted with art as long ago? From an atom it has grown into a mountain. The story of its growth oversteps the limits even of imagination! He who a century ago would have given credence to the fairy tale of the princess whose lover was aided in his search for her by three mysterious men, the first capable of traveling five hundred leagues in a day, the second of seeing thousands of miles, and the third of whispering through that distance into the ear of the person seen, would have been regarded as a madman. And yet to-day every one of these apparently vain imaginings has been verified! Within a few seconds the news from far-off lands is written or whispered to us; within a day hundreds of miles are traversed with ease and certainty; and the patient student, from hour to hour, watches the heaping up upon the face of the moon of piles of scorix by volcanic action, and measures the depths of the valleys which they create! A century ago steam and electricity were unknown; now they are man's willing slaves, destined to do his bidding, as the ancients foreshadowed when they represented the thunderbolt in the hand of Jupiter! What imagination so vivid as to foreshadow the discoveries of the next century! What prophet so gifted or so bold, as to foretell the triumphs of art as yet undreamed of, and lying dormant in the womb of time!

Among the arts none has more essentially changed with time than has that whose votaries are assembled in this beautiful hall to-day; none is more rapidly changing now; and in the advance and perfection of none is society more deeply interested; for truly has it been said:

"A good physician skilled our wounds to heal
Is more than armies to the public weal!"

Medicine as an art has existed since the days of Hippocrates, who lived 400 years before Christ. During the 2,200 years which have since elapsed little was done for its material and decided advancement until the beginning of the 17th century. For these more than 2,000 years the art lived; but lived in intimate communion with superstition and the most unqualified charlatanism; lived in the musty tomes of priests and shavelings; lived in the brains of dreamers and theorists; lived in the hands of the herbalist and the barber! But still it lived, and in the early part of the 17th century it was stirred into renewed vigor by three influences which proved potent for good. Since that time amends have been made for prolonged torpor by a rapidity of progress which must meet the demands of the most exacting critic; and during the last half century it may with justice and

without boastfulness be claimed that no other science or art has left it behind in the race for advancement.

I just now pointed out the influence which those two gigantic factors, steam and electricity, had exerted upon the arts in general. Early in the 17th century medicine felt a propulsive influence no less decided, from the establishment of inductive philosophy by Francis Bacon; of the perfection and utilization of the microscope; and of the discovery of the circulation of the blood by the great Englishman, William Harvey. Archimedes once declared that if he were only given a standpoint for his lever he could move the world. These three contributions furnished a tripod for the support of a lever which at once moved medicine upwards and onwards.

And here, before I proceed further, let me meet the criticism which I feel sure that some of my non-professional hearers will launch at me—that the claim which I venture to make for medicine savors of boastfulness. I here boldly and without hesitation declare the belief that vaccination and the discovery of anæsthesia surpass in the beneficence of their results even steam and electricity. And as this is true as to these major factors, so do I claim that it is so as to many minor ones. Let me in all sincerity and truth ask you to-day these questions: Which would you prefer to give up, steam with all its manifold advantages, all its blessings, all its influences upon civilization, or to return to the times when that loathsome disease, smallpox, would strike a community and pass over it like a simoon, killing hundreds by a terrible death and deforming thousands for life; to the time when a household would be stricken down, demoralized and desolated; and when beauty was transformed into hideousness within a few days? Would you rather give up the charming results of that magical power, electricity, with its grand achievements and its luxurious outcome, or return to the dark days when your loved ones, exposed of necessity to the surgeon's knife, would have to suffer mortal agony for hour piled on hour; when she who is dearer to you than life itself had to bear the agonies of the primal curse in the same degree as our mother Eve; and when you yourself, when dying a slow death of suffering, would be deprived of the sweet boon of euthanasia? I do not pause for a reply! I know that every one of you, every man in all his selfishness, every woman in all her disinterestedness of love, will say with me, "Perish steam, perish electricity, rather than that we should go back to those dark and gloomy days of human woe and human helplessness!"

If a dividing line can anywhere be drawn between modern and ancient medicine, between medicine as a pure art, and medicine as an art guided by the beneficent light of science it would fall about the middle or latter part of the 16th century; and there can be no doubt as to the influence of the three great discoveries which I have mentioned in bringing about the grand result. From this time rapidly appeared upon the stage of medical labor those great students of the past who left upon its literature an impress as profound as that which was left upon general literature by Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton; I allude to Vesalius, Paré, and Sydenham; and later to Boerhaave, Von Haller, Morgagni, Jenner, and the Hunters. These

men labored at much greater advantage than did their predecessors, for their minds were prepared for proper methods of study by the establishment of inductive philosophy; their scope was greatly increased by the understanding of the circulation of the blood; and their eyes were given miraculous powers by the perfection of the microscope. Nevertheless, during the 17th and 18th centuries the art and science of medicine stumbled painfully and slowly onwards, hampered by man's vain tendency to theorizing, constructing formulæ, and establishing artificial systems. Every great man felt that he must prove his right to being so considered by propounding and sustaining some dogma. What an investigator thought out in his closet, that he saw at the bedside, and that he strove to maintain, not by demonstration to the senses, but by words, by sonorous phrases, by eloquent sentences, and by astute and long drawn argument. Read to-day the writings of one of the most charming of medical writers, the Thomas Watson of the olden time, Sydenham. You will find them teeming with seductive argument, eloquent appeal, and powerful rhetoric; but equally will you be struck by want of evidence, absence of appeal to the senses, and failure of physical demonstration. Abundant and pithy calls upon the intellect you will find, but none upon the sight, the touch, the hearing, and the smell! Does he advance the theory that carbuncle is a low grade of inflammation excited by the introduction into the blood of some external malign influence? If so it is merely his own opinion; nothing more. He does not show you with the microscope the anthrax bacillus. Does he claim an altered renal action in general dropsy? If so he fails to coagulate albumen in the test tube, or show you tube casts and epithelium. Does he maintain that the air vesicles of the lungs are filled with plastic material during the first stage of pneumonia? If he does so, he lacks the power of making you hear the crepitant râle as a conclusive proof of his correctness.

As the pestilence which they sought to circumvent was said to walk "by darkness," so walked their finely drawn and carefully woven theories; and, alas! too often walked they hand in hand with the evil against which they were launched! During that period of mysticism, of doubt, and of theory our calling should in all honesty have pleaded guilty to the scathing definition of a physician as "a man who poured drugs of which he knew little into bodies of which he knew less."

And so things went on with medicine, not from bad to worse, for it would have been hard to find the latter, but from bad to a very little better, and thus they continued to go until the propitious dawn of the 19th century, which was heralded by the discovery of vaccination by the immortal Jenner. As the century advanced into its latter half, our art had done enough to warrant it in laying claim to the title of "Demonstrative Medicine" in contradistinction to that of the olden time, which might have been called "Theoretical Medicine." Men educated by the influences which I have cited and by others of a similar nature now began to make all supposition, all belief, all theory subordinate to physical proof, to demonstration to the senses. They began to study, not isolated in their closets, but banded together in hospitals, in laboratories, and in clinical rooms. There no man

ventured to advance a view the truth of which he could not maintain by evidence. Diseases of the lungs and heart were listened to, not talked about; those of the deep structures of the eye were looked at with the ophthalmoscope; the darkness of the larynx was dissipated by the laryngoscope; all canals were tunneled for the admission of light by specula; and medical chemistry or the microscope would pronounce dogmatically as to the nature of fluids and solids removed from any part of the system.

All the nations of the earth soon began to vie with each other in the advancement of medicine, freed from mysticism and theory, and capable of proof and of demonstration. In Germany, in France, in England, in Russia, and in Italy, laboratories, hospitals, and clinics soon teemed with students eager to learn what the new era could teach, and with devoted investigators equally eager to make discoveries and to impart them. And what is so far the outcome? It is so immense, so grand, so vast that the time allotted to this address is insufficient for even a rapid presentation of it! Let me cite a few facts only. The discovery of that blood poisoning called septicæmia, and of the methods of avoiding it by Lister of Scotland, have robbed hospital operations of nine-tenths of their terrors, have already saved thousands of lives and are destined in the future to give to man incalculable results.

Should the noble efforts of the great Pasteur succeed in accomplishing the prevention of hydrophobia, that success would be entirely due to it; should they fail, what of it? He has "struck a lead," as miners express it in mining, which, whether he live or die, whether he survive or perish, whether he succeed or fail, will be followed up by others to grand results!

A few years, a very few years ago, the lying-in or maternity hospitals of the world were transformed into charnel houses by that terror of all lands, puerperal fever. Now, in the most insalubrious parts of Paris, of Vienna, and St. Petersburg, there is scarcely a mortality of 3 in 100 from this cause, where proper precautions are observed.

To the non-professional members of my audience all this, so wonderful is it, may appear as the tale of a romancer, or the exaggeration of an enthusiast. But it is neither. I have merely touched upon the theme; by no means have I done it justice.

And it requires no prophet's power to declare that scientific medicine is in our day in its early, puling infancy. What has been done is as nothing to what will be done! What we know falls into insignificance when compared with what we shall, what we must know, within the next century.

And what has accomplished all that has thus far been effected in the way of advancement? The great, the leading factor has been a change in our methods of study; an improvement in our plans of investigation; a more philosophical style of collating our facts, and drawing our deductions. The laboratory work, clinical study, and the use of instruments of precision to which special reference has been made have all been merely means for developing the experimental and demonstrative methods of study which have resulted in the new era which is now fully dawning upon us in all its abundance of results!

If in this great work the monarchical countries of Europe have outstripped our own land, it is because of the endowment of institutions of learning, the aid given to struggling science, the fostering hand stretched out to art by such forms of government, on the one hand, and the well-known neglect of these things by republics, on the other. Ever since the foundation of our country our medical colleges have struggled onwards as private enterprises, dependent for existence upon the fees of those to whom their diplomas were granted; unaided by government; unthought of by society; unendowed by men of wealth, whose millions at their death went to the support of some distant enterprise, the erection of some monument or statue, or some similar work, of great, though far less, importance.

All honor to the house of Vanderbilt, which has created a new era, set an example which is even now being nobly followed, and engraved its memory upon the heart of every true physician of our country!

We are engaged to-day in inaugurating a clinic and a lying-in hospital, both put at the disposal of our art by Vanderbilt's immediate connections, desirous to emulate his glorious example, and eager to lay Medicine under a greater debt than the great one which it already owed to its head.

"The Vanderbilt Clinic!" Did the origin of the word "clinic" ever strike you? It is derived from the Greek "*kliné*," a "couch," and its full significance is this: "In these halls the art of medicine is to be studied at the bedside. The mind of the student is not to be filled with the thoughts, the dicta, the suppositions, and the deductions of other men, but here he is to study disease in its ghastly truth for himself, by the aid of sight, touch, hearing, and smell, and to draw conclusions for himself. Here he is to seek the truth and to learn from his teachers how to find it; not to accept as truth what those teachers believe to be such; not to strive to learn from their experience, but to collate facts and acquire experience for himself."

This is to be one great outcome of this clinic. But equally important results remain to be told, even without alluding to the self-evident one of the great blessing which will accrue to the poor of New York, who will profit by the immediate effect of the medical service now placed at their disposal.

And now I come to tell you of a singular coincidence in this exhibition of generosity and charity, which is not generally known, and of which I would make history did the power lie within me. Before the thought of the great gift made by Vanderbilt had entered into his charitable mind, one of the members of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, under the authority of a son-in-law of Mr. Vanderbilt, was searching for a location for a maternity hospital to be erected and equipped entirely at his personal expense. To-day the Sloane Maternity Hospital is in full working order, and with the Vanderbilt Clinic is put at the disposal of the college so richly endowed by the head of the house.

Even this is not all. The wife of this generous man, a true daughter of her house, apparently unwilling to be outdone in good works, even by her own husband, has assumed the entire expenditure attendant upon the working of this magnificent charity.

What grand rivalry! What princely extravagance! What God-given inspiration!

Yet great as is this munificent offering to humanity and to science, greater, far greater, is the reward which even in their lifetime must be meted out to these generous donors. This house of refuge and of mercy, built with all the cunning of the architecture of our day, will stand for centuries! What monarch's wealth could purchase a sweeter thought, a more sublime reflection, than that throughout that time the prayers of thousands of weary, sad-faced women, of thousands of grimy sons of toil, will constantly ascend for their benefactors, in gentle murmurs, to the judgment seat of God?

"The prayer of the righteous man availeth much," but rather give to me the supplications in my behalf of the suffering, the friendless, and the poor, to whom it has been vouchsafed me to have offered aid and comfort.

A favorite dictum of the theologians of the olden time was this: "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." So deeds, such as those of which I have just made grateful mention, are the seed of science. From the seed thus sown will spring up results throughout our broad land, from Maine to Texas, which will multiply an hundred fold the generous acts which we here acknowledge. He is short-sighted, indeed, who sees in the gifts which we receive to-day a benefit to one institution or to one city. A noble example has been set, a fruitful hint been given which will redound to the advantage of science and humanity throughout our wide borders from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores.

Trustees and Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons who are to-day made custodians of these princely gifts, a weighty responsibility rests upon us so to administer them as to develop to its fullest extent the intentions of the givers. It is clear that their desire has been to elevate the standard of medical education in our country, to advance the science of Medicine, and thus to benefit science and humanity. Let no narrow policy, no views bounded by local interests, no ambitions less lofty than those to which allusion has just been made, enter our minds. But with a high and firm resolve, let us strive in the general cause of science and humanity so to acquit ourselves of our stewardship that those who sit in judgment upon us after our mortal frames shall have become dust, may pronounce upon our memories that verdict, so much to be desired, "Well done; good and faithful servants."

The thought which entered the minds of the creators of these noble charities, that in endowing the quiet, unobtrusive and unobserved science of medicine they could benefit humanity, elevate art, rear to their names an unostentatious yet pleasant memorial in these halls, "where charity and science so nobly meet," was an original, a happy, a noble one. Whence came it? Not from a desire for fame. Half the gift elsewhere bestowed would have brought them more. Not from a wish to advance worldly interests. What worldling craves the affectionate admiration of a guild like ours? It had its birth in some nobler, loftier, purer sphere.

History gives abundant evidence of man's desire to live in the memory

of those whom he leaves in this life after he has crossed the dark and silent river; of his aversion to the chilling thought of being completely obliterated and fading from the minds of men like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a rack behind. And history has taught us that it is not the column of brass or the statue of stone which best preserves the name entrusted to it. To live after death our monument must be erected in the grateful hearts of those who succeed us. When the arch of Severus shall have made dust for the streets of Rome, the simple prayer of the good Chrysostom, contained in ten short lines, will cause his memory to live for ages in the minds of men. Lorenzo de Medicis left his memory to the keeping of art; of art honored, elevated, and purified by him: his name shines more brightly to-day than it did even in his own time. *Ars longa! Vita brevis!*

In whatsoever garb it may appear there is a charm, a beauty about the God-like virtue charity which commands for it admiration, sympathy, and respect. How various are its manifestations! Here we behold the miser indulging in it as a posthumous duty, because he cannot carry his riches with him into the hereafter, bequeathing his cherished millions to the poor, because "there is no pocket to a shroud"; here the ambitious demagogue hoarding wealth during a lifetime to endow an institution or erect a statue to preserve his name from oblivion; and here the truly pious and virtuous leaving their goods for the advancement of religion and the spread of the Gospel. In all these forms charity is ever the most God-like and radiant of the virtues. But how much more noble and more admirable does it appear when coming as a gift during the lifetime of the donor, who then shares his possessions, with his needy brother, and watches with tender solicitude the resulting benefit! To give with posthumous generosity to the heathen of distant lands, and beyond far off seas, is noble indeed; but more noble, more beautiful, is it far, to see wealth shared during a lifetime with the beggar at one's doorstep.

How beautifully is this idea illustrated in the charming poem of the "Vision of Sir Launfal," a knight of old, who, leaving untended the poor at his gate, sought to recover, for the love of God and at the point of his lance, the Holy Grail from far distant Palestine. Returning disappointed and dejected, the Christian soldier sees at his castle gate a leper, miserable, wretched, outcast. Suddenly he feels "that one touch of nature which makes all mankind kin," and he is inspired with the impulse to pity, and to aid him as he pleads for alms:

"And Sir Launfal said—'I behold in thee
An image of Him who died on the tree;
Thou also hast had thy crown of thorns,—
Thou also hast had the world's buffets and scorns.—
And to thy life were not denied
The wounds in the hands, and feet and side:
Mild Mary's son acknowledge me;
Behold through Him I give to thee!'

"As Sir Launfal mused with a downcast face,
A light shone round about the place;
The leper no longer crouched at his side,
But stood before him glorified,
Shining and tall and fair and straight
As the pillar that stood by the Beautiful Gate.

"His words were shed softer than leaves from the pine
And they fell on Sir Launfal like snows on the brine,
Which mingle their softness and quiet in one
With the shaggy unrest they float down upon.
And the voice that was calmer than silence said
Lo! it is I, be not afraid!
In many climes without avail
Thou hast spent thy life for the Holy Grail;
Behold it is here,—this cup which thou
Didst fill at the streamlet for me but now;
This crust is my body broken for thee,
This water his blood that died on the tree:
The Holy Supper is kept indeed.
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give, but what we share.—
For the gift without the giver is bare:
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,
Himself, his hungering neighbor and Me."

* * * * *

Generous donors of these most noble charities, sons and daughters of one whose name will never fade from the annals of American Medicine, commissioned by my colleagues, I come to you the bearer of three-fold thanks! In the name of Science, for which you have shown so much solicitude; in the name of Medicine, for which you have so nobly pledged your appreciation; in the name of Humanity, which for cycle upon cycle will profit by your liberality, from the deepest depths of our hearts, we thank you!

"*Tout lasse, tout casse, tout passe.*" says a quaint old French proverb. The only exception to the truth embodied in its simple alliteration is to be found, in this world, in the enduring pleasure which is born of good deeds done to our fellow men. God grant that that enduring pleasure may be yours and that it may abide with you to the end of life's pilgrimage!

May the wisdom, the resources, and the skill which centuries of labor have bestowed upon Medicine be ever in their best and brightest estate when called for by you in the hour of your sorest need! May the bread which you have so lavishly cast upon the waters be returned to you in prosperity in this world and in life in that which is to come!

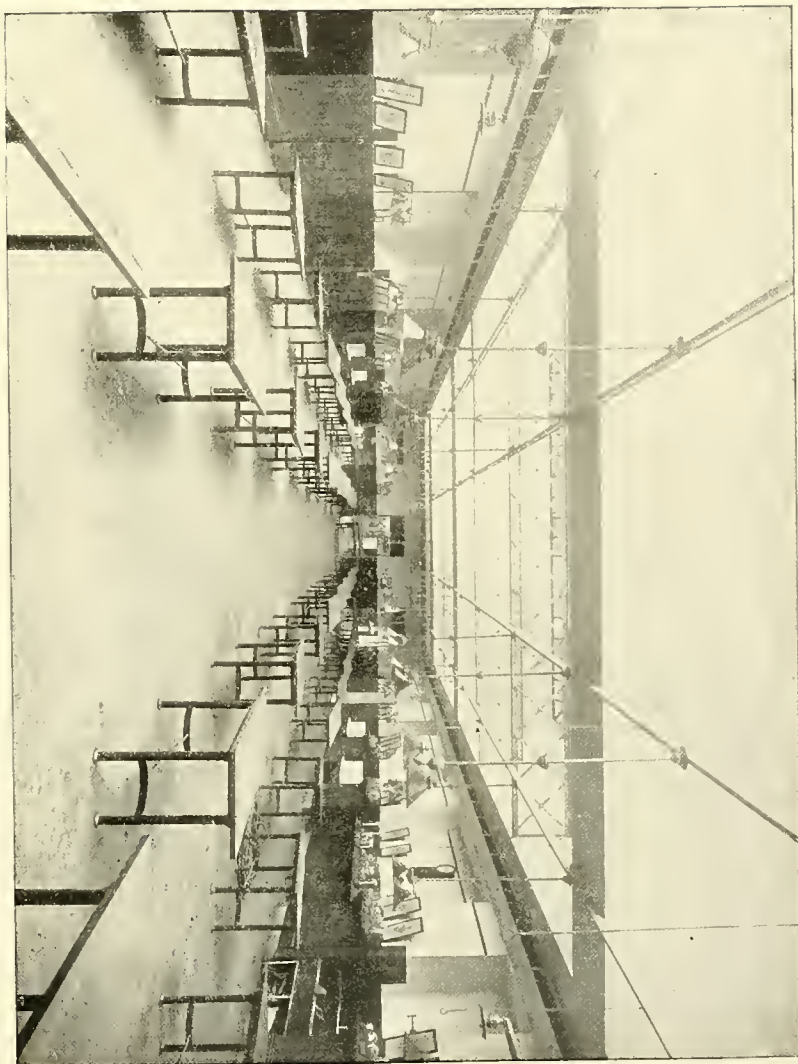
The college building was described as follows by Dr. John C. Dalton in his "History of the College," published in 1888:

"The college edifice consists of three connected structures, namely, a main building, fronting on Fifty-ninth street, containing offices, museums, study and recitation rooms, professors' rooms, and the department of practical anatomy; a middle building, occupying the central part of the grounds, in which are the main stairway hall, the lecture room, the amphitheater and the rear stairway; and a north building, or laboratory wing, facing Sixtieth street, consisting of the janitor's quarters, the chemical laboratories, and the laboratories of the Alumni Association. Outside, and adjacent to the middle building on the east, are the boiler-house and a one-story laboratory annex; and near by a carriage-house, with rooms on the second floor for accommodation of employes. All three buildings are of brick and terra cotta, furnished in various parts with granite sill-courses, lintels, quoins, and copings.

"The Fifty-ninth street building is one hundred and forty feet long and forty-three feet deep, of four stories above the basement, and sixty-six feet in height from the curb to the roof cornice. On the first floor the main entrance leads into a central hall, sixteen feet wide and fourteen feet high, with transverse corridors extending east and west. Opening on the west corridor are the students' reception room, fifteen feet by twenty-eight, a study room, twenty-eight feet by thirty-six, and a cabinet of osteology, from which students are supplied with parts of the skeleton or with separate bones for examination. On the east corridor are the offices of the clerk and secretary, and an apartment for the meetings of the trustees and faculty. The door of the coat-room opens on the main hall, a little beyond the crossing of the corridors, and immediately adjacent is the stairway leading to the students' toilet room in the basement.

"On the second floor is the College Museum, a room thirty feet by forty-three, in the center of the building. The lateral corridors lead to the private rooms of the professors of anatomy, surgery, medicine, obstetrics, and gynecology. The third floor is occupied, in the center by the Swift Physiological Cabinet, on the west side by the working rooms of the Department of Physiology, and on the east by rooms for recitation, demonstration, and examination. On the fourth floor is the main dissecting room, thirty-six feet by one hundred and five, lighted by three skylights, of which the central one is thirty feet by forty in size, and the two lateral ones each twenty-five feet by thirty. At each end of this floor are additional rooms, with separate skylights, for the demonstrators of anatomy, the prosector of surgery, for private dissecting, and for instruction in operative surgery. At the head of the stairway are rooms for the prosector of anatomy.

"The middle building is fifty-five feet in width by ninety-six in length. The first floor contains the main lecture room, forty-eight feet by fifty-five, entered by two doorways from the front hall. It is eighteen feet in height, with a descent of seven feet from the entrance to the front of the lecturer's platform, and is lighted by five windows on each side. Its seating capacity is a little over four hundred. The air supply is introduced by narrow horizontal slits beneath the seats, and in the risers of the platforms, and the escape of air is provided for by eight ventilating registers in the north and south walls, four of them being placed near the floor and four near the



DISSECTING ROOM OF COLLEGE.

ceiling. In the rear of the lecture room is an apparatus for chemistry and physics. In the front hall, at the foot of the main stairway, on the west side, is the entrance to a covered way leading to the Vanderbilt Clinic.

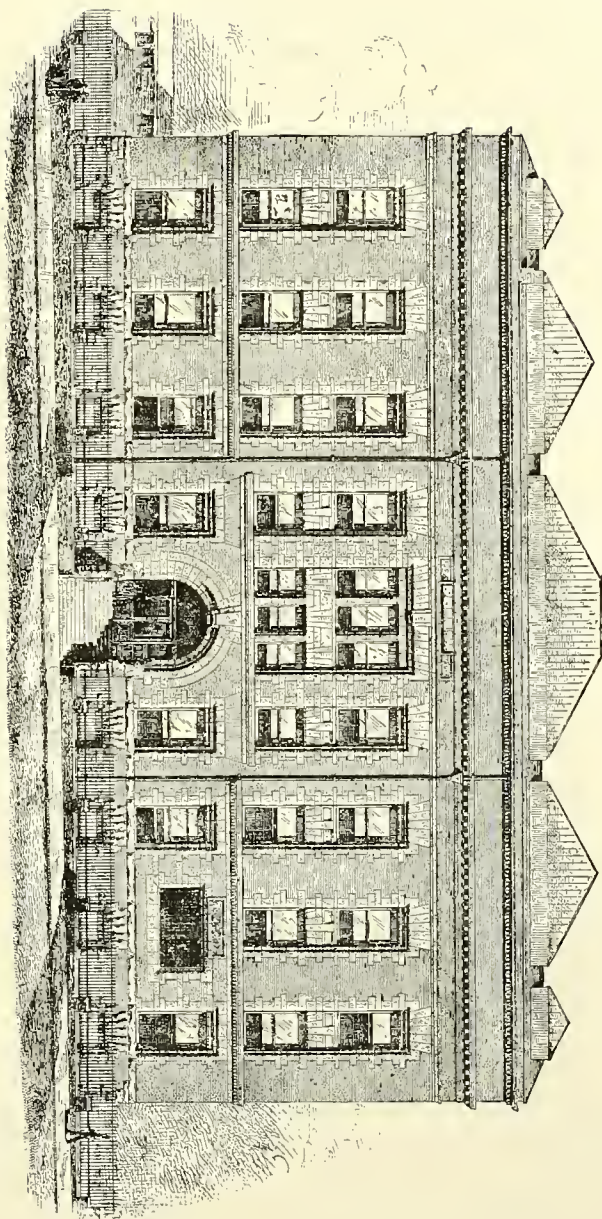
"The amphitheater, situated above the lecture room, is of the same length and width, but has a height of twenty-eight feet from floor to ceiling, with a descent of eighteen feet from the uppermost platform to the lecturer's area. It has a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty. Above the lecturer's area is a skylight, sixteen feet by twenty, and there are six windows in the east wall, behind the upper seats. The air supply, like that of the lecture room, is by slits in the risers of the platforms, and the air escapes by openings around the base of the skylight into the space between the ceiling and the roof, whence it is conducted to the outer ventilating shaft. The professors' entrance to the amphitheater is by a corridor on the second floor, leading to the area; the students' entrance is by two doors leading from the front and rear stairways to the upper platform. Behind the amphitheater and communicating with the rear stairway are two half-story rooms for the cabinet of materia medica and the private working room of the professor of that department.

"The north or Sixtieth Street building is ninety-six feet long by forty-three feet deep, and is three stories in height. On its first floor are the apartments of the janitor, the laboratory of the chemical professor, and a laboratory of instruction in practical chemistry for students. The middle portion of the second floor is occupied by the general pathological laboratory. This is a square room, thirty-six feet by thirty-six, surrounded by shelving for jars of preserved pathological specimens to be used by the teachers of the laboratory and by advanced workers for examination and demonstration. Adjoining it on the western end are the director's room, a photograph chamber, and a chemical and operating room. On the eastern end is a room, twenty-seven feet by thirty-six, for experiments and researches in bacteriology. In the northwest corner of this room is an apartment ten feet square, shut off from the rest by glazed partitions, and serving for the experimental culture of various bacterial forms under uniform temperatures. The third floor is divided into two rooms, each thirty-six feet by forty-four, for class instruction in histology and pathology. All the rooms are provided with appropriate tables, hoods, sinks, instruments and apparatus.

"Adjacent to the main stairway hall is a hydraulic elevator, running from the cellar to the fourth floor, for the transportation of subjects, specimens, illustrations and apparatus. In the rear hall is a dumb waiter of smaller dimensions for the accommodation of the laboratory wing.

"The warming and ventilation of the building are provided for by steam boilers, each fifty-four inches in diameter by sixteen feet in length. From these boilers steam is supplied to the heating coils in four air chambers situated in the basement of the middle building. Four fans and fan-engines drive the air past the heating coils, through as many systems of distributing air ducts, to the rooms above. The first of these systems supplies air to the first, second and third floors of the front building; the second, to the dissecting room floor; the third, to the lecture room and amphitheater in the mid-

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, 50TH STREET FRONT.



dle building, and the fourth, to the laboratory wing. The air chamber of the third system is provided with valves by which it may be made to communicate, at will, with either the lecture room or the amphitheater, or with both. Under a moderate speed of the fan engine, either of these rooms may be supplied with 750,000 cubic feet of air per hour.

"The ventilating flues for the escape of air from all rooms of the front building terminate in two main ducts, which open in the interior of a brick shaft surrounding the iron smokestack of the boiler furnace. One-half the space of this shaft is appropriated to the duct from the dissecting room floor; the other half, to that from the rest of the front building. The ducts from the lecture room and amphitheater discharge by a common ventilator above the roof of the middle building; and those from the laboratory wing by brick shafts above the roof of the rear building.

"The front and middle buildings are lighted by electric lamps of sixteen candle power each, run by a dynamo-electric machine and machine engine in the basement. The machine also supplies electricity to an automatic arc light in the lecture room, for magic lantern demonstrations. Illuminating gas and gas burners are distributed in all three buildings."

By way of an interpolatory note it may be here stated that a small but very necessary piece of property was acquired in 1889. This was a lot (25 by 100 feet) bounding the eastern limit of the College property on Fifty-ninth street. The owner had begun the work of excavation preparatory to the building of a lofty apartment house which could not but prove to be an annoyance to the College. Dr. McLane, as Executive Manager, after consultation with several of the Trustees, effected the purchase of the lot in question, for which was exacted the large sum of \$20,000. This outlay was at once met through the generosity of Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt and George Vanderbilt, each of whom contributed one-fourth of the amount.

In 1895, out of a liberal benefaction made by the sons of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, an important addition was made to the College building proper in order to provide additional facilities for anatomical teaching and for practical work in Pathology and Bacteriology. This addition comprised a southern extension on Fifty-ninth street, fifty-five feet in length, with a depth of eighty feet, and four stories in height.

The Vanderbilt Clinic was built with a frontage of sixty feet on Tenth avenue, and a depth of one hundred feet. It was of three stories, with windows in front and on both sides, and was similar in appearance to the other College buildings. Having been found inadequate for its purposes by the great numbers of students seeking it soon after its opening, in 1895 the

sons of Mr. Vanderbilt united in an additional gift of \$350,000, enabling the size of the building to be doubled.

The equipment of these admirable buildings includes all modern appliances for the treatment of every class of injury and disease, enabling the student to explore the entire range of medical and surgical science.

The Anatomical Building contains basement apartments set apart as casting and modeling rooms, the corrosion room and the reference osteolog-



VANDERBILT CLINIC.

ical collection. The first and second stories are occupied by the Museum of Human and Comparative Morphology, the first floor being provided with a gallery, greatly increasing the available floor space. The laboratory for advanced morphological research occupies the third story. This is provided with admirable facilities, and considerable progress has been made in the preparation of a Museum of Human and Comparative Anatomy, the ulti-

mate design of which is to present, in as complete a manner as possible, a view of the evolution of the forms of animal life, and of their natural relations, both in series of natural groups, and in the comparative and relative position of organs and systems. The fourth floor forms an extension to the original dissecting room, and now accommodates more than four hundred students. The north end of the floor is occupied by a small auditorium for anatomical demonstrations. It has overhead light and an arrangement of seats carefully planned so as to bring each member of the sections close to the object of the demonstration.

The plant for the production of artificial cold by the anhydrous ammonia process has enabled the Department, through the means offered for the indefinite preservation of fresh subjects by the cold storage system, greatly to increase the amount of material available for laboratory work, and has also rendered it possible so to regulate the temperature of the general laboratory that the work can be carried on without difficulty during the warmer months at the beginning and close of the academic year.

The two upper floors of the new building over the Vanderbilt Clinic extension are made continuous with the space formerly occupied by the Department of Pathology, and the whole is devoted to the work of this department in Pathology, Bacteriology and Hygiene, Clinical Pathology, Normal Histology, and Photography, and to such an extension of these as the plans of the four years' course require. There is on the fifth floor, in addition to the large class laboratories, a series of larger and smaller rooms for advanced students and research work in Bacteriology. On the fourth floor there is a large laboratory for special advanced students in Pathology and for research, a series of private rooms for the Instructors, and a Departmental Library.

VANDERBILT CLINIC.

The Vanderbilt Clinic supplies a fully equipped dispensary service for the sick poor, and this has proven of incalculable value to suffering humanity. In 1901 an army of 47,156 patients were treated, and their visits numbered 153,446.

The Clinic also affords ample opportunity for extended instruction in the various departments of medicine and surgery, the Professors of the College, with their clinical assistants, having entire charge of its practice. Necessary space is provided not only for the reception of the constantly increasing number of patients, but also for the instruction of the students in small classes in each of the eleven different departments. Two large dark

rooms with twenty stalls are provided for instruction in the use of the ophthalmoscope and laryngoscope. Each department has a room for the practical instruction of small groups of students, in addition to the rooms devoted to the treatment of patients. There is a large theater for the clinical lectures, accommodating about four hundred students, and a smaller lecture hall where one hundred can be seated. All modern appliances for the treatment of diseases have been introduced, enabling students to learn thoroughly the use of all methods in each department, and thus acquire a practical knowledge of all the specialties in medicine and surgery.

The Department of Laryngology is particularly well equipped. It comprises two large clinic rooms for the separate registration, examination and treatment of the sexes; an operating room for cases requiring anesthesia; a hall divided into stalls with instruments and conveniences for instruction in the practical use of the laryngoscope and rhinoscope; a demonstration room for pathological cases; and the amphitheater of the clinic.

The equipment includes a complete collection of the modern electric illuminating apparatus for the examination of patients; the electric laryngoscope; apparatus for the transillumination of the accessory cavities of the face; dilators, canulæ, and other instruments used in the treatment of laryngeal stenosis; operative instruments by Pfau of Berlin arranged in cases and catalogued; laryngoscopic "phantoms" by Bock of Leipsic, for exercising the students in the use of the various instruments preliminary to the examination of the living subject; one hundred anatomical models of the healthy and diseased larynx by Steiger of Leipsic and Tobold of Berlin; models of the normal larynx by Bock of Leipsic and by Auzoux of Paris; physiological models to illustrate the normal movements and the various paralyses of the vocal cords; a diagrammatic model, to illustrate the mechanical interference of laryngeal neoplasms with the act of phonation; photographs of the living larynx, in health and disease; four hundred wall plates, in color, by Wright of New York, of the pathological conditions of the larynx, pharynx, nasopharynx, and nasal passages. These drawings are of large size, 42x36, to illustrate the clinical lectures. A collection of large drawings, illustrating the anatomy of the accessory sinuses of the nose. Also illustrated by a series of sections of the skull, made by Ward of Rochester, and by a series of models of frozen sections of the human head, prepared by Odo Betz and Elkins. Fränkel's photogravures of the same subjects. Drawings and instruments to illustrate the operation of intubation. Reproductions of all the earlier tubes for laryngeal catheterization and intubation. This last collection is historically interesting as illustrating the evolution of the intubation tube. A special manikin, upon which the procedure of intubation

may be practically demonstrated to a large number of students at one time. Wet preparations of the larynges of children, demonstrating *in situ* the proper-sized intubation tube, and its exact position in the larynx at different ages (1-15), and a series of models, by Elkins, of laryngeal diphtheria. A collection of skulls, demonstrating the various lesions of the nasal septum, abnormalities of the nasal chambers, etc., and a manikin, upon which the operation of plugging the anterior and posterior nasal passages, with the naso-pharyngeal space, for hemorrhage, can be practically illustrated before the class.

The pathological and anatomical museum of the Department contains at present one hundred and fifty carefully prepared and mounted wet preparations of the larynx and its diseases. This collection is especially rich in the rare specimens, such as benign neoplasms of the larynx, intrinsic and extrinsic laryngeal cancer, and others.

The Vanderbilt Clinic was opened for the reception of patients and the instruction of the college students under the following corps of Professors, Chiefs of Clinics and Clinical Assistants:

STAFF OF THE VANDERBILT CLINIC.

MEDICINE.

Francis Delafield, M. D., Professor.
Frank W. Jackson, M. D., Chief of Clinic.
Charles D. Scudder, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
George R. Lockwood, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
Walter B. James, M. D., Clinical Assistant.

SURGERY.

William T. Bull, M. D., Professor Adjunct.
Richard J. Hall, M. D., Professor Adjunct.
Robert F. Weir, M. D., Clinical Professor.
George S. Huntington, M. D., Chief of Clinic.
A. J. Magnin, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
B. B. Gallaudet, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
James R. Hayden, M. D., Clinical Assistant.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D., Professor of Clinical Gynecology.
George M. Tuttle, M. D., Professor of Gynecology.
Charles Ware, M. D., Chief of Clinic.
James B. Hunter, M. D., Clinical Assistant.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Abraham Jacobi, M. D., Clinical Professor.
Francis Huber, M. D., Chief of Clinic.

Abram Brothers, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
Albert F. Brugman, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
Alexander B. Pope, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
Willis W. French, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
D. Brown, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
H. N. Vineberg, M. D., Clinical Assistant.

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

Fessenden N. Otis, M. D., Clinical Professor.
L. Bolton Bangs, M. D., Chief of Clinic.
William K. Otis, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
George E. Brewer, M. D., Clinical Assistant.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Herman Knapp, M. D., Professor.
David Webster, M. D., Chief of Clinic.
Frank W. Ring, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
Walter B. Johnson, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
William O. Moore, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
John H. Claiborne, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
N. J. Hepburn, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
Thomas T. Janeway, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
Charles H. May, M. D., Clinical Assistant.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Albert H. Buck, M. D., Clinical Professor.
Huntington Richards, M. D., Chief of Clinic.
Gorham Bacon, M. D., Clinical Assistant.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

George M. Lefferts, M. D., Clinical Professor.
D. Bryson Delavan, M. D., Chief of Clinic.
Urban G. Hitchcock, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
Charles H. Knight, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
S. O. Vander Poel, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
William J. Swift, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
William K. Simpson, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
Francis J. Quinlan, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
Frank E. Miller, M. D., Clinical Assistant.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

George H. Fox, M. D., Clinical Professor.
George T. Jackson, M. D., Chief of Clinic.
Charles A. Kinch, Clinical Assistant.
Frank B. Carpenter, M. D., Clinical Assistant.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

M. Allen Starr, M. D., Clinical Professor.
 Henry W. Berg, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
 Barney Sachs, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
 James A. Booth, M. D., Clinical Assistant.
 G. A. Dixon, M. D., Clinical Assistant.

In 1891, the first year under the University organization, the clinical instruction was given by the following named staff:

CHIEFS OF CLINIC.

B. Farquhar Curtis, M. D.	George T. Jackson, M. D.
D. Bryson Delavan, M. D.	Hersey G. Locke, M. D.
James R. Hayden, M. D.	Charles H. May, M. D.
Francis Huber, M. D.	Frederick Peterson, M. D.
Frank W. Jackson, M. D.	Huntington Richards, M. D.

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.

Charles L. Allen, M. D.	William L. Culbert, M. D.
Joseph D. Aspinwall, M. D.	Charles N. Dowd, M. D.
Joseph A. Blake, M. D.	Ellsworth Eliot, Jr., M. D.
John W. Brannan, M. D.	William C. Gilley, M. D.
John Cabot, M. D.	Robert H. Greene, M. D.
William H. Caswell, M. D.	Calvin L. Harrison, M. D.
John H. Claiborne, Jr., M. D.	Edmund Y. Hill, M. D.
Christopher J. Colles, M. D.	Urban G. Hitchcock, M. D.
Roswell P. Collin, M. D.	Ward A. Holden, M. D.
William Cowen, M. D.	Joseph Huber, M. D.
Walter B. James, M. D.	George R. Newby, M. D.
George W. Jarman, M. D.	William H. Park, M. D.
Charles A. Kinch, M. D.	Charles C. Ransom, M. D.
Samuel W. Lambert, M. D.	George A. Richards, M. D.
Walter E. Lambert, L.R.C.P., S.E.	John F. Ridlon, M. D.
Robert Lewis, M. D.	Nathan S. Roberts, M. D.
Albert H. Leyton, M. D.	Edward V. Silver, M. D.
George R. Lockwood, Jr., M. D.	William K. Simpson, M. D.
George B. McAuliffe, M. D.	William J. Swift, M. D.
James McEvoy, M. D.	Francis Torek, M. D.
Ferdinand S. MacHale, M. D.	Samuel G. Tracy, M. D.
Wilbur F. Martin, M. D.	Henry H. Tyson, Jr., M. D.
Frank E. Miller, M. D.	Walter Vought, M. D.
Jackson M. Mills, M. D.	Walter C. Wood, M. D.
Louis R. Morris, M. D.	

In 1893 the Clinical Corps was more completely organized with Dr. Frank W. Jackson as Chief of Clinic, and instructor in the departments of Medicine, Surgery, Neurology, Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Laryngology,

Otology, Dermatology, and Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases. In 1894 the Department of Diseases of Children was added, and in 1895 that of Orthopedic Surgery was created.

In the year 1903 the Clinical Instructors and Clinical Assistants were as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

Albert E. Sumner, M. D., Chief of Clinic and Instructor of Physical Diagnosis.

Instructors in Physical Diagnosis: Van Horne Norrie, M. D., Arthur M. Shrady, M. D.

Clinical Assistants: Arthur R. Braunlich, M. D., Edmund L. Dow, M. D., Chas. M. Williams, M. D., T. Stuart Hart, M. D., Henry S. Patterson, M. D., Hughes Dayton, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY.

Edward M. Foote, M. D., Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Minor Surgery.

Clinical Assistants: D. S. D. Jessup, M. D., F. R. Cook, M. D., J. C. Ayer, M. D., H. E. Meeker, M. D., A. S. Taylor, M. D., W. P. Herrick, M. D., J. B. Clark, M. D., H. H. Pelton, M. D., Rowland Cox, M. D., Arthur H. Gardner, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY.

Royal Whitman, M. D., Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery.

Clinical Assistants: Louis R. Welzmler, M. D., Russell Pemberton, M. D., Charlton Wallace, M. D., Charles H. Jaeger, M. D., Shirley E. Sprague, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY.

Frederick Peterson, M. D., Chief of Clinic, Clinical Lecturer on Psychiatry, and Instructor in Neurology.

Pearce Bailey, M. D., Instructor in Neurology.

Clinical Assistants: Charles E. Atwood, M. D., R. H. Cunningham, M. D., B. E. Krystall, M. D., S. E. Jelliffe, M. D., S. P. Goodhardt, M. D., L. M. Gibson, M. D., Walter Timme, M. D., G. E. Neuhaus, M. D., T. Stuart Hart, M. D., E. L. Hunt, M. D., J. E. Clark, M. D., Arthur B. Wright, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF GYNECOLOGY.

Geo. W. Jarman, M. D., Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Gynecology.

William S. Stone, M. D., Instructor in Gynecology.

Edward L'H. McGinnis, M. D., Electro-Therapeutist.

Clinical Assistants: Chas. I. Proben, M. D., John M. Kennedy, M. D., Geo. E. Mallet, M. D., Benj. W. Stiefel, M. D., E. Pierre Mallet, M. D., J. J. Higgins, M. D., William L. Bradley, M. D., Frank R. Oastler, M. D., J. Ives Edgerton, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

Charles H. May, M. D., Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Ophthalmology.

John H. Claiborne, M. D., Instructor in Ophthalmology.

Clinical Assistants: Henry H. Tyson, M. D., Ward A. Holden, M. D., Jackson M. Mills, M. D., Edward B. Coburn, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF LARYNGOLOGY.

(Including Diseases of the Larynx, Pharynx, and Nasal Passages.)

William K. Simpson, M. D., Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Laryngology.

Richard Frothingham, M. D., Instructor in Laryngology.

Clinical Assistants: Arthur P. Coll, M. D., Lee M. Hurd, M. D., Joseph E. Fuld, M. D., Jonathan Dwight, Jr., M. D., John J. McCoy, M. D., John Leshure, M. D., Samuel W. Thurber, M. D., Paul F. Sondern, M. D., Daniel W. Layman, M. D., F. Conger Smith, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF OTOTOLOGY.

William Cowen, M. D., Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Otology.

Robert Lewis, Jr., M. D., Instructor in Otology.

Clinical Assistants: Allan G. Terrell, M. D., Mathew L. Carr, M. D., Alfred Michaelis, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF DERMATOLOGY.

George T. Jackson, M. D., Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Dermatology.

Clinical Assistants: John Cabot, M. D., John H. P. Hodgson, M. D., John Aldrich, M. D., Charles T. Dade, M. D., S. Dana Hubbard, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Francis Huber, M. D., Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Diseases of Children.

Clinical Assistants: Joseph Huber, M. D., Ferdinand S. McHale, M. D., Louis M. Silver, M. D., Albert F. Brugman, M. D., Bernard Sour, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

James R. Hayden, M. D., Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Genito-Urinary Diseases.

Clinical Assistants: William C. Gilley, M. D., John B. Stein, M. D., Edmund Y. Hill, M. D., Walter B. Brouner, M. D., Walter D. Trenwith, M. D., W. S. Reynolds, M. D., S. W. Fowler, M. D., Fellowes Davis, Jr., M. D., James R. Whiting, M. D., Edward L. Kellogg, M. D., Harold Barclay, M. D.

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

James D. Voorhees, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine.

Edward T. Boag, Assistant Register of the University.

W. H. G. Peters, Assistant Bursar of the University.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

James H. Canfield, A. M., LL. D., Librarian of the University.

F. P. Keppel, A. B., Secretary of the University.

The Sloane Maternity Hospital was built sixty-five feet on Fifty-ninth street by seventy-five feet in Tenth avenue, and is of three stories and an attic. It harmonizes well with the College building, the brick surfaces being relieved with facings and mouldings of granite and terra cotta. Internally, the construction is fireproof throughout. The flooring of the halls and the wainscoting of the stairways are of white marble. In the wards the flooring is of vitrified tiles, with a marble base for the side walls. The surfaces of the walls and partitions are in hard finish. The basement contained the laundry, the kitchen, the servants' dining room, the coil chamber and fan for warming and ventilation, and a bath room for newly admitted patients, with lockers for the deposit and safe-keeping of their personal clothing and effects while inmates of the hospital. On the first floor were the janitor's room, an examination room for patients applying for admission, rooms for the Board of Managers, the House Physician, the Assistant House Physician and the Matron; also a dining room and a general reception room. The second floor had three wards, one of six beds and two of four beds each; a delivery room, where the patients were confined and from which they were transferred to the wards after delivery; sleeping rooms for ward nurses, and the drug room of the establishment. The third floor had three wards, similar to those of the second. It also contained the apartment of the head nurse; sleeping rooms for ward nurses, and two isolating wards, of one bed each. The attic was occupied by servants' sleeping rooms.

The first year in the history of the Sloane Maternity Hospital afforded bright promise of the vast importance which the institution soon was to attain. During the first twelve months there were four hundred cases of delivery. The number rapidly increased, however, and had more than doubled when Mr. and Mrs. Sloane entered upon their self-appointed task of adding to the capacity of the Hospital. The new and more ample advantages for the treatment of patients and the accommodation of students favored a yet larger growth, and in each of the two years just past nearly fifteen hundred confinements had taken place within the hospital walls, affording numerous examples of all the operations peculiar to obstetrics which modern skill had devised for the relief of women in labor. The statistics of the results obtained were also unsurpassed, so that today the Hospital, splendidly equipped and with work in its wards a prescribed portion of the curriculum of the College, stands easily first among similar maternity hospitals in this country and in the world.

As the years have passed, the composition of the resident staff has been materially modified. In 1890 it was found necessary to increase the staff and to provide, in addition to the permanent resident obstetrician, a junior interne, a day senior and a night senior, a new man coming on duty the first of every month and serving for a month in each of the three divisions of the service.

The position of resident obstetrician has been filled by men especially qualified for the work. Up to the present time the list includes Dr. James W. Markoe (1887-1889), Dr. N. E. Norfleet (1889), Dr. G. W. Bratenahl (1889), Dr. C. W. Hayt (1890), Dr. A. Abrams (1890), Dr. Ervin A. Tucker (1890-1895), Dr. George L. Brodhead (1895-1897), Dr. James D. Voorhees (1897-1900), and Dr. Franklin A. Dorman, whose service began in 1900 and who left in 1902, and was succeeded by Dr. Ralph W. Lobenstine.

The standard set for internes has, from the first, been an extremely high one, as but few vacancies exist and there are many applicants from whom to choose. With few exceptions, all of the men have been college graduates, in many cases with a Master's degree. Of necessity they must have graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After they have received their medical degree, each applicant must have served a full term of service in some general hospital, and then only are they eligible for an appointment on the Sloane staff. It will be seen, therefore, that in practically all cases, each applicant has had at least ten years of college and hospital instruction before he can be appointed. Of the men thus qualified, six are chosen semi-annually by the hospital council, consisting of the Professor of Obstetrics and the Assistant Attending and the Resident Obstetricians of the Hospital. As a result of this unusual care, it is probable that in no alumni society in the country is the general average in the way of medical proficiency so high, a statement borne out by the result of the recent examination for the position of Police Surgeon of New York City, in which, with over four hundred applicants, five of the first six men—Frank R. Oastler, Charles A. Elsberg, Henry P. de Forest, Walter B. Brouner and Walter M. Brickner—are alumni of the Sloane Hospital.

The Matron of the Hospital performs the duties of housekeeper; providing for the supplies and other daily requirements of the institution, the hiring and management of servants, and the care and preservation of the furniture. The ward nurses are supplied from the Training School of the New York Hospital, being selected from those who have already received general instruction for one year or more. Each nurse remains in the Maternity Hospital for three months, learning the duties and performing the service

of obstetrical nursing under the instruction of the head nurse, who is permanently attached to the institution and is known as the Principal of the Training School.

The administration of the Hospital is committed to a Board of Managers, five in number, to consist of the President of the College, Mr. Sloane or some one named by him, a member of the Board of Trustees of the College and two members of the Faculty.

The conduct of the Hospital is under the exclusive direction of the Professor of Obstetrics in the College, an Instructor in Obstetrics being the Resident Physician. The wards of the Hospital furnish one hundred and sixteen beds. The operating room is equipped with all modern surgical and obstetrical conveniences and has seating accommodations for fifty-one students. The number of deliveries averages over fourteen hundred a year. These, with the obstetric operations and the subsequent treatment of women and infants, afford invaluable practical experience, such as is offered at no other medical school in the country.

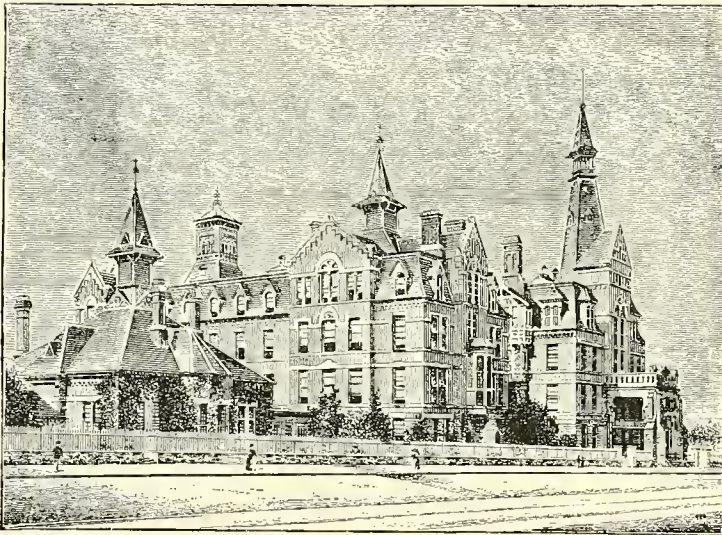
As a principal object of the Hospital is to afford instruction in the practice of obstetrics, each of the members of the College graduating class is required to attend at the Hospital a certain number of cases of labor, and to observe the after treatment of the patients, the puerperal condition, and the caring for infants. For this purpose the students of the fourth year are divided, at the beginning of the academic year, into sections of six, each section remaining on duty for two weeks, the first week being spent in day duty, the second week in night duty. During the week of night duty they are furnished with lodgings, free of charge, in the Hospital, in order that they may be summoned quickly to cases of emergency. Daily bedside instruction is given by the Instructor, and an examination on the work of the week is held there by him every Saturday. A daily clinical lecture is also given.

In 1897, through the further munificence of Mr. Sloane, the Hospital accommodations were materially enlarged by the erection of an addition extended eastward from the original building, along Fifty-ninth street. It is six stories in height, and conforms to the original design of the edifice to which it was attached. The new portion affords room for seventy-two additional beds for patients, and contains an operating room accommodating fifty students.

Mrs. Sloane, who provided for the maintenance of the original Sloane Hospital, after her death as well as during her lifetime, made similar arrangements with reference to the enlarged establishment.

The Roosevelt Hospital has long been the seat of thorough clinical work, and has become of special importance in this respect from its position

immediately opposite the buildings of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but is not governmentally connected with the institution. Its grounds comprise the entire block from Ninth avenue to Tenth avenue and from Fifty-eighth street to Fifty-ninth street. The building and endowment fund was a bequest by James H. Roosevelt, who died in November, 1863. The property, amounting in value to nearly one million dollars, was placed under the management of nine trustees, among whom was to be the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons *ex officio*. These were to found and maintain a hospital for the reception and relief of sick and diseased



ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

persons. In February, 1864, the institution was incorporated under the name of the Roosevelt Hospital; the corner stone of the building was laid October 29, 1869, and the building was opened for the reception of patients November 2, 1871.

The hospital consists of a central administrative building fronting on Fifty-ninth street, with an extension in the rear, flanked by three parallel pavilions, two on the eastern and one on the western side. The central building, four stories in height, contains offices, reception and examination rooms, the apothecary's laboratory and dispensing room, the superintendent's apartments, rooms for the meetings of the Trustees and the Medical Board, an operating theater, and two surgical wards for women and children. The rear building is occupied by steam boilers and the warming and

ventilating machinery, the laundry, bakery, kitchen and servants' sleeping rooms.

The pavilion next the administration building on the east is four stories, containing medical wards for male and female patients, nurses' rooms, and apartments for the house staff; that still farther to the east, near Ninth avenue, is a one-story building for surgical patients, and that on the west, also one-story, is for the treatment of outdoor cases.

Some years ago the hospital received a bequest of several hundred thousand dollars for the erection and endowment of the Syms Operating Theater, which offers unrivalled facilities for instruction in operative surgery. The McLane Operating Theater is one of the most thoroughly equipped buildings in this country for instruction in the surgery of gynecology. The cases upon which operations are demonstrated are taken from the gynecological wards of Roosevelt Hospital, which are under the exclusive direction of the Professor of Gynecology, of the College, and the cases in which are all available for the instruction given by him.

The institution is a general hospital having two hundred beds for ward patients, besides a separate pavilion in which there are thirty-eight rooms for private patients; it also possesses an extensive and well-cared-for Out-Patient Department.

CHAPTER X.

DR. JAMES W. McLANE CALLED TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COLLEGE.—
UNION WITH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

The vacancy in the Presidency of the College, occasioned by the death of the lamented Dr. John C. Dalton, was filled in a manner which was the highest possible tribute that could be paid to the eminent teacher and practitioner who was called to be his successor.

At the same meeting of the Board of Trustees at which action was taken with reference to the death of President Dalton, as previously narrated, the following letter was received:

“COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

“February 21, 1889.

“*To the Registrar:*

“*Sir:* I have the honor to communicate through you, to the Board of Trustees, that, at a meeting of the Faculty held this day, it was unanimously voted that it be earnestly recommended to the Trustees that James Woods McLane, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, be elected President of the College, *vice* John Call Dalton, M. D., deceased.

“At the above meeting of the Faculty, every member was present excepting Dr. McLane and one other, which latter sent a letter strongly expressing what proved to be the wish of the Faculty.

“It is respectfully submitted to the Trustees that the appointment aforesaid would subserve the highest interests of the College by the advancement of one who has served the College and the profession as a teacher with eminent distinction for twenty-two consecutive years; who has long shown extraordinary skill and zeal in important and wearisome tasks of organization and administration; and to whose sound judgment and unsparing work it is largely due that the College has been able to give such full effect to the wishes of its recent benefactors.

“Should the above recommendation commend itself to the judgment of the Trustees, the Faculty cannot but feel that qualities which have proved so valuable in the past will prove still more valuable at the head of the College for many years to come.

“Respectfully submitted, by order and in behalf of the Faculty.

“JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D., Secretary.”

Following the reading of the communication, a resolution was adopted directing the Registrar to notify all members of the Board of Trustees that

at the next quarterly meeting a motion would be made for the suspension of the by-laws in order to permit the nomination and election of a President at that meeting, and that, if such motion prevailed, an election would then be held.

At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on May 7th, following, a motion for the suspension of so much of the by-laws as prescribed the time of election was adopted. Mr. Remsen then nominated Dr. James Woods McLane for President, and a ballot resulted in his election by a unanimous vote.

Dr. McLane was born in the city of New York, August 19, 1839. His parents were James Woods and Ann Huntington (Richards) McLane; the father was of an old North Carolina family, and the mother was a native of Connecticut. He received his early education through private tuition, and prepared for college in the Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts; was graduated from Yale College with the class of 1861. He studied for his profession in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and was graduated therefrom in 1864, with more than the average reputation for diligence.

He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession in New York City. Three years later (in 1867) he was appointed Lecturer of Materia Medica in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In the following year he was made Professor of Materia Medica. In 1872 he was promoted to the Professorship of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Children. In 1882 the Department of Gynecology was attached to this department, and then detached from it in 1885, while the department of Diseases of Children was detached from it in 1891. In 1898 he became Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, a position which he has adorned to the present time. During his professional career he has occupied many responsible professional positions. He was appointed Attending Physician to St. Luke's Hospital in 1872; Attending Physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York City, in 1871; Attending Physician to the New York Hospital in 1867; Consulting Physician at the Emigrant Hospital and Ward's Island, New York Harbor, in 1882; Consulting Physician to the New York Hospital in 1885; Attending Physician to the Sloane Maternity Hospital in 1888. He is President of the Vanderbilt Clinic of the Sloane Hospital, a Trustee of the Roosevelt Hospital, a member of the Union League Club, the Medical and Surgical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine.

While yet serving as one of the Professors, Dr. McLane rendered to the College services of a peculiarly far-reaching nature, since as the physician of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt their associations with each other were

intimate and confiding. It was to Dr. McLane that the greathearted philanthropist turned for counsel when he conceived the plan of providing a new College edifice. As a result of their consultations, it became apparent that Mr. Vanderbilt's original purpose of erecting a new building upon the Twenty-third street site was injudicious, and, accordingly, the location at Fifty-ninth street was determined upon, although involving a far larger outlay than at first intended. The narrative relating to this important undertaking is presented in other chapters of this work.

The eighty-second Annual Commencement of the College was held in the lecture hall on the evening of Thursday, June 13, 1889. Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, Vice President, conducted the exercises, and delivered the address to a graduating class comprising one hundred and forty-six members.

In their report for the fiscal year ending September 1, 1889, made to the Regents of the University of the State of New York, the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons reported the attendance of seven hundred and one students, of whom two hundred and ninety-eight were from states other than New York, and twenty-five were from foreign countries. The total number of medical graduates was one hundred and sixty-six. The income of the College had increased to the sum of \$91,011.62, and the expenses of instruction had increased to \$58,307.62. The value of the College property, the Sloane Maternity Hospital included, had increased to \$1,147,202.71.

In May, 1889, Dr. Thomas Markoe, Dr. William T. Bull and Dr. Charles McBurney were appointed Professors of Surgery, and Dr. Edward L. Partridge was appointed Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics. In June following, Dr. Richard J. Hall resigned his position as Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, and Dr. George S. Huntington was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy for two years and also Lecturer on Anatomy for one year.

In October following, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas resigned the chair of Clinical Gynecology, and he was appointed Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology. At the same time was created a chair of Mental and Nervous Diseases, and it was stipulated that the permanent incumbent thereof should be styled Professor, that he should deliver didactic lectures, and that he be given a seat with the Faculty and be empowered to take part in the examination of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Moses A. Starr, Clinical Professor of the Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, was appointed Didactic Lecturer upon the same subjects for the remainder of the year, ending September 15, 1890.

Various Faculty changes were made in the following year of 1890. The title of the Clinical Chair of Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases was

changed to that of Venereal Diseases. Dr. F. N. Otis, who had resigned this chair, was appointed Emeritus Professor of Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases, and Dr. Robert W. Taylor, of the class of 1868, was appointed Clinical Lecturer upon Venereal Diseases for one year. Dr. Moses A. Starr was appointed Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, and Dr. George S. Huntington was appointed Professor of Anatomy.

An important change was made in the creation of the office of Demonstrator of Chemistry and Physics, to which position Charles Ernest Pellew, E. M., was appointed. It was provided that the Demonstrator should be next in rank, in his department, to the Professor, or the Adjunct Professor, and that he should hold the same general relation to his chief as was then held to the Professor of Anatomy by the Demonstrator in that Department.

On May 5, 1890, Dr. Thomas M. Markoe tendered his resignation of the position of Professor of Surgery. In taking this step, he assured the Trustees that his withdrawal would not in any way affect the deep interest he had always felt for the institution which he had served during so many years, and gave as his sole reason the fact that his advancing years would not permit him to participate in the work of the future then opening so brightly. The resignation was accepted, and Dr. Markoe was at the same time appointed Emeritus Professor of Surgery.

In the same year (1890) the enrollment list of students numbered six hundred and nineteen, of which number three hundred and fifty-five were from New York, one hundred and sixty-six were from the North Atlantic States, twenty-two were from the South Atlantic States, thirteen were from the South Central States, thirty-two were from the North Central States, five were from the Mountain States (Kansas, Montana and Colorado), and five were from the Pacific States. Included in the aggregate number were also twenty-two from foreign countries—nine from British America, eight from Central America, one from the West Indies, two from Europe and one from Asia. The total number of degrees conferred from the beginning of the College, was given at 4,846.

The financial condition of the College was most gratifying. The total value of College property was estimated at \$1,352,818.13; of this amount \$961,000 was the value of the grounds, buildings and equipment owned and used by the College, and \$391,818.13 was in investment property income-producing. There was no existing indebtedness. The receipts amounted to \$83,938.09, and the expenditures were \$79,783.02, of which amount \$51,224.20 was for instruction.

The report to the Regents, from which the foregoing statement is made, also contained the following estimate of the average expenses for each

student during the collegiate year; annual tuition fees, \$200; table board, thirty-five weeks, \$125 to \$140; lodgings for same period, \$105; text books, society fees, etc., \$15; total average annual expenses, not including clothing, travel and purely personal expenses, \$445 to \$460. It is believed that this estimate is equally accurate for the present time.

Almost from the moment when the College of Physicians and Surgeons was removed to its present location, was set in motion that chain of circumstances which found a fitting culmination in the reorganization of Columbia College upon broad and comprehensive university plans, with the medical school as one of its most important component parts. It is to be said, in order that this consummation may be properly comprehended and appreciated, that the assimilation of the Medical School with the University grew out of the necessity on the part of the former named institution. The Medical School was complete in itself, and was in excellent financial circumstances.

In 1889, Hon. Seth Low, an alumnus of Columbia College, in the class of 1870, was chosen to the presidency of his *alma mater*, and his installation took place on February 3rd, in the Metropolitan Opera House. An annalist of that day pronounced the ceremonial to be dignified and impressive. "The vast and sympathetic audience and the distinguished assembly of guests, which was probably as notable a gathering of men most eminent in institutions of learning as has been seen in the country, except, perhaps, at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Harvard, listened with unflagging sympathy to a series of admirable addresses, in which not only the highest proprieties of the occasion were observed, but in the more important of which the tone was significant and unmistakable."

Among the most significant utterances upon this occasion were those contained in the address of President Low, who expressed his entire sympathy with the desire to see the College continue its development into a complete University adapted to the largest possible service to American needs. He soon applied himself, with energy and ability, to give to the College the attributes of a University.

In May (1890) the Trustees declared that "our graduate work shall hereafter be called university work," various faculties were formed and a University Council was established, the latter body comprising, among others, the Dean and one elected member from each of the Faculties of Philosophy, Political Science, Mines and Law. Under this body the various teaching bodies coalesced, and, as was remarked by President Low in his first annual address, "at one stroke, Columbia ceased to be divided into fragments, and took upon herself the aspect of a University, wherein each department was related to every other, and every one strengthened all."

The University was, however, incomplete. It is true that for nearly one-third of a century, beginning in 1860, the College of Physicians and Surgeons had been known as the Medical Department of Columbia College. Harmonious as was the relationship, it was so anomalous as to be little more than nominal. With the development of the University idea, measures were taken for the perfect union of the medical school with the greater institution which had grown out of Columbia College, and in their furtherance was entire community of interest on the part of both bodies.

The Eighty-third Annual Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was held on the evening of June 11, 1890, in the Metropolitan Opera House. The change of scene from the hall of the College building was in consonance with the arrangement previously made with the Trustees of Columbia College, and was of significance in view of the intimate association of the Trustees of the two institutions and the informal conferences by some of their number who sought to effect a close union between them. The Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons had, by a unanimous vote, adopted the recommendation of their Faculty that a proposition be made to the Trustees of Columbia College looking to the future holding of the Commencement exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeons conjointly with those of the Departments of Arts, of Mines, etc., of Columbia College. This action was communicated by Dr. J. W. McLane, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to the Trustees of Columbia College, who replied with a resolution setting forth that the College of Physicians and Surgeons, as the Medical Department of Columbia College, would be most welcome as a participant in the exercises of Commencement Day upon the condition that the exercises of that occasion should be presided over by the President of the Columbia College (Hon. Seth Low), who should present the diplomas to the graduates in Medicine as well as to the graduates of the other schools. The details were communicated to the Presidents of the two institutions, who met and made all necessary arrangements in the most cordial and self-abnegatory spirit.

The Commencement exercises were conducted under the direction of President Low, of Columbia College, who presented diplomas to a class of one hundred and sixty graduates, announced and distributed the prizes, and delivered an address to the graduating classes of the various departments. That portion of President Low's remarks which was particularly addressed to the graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was as follows:

"Columbia speaks to you tonight with a new voice, but her ancient spirit animates her still. Founded in 1754, the College established in 1767 the first medical school in the State of New York. Two years before this,

in 1765, the University of Pennsylvania had established the first medical school in the country. Thus from these twin sisters, the University of Pennsylvania and King's College, so closely and singularly allied in their early history, came the first systematic attempts in this country to educate physicians in the science of their profession. At the College Commencement held May 16, 1769, when the first degree in medicine was conferred, Dr. Samuel Bard, of the Medical Faculty, took occasion to point out the great need of a hospital in the City of New York. So forcibly did he portray the need, that a public movement was at once begun to supply it. The New York Hospital was the outgrowth of that movement. Truly Columbia should be dear to New York for her early care to minister to the bodily ills which flesh is heir to.

"In 1807 the College of Physicians and Surgeons was established, and in 1813 the staff of the Columbia Medical Faculty were allowed to resign in order to become Professors in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. From that date, for nearly fifty years, the two institutions remained distinct, but in 1860 the College of Physicians and Surgeons itself became by joint resolution the Medical Department of Columbia College. This year, for the first time in their history, their Commencement is held together, the happy augury, as I trust, of a union that shall be closer still. For what is it that has brought them together now? Is it not the impalpable but inevitable power of the determination in New York that there shall be a University complete and worthy in all its parts of America's greatest city? *

* * She is an *alma mater* worthy of your highest regard, who holds in her hands the keys of so many doors into the realms of knowledge. Through each open door is caught a fascinating vista, far-reaching, and bright with the achievements of humanity from the beginning until now. Out beyond the utmost bonds of human knowledge, in every direction, stretches the vast unknown. Now and again, as we look, we see a light planted a little farther out than the outermost light before, and behold, something has been added to what is known by men. Some physician has discovered a way of coping successfully with an hitherto unmanageable disease; some historian has thrown upon the path a light which explains what hitherto has been without meaning; some scientist has wrested another secret from nature; some philosopher has contributed to the thought of his time reflections which have made the world wiser than before.

"Through these open doors, gentlemen, Columbia sees you pass to-night. She hopes you have caught at least that portion of her spirit which will keep you teachable through all the years. As she herself is not content today with the learning which she illustrated in the days gone by, so she expects of you that the acquirements which satisfy you tonight shall not satisfy you a year from now. If in that spirit you will tread the pathway which lies before your feet, some day it shall be Columbia's happiness to see one and another of you carrying the light which you have lit at her shrine, in this direction or that, out beyond the furthest light yet planted by the hand of man. And where there was darkness, because of you there shall be light."

President McLane, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, administered the Hippocratic Oath to the medical graduates. The religious services were conducted by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, chaplain of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

This was the last Commencement to witness the instant bestowal of diplomas upon the graduates. On October 17, 1890, the Trustees adopted a recommendation made by the Faculty to the effect that "hereafter no diplomas be distributed at the Commencements of the College, but that they shall be distributed as soon as convenient thereafter, under the authority and direction of the President."

The way being now well prepared, the first formal overtures looking to the establishment of a more intimate relationship between the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Columbia College came from Hon. Seth Low, President of the latter named institution. That he was heartily in sympathy with the movement is evidenced from the spirit of gratification which he manifested in his report for the year 1890 to the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Referring to the auspicious event previously narrated in these pages, he wrote: "One of the most interesting incidents of the year just closed was the fact that for the first time the commencement exercises included the College of Physicians and Surgeons as the Medical Department of Columbia, as well as the other departments of the University. This incident of the joint commencement, resulting as it did from approaches on the part of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, may well suggest an inquiry as to whether the time has not come for a more vital connection between the two institutions."

President Low, on October 20th, 1890, addressed to Dr. James W. McLane, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a letter in which he conveyed the information that, at a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, a committee consisting of the chairman of the Board, Hon. Hamilton Fish; the chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. William C. Schermerhorn, and himself (President Low), had been appointed to take into consideration the question of a closer union between the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Columbia College, with power to ask for a conference. At the request of his associates, President Low was authorized to act as chairman of the committee, and in that capacity he addressed President McLane, expressing a belief that a basis could be found for such a true union between the two institutions as would result in substantial advantage to both. President Low continued: "Encouraged by an informal conversation to believe that you share this opinion, I have the pleasure to ask that you will lay the matter before your Trustees, in the hope

that they will take such action as will enable us to consider together the details of an agreement to be submitted to the Trustees of the two institutions for their approval." The communication was received with favor, and a committee of consultation was appointed, of which President McLane was made chairman, with authorization to select the two other members, whereupon he named Hon. Joseph H. Choate and Dr. George G. Wheelock, the Registrar.

After various conferences between the representatives of the two bodies—Columbia College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons—the following provisional agreement looking to union was entered into, and was certified by George G. Wheelock, M. D., Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and by John B. Pine, Esq., Clerk of the Trustees of Columbia College, on February 4, 1891: By the terms of this instrument the College of Physicians and Surgeons agreed to convey to Columbia College all its property, real and personal, and Columbia College was to maintain the property for the uses and purposes connected with medical education. There were explicit stipulations for safeguarding the medical school in its integrity, and its instructors in all their necessary rights and privileges.

Legislative action being indispensable to the consummation of these plans for union, application was made to the Legislature of the State of New York, which, on March 24, 1891, enacted a brief but comprehensive law authorizing the union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the trustees of Columbia College.

Under the authority of this law, which became operative on May 1 of the same year, the two colleges ratified their previous provisional agreement, with an additional stipulation providing "that the persons who under the said agreement and under the statutes of Columbia College shall be the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, shall be the Managing Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and as such shall have power and authority to elect from their number a President, who shall be President of the Managing Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. But such Managing Board and the President thereof shall only have such duties, powers and authority as shall be expressly conferred by the Trustees of Columbia College; provided, however, that such President and his successors shall and may fill all the offices and execute all the trusts and duties which may heretofore have been conferred upon the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons or of its Managing Board, by virtue of his office as such President."

The instrument above mentioned was executed on June 5, 1891, and

was attested by the signatures of the same officers of the respective institutions who had subscribed their names to the provisional agreement upon which it was based. This happy consummation of long cherished plans was referred to as follows by Hon. Seth Low, President of Columbia College, in his report to the Trustees, made October 5, 1891:

The most notable achievement of the year is the fortunate consolidation with Columbia College of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Since 1860 the College of Physicians and Surgeons has been, by joint resolution of the two boards of trustees, the Medical Department of Columbia College, but the relation has been purely nominal. The College of Physicians and Surgeons had its own board of trustees and has relied upon its own resources. The trustees of Columbia have not had, nor has the President of Columbia had, saving the obligation of signing the medical diplomas, either duty or authority as towards the College of Physicians and Surgeons. That College has been a proprietary medical school, in effect conducted by its Faculty and sustained by the fees received from its students. It is greatly to the credit of the Faculty that they have constantly raised the requirements of the school until the school stands to-day certainly among the best in the country, although every advance in the requirements has involved a lessened return in money to the members of the Faculty.

By an agreement unanimously entered into by the two boards of trustees in February of the present year, legislative authority was sought for an actual union of the two institutions. The act authorizing this union became a law by the governor's signature on March 24, 1891, and is known as Chapter 101 of the Laws of 1891. For the first time, therefore, since 1814, Columbia has a medical faculty in fact as well as in name. Historically this is as interesting as in result it is important. The first medical faculty in the State of New York, and the second in the United States, was established by Columbia, then King's College, in 1767. In 1807 the College of Physicians and Surgeons was founded as an independent medical school. The last degree in medicine granted by Columbia, in course, through its own Faculty, was granted to Robert Morrell, in 1810. In 1814 the medical faculty of Columbia was allowed to resign in order to become the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The union thus begun through division in 1814 has become permanent through consolidation in 1891. By the terms of agreement the separate charter of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is surrendered, and the College itself, retaining its honorable and valued name, becomes an integral part of the university system of Columbia College, coming under the control of the trustees of Columbia College, and becoming, in consequence, a sharer in the endowments of Columbia. The right of nomination is guaranteed to the medical faculty, and the right to refuse instruction to women unless the Faculty consent. There are no other limitations upon the trustees of Columbia College. By this union the estate of Columbia College has been increased as follows:

Thirty lots of land, free and clear, value	\$450,000
College buildings, laboratories and furniture	384,000
Vanderbilt Clinic	200,000
Sloane Maternity Hospital	225,000
Sloane Maternity Hospital Endowment	250,000
Harsen Fund, in round figures	29,000
Swift Museum Fund	10,000
Stevens Fund	850
McClelland Fund, in round figures	19,000
General Fund, in round figures	85,000
	\$1,652,850

The buildings of the Vanderbilt Clinic and of the Sloane Maternity Hospital are on the land thus made over to Columbia. The Clinic also has a special endowment fund of \$100,000, which is in the hands of special trustees, which bodies include, in each case, representatives of their donors and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. By this arrangement the University has the full use of these institutions for purposes of instruction, without either the care or the expense of conducting them.

The buildings of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Vanderbilt Clinic and of the Sloane Maternity Hospital were all of them the gift of different members of the Vanderbilt family. The late William H. Vanderbilt gave the land and the greater part of the cost of the College buildings. Two of his sons, William K. and Fred W. Vanderbilt, united with their brothers to give the Clinic and its endowment. His son-in-law, Mr. William D. Sloane, gave the Maternity, and Mrs. Sloane endowed all the beds in perpetuity. It is apparent, therefore, that, without the consent of the surviving donors and of the representatives of the late William H. Vanderbilt, the union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia College, so happily consummated, could not have been carried out. Under these circumstances the consent so given amounts in reality to a gift on their part to Columbia College, assuring Columbia of their good will, and pointing out to the community the way to the development in New York of a University which shall be worthy of the great city. The development of such a University calls for a wise concentration of efforts and for the co-operation of all who can aid towards it. Columbia, already ranking, by its age and honorable history and by its endowments, among the great Universities of the country, may certainly be made to take the pre-eminence characteristic of the city, if the community as a whole will take a pride in contributing to its growth. I take this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of this generous consent on the part of the benefactors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons which has added so much to the strength of Columbia, and I felicitate those who have given it that their hitherto liberal giving is made instantly more effective by its association with the historic foundation of Columbia College. Already the medical school has been importantly strengthened in those directions which make for more thorough

teaching, and in the laboratories which are to conduct original research, while the multiplied opportunities of a great University are thrown open at once to the students of medicine. The Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in view of this union, have determined to provide annually for three fellowships in the medical department, which the trustees of Columbia College, at their request, have established from and after July 1, 1892. These fellowships are open to graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons who have shown special aptitude for scientific research in the departments of anatomy, physiology and pathology. They are to be held for two years, and have an annual value of \$500 each. The appointments to these fellowships are to be made by the executive committee of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons from candidates who may be presented to them by the Professor of Anatomy, the Professor of Physiology and the Director of the Pathological Laboratory.

In this general connection, as illustrating anew the advantages to the medical students of the union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia, and also as illustrating the great return to be secured, in proportion to the gift, by gifts that add to Columbia's resources, it is proper to call attention to the use which has been made of the DaCosta bequest of \$100,000, paid into the treasury in May last. By the unanimous vote of the trustees the generous legacy of the late Charles M. DaCosta has been used to lay the foundations of an entirely new department in the University, a department of biology. Besides the opportunities for advanced University work which this department will offer, it forms the connecting link between the work of the medical school and the other work of the University. To accomplish this object, the sum of \$20,000 has been set aside from the DaCosta bequest for the erection of a laboratory to be known as the DaCosta Laboratory of Biology, leaving \$80,000 for the endowment of the chair of the head of the department, who will be known as the DaCosta Professor of Biology. This laboratory is to be built on the ground coming to Columbia through the union with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the building to be erected is to be made to cover still other uses, even more directly serviceable to the medical department, by the addition to the building fund of the McClelland bequest to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, amounting to something more than \$19,000. The trustees of Columbia, out of their general endowment, provide the remaining equipment of the department of biology, which, in its personnel, is to consist, in the first instance, of a professor and an instructor on the side of vertebrate Zoology, and of an adjunct professor and a tutor on the invertebrate side. Dr. Prudden, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. Julien, in the School of Mines, are already doing much and are likely to do more in the study of bacteriology, and Dr. Britton, with the unique herbarium of the late Dr. Torrey at his command, is rapidly developing the department of botany. Dr. Newberry's researches in paleontology, especially in fossil fishes, have long been the pride of the University.

It will be seen from the foregoing outline that, when the new department of biology goes into operation, in October, 1892, Columbia will be at

work in the whole wide field of biological research. For such work as is contemplated in the new department of biology, there is at the present time no opportunity open in the City of New York. For such study, when taken in connection with related subjects on either hand, there will be no better opportunity available in the country. In the meanwhile, this is clear: Mr. DaCosta's bequest of \$100,000 has enabled Columbia to accomplish, in connection with her other resources, a notable result, which, without this bequest, she could not have been likely to undertake at the present time. It is pleasant to be able to state that Mr. DaCosta's brother, Dr. J. M. DaCosta, of Philadelphia, has shown his interest in the department of biology, and his sympathy with the use to which his brother's bequest has been put, by giving to the department a number of valuable books, and some slides prepared by the celebrated Professor Hyrtl, of Vienna.

The final official act was, however, to be somewhat longer deferred, notwithstanding the actual union of the two time-honored institutions had been already accomplished. The Board of Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons held its final meeting on November 3d, 1891. At this time was received from Mr. John B. Pine, clerk of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, a notification of the confirmation by that body of the agreements for union, accompanied by the document referred to, fully executed, and attested by the signature of the clerk and bearing the corporate seal of the Columbia College. The Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on their part, authorized the Registrar, Dr. George G. Wheelock, to complete the transaction by the execution and delivery of the agreement of union, attested by his signature and by the seal of the College.

Subsequently, it became apparent that legislative sanction was necessary to give legal effect to certain provisions contained in the supplemental agreement made between the united institutions, as quoted in a previous paragraph of this chapter. Application was accordingly made to the State Legislature, which (in 1894) provided the necessary safeguard by passing "An Act to ratify the union," and "to define certain rights, duties and powers of the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Columbia College."

Under the provisions of the agreement between the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Columbia College, the former named institution had surrendered its charter, and had become an integral part of the University organization. The venerable old medical school maintained a perfect autonomy and retained its original designation as given it by its original charter granted in 1807, and which it had borne through all the years of its little more than nominal connection with Columbia College. It transferred to the Trustees of the University its various properties amounting in value to \$1,652,580. It also afforded to the University a certain increased pres-

tige through its own ancient and honorable history and its finely organized Faculty, and found immediate recognition as a highly important part of the University organization. On the other hand, the Medical College also gained in importance through its association with the University body, while its students gained the larger instructional advantages afforded by various schools under the University management in sciences allied to that of medicine.

To this point Columbia had been variously mentioned as a College and a University. As a matter of fact, the original official designation of Columbia College has remained unchanged to the present time. In 1890, as may be seen, a University Council was established as an advisory body. It was not, however, until in February, 1896, that the title of University was adopted by a resolution of the Board of Trustees reciting that "in all official publications hereafter issued by or under the authority of the trustees, all the departments of instruction and research maintained and managed by this corporation may, for convenience, be designated collectively as Columbia University in the City of New York, or the University."

In 1892, the year following the union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia University, the Trustees of the latter named institution adopted a series of statutes which need only be here mentioned in so far as they relate to the medical school.

To the President of the University was given power, when the statutory requirements were satisfactorily fulfilled, to confer medical as well as all other degrees.

The various schools included in the University establishment, the College of Physicians and Surgeons among them, were to be represented in the University Council by the Dean of each Faculty and by a representative to be chosen by and from each such Faculty. Such Council was charged, among other things, with the duty of securing the correlation of courses offered by the several University Faculties, with a view to increasing the efficiency and enlarging the range of University work; to make such recommendations to the trustees and to the several faculties concerning the educational administration of the University as may seem to it proper, and to prescribe the form for commencement exercises.

To each Faculty was preserved the following powers: To fix the requirements of admission, the course of study, and the conditions of graduation; to establish rules for ascertaining the proficiency of students, and for the assignment of honors; to establish the rules of conduct to be observed by the students; to fix the times of examinations other than the entrance and final examinations; to prepare and publish from time to time a statement of

the course of study, specifying the studies to be pursued in each year, and in each of the departments of instruction, and to make all such regulations of their own proceedings, and for the better government of the College and their respective Schools, as shall not contravene the Charter of the corporation, the Statutes, or any resolution of the Trustees or Council.

By specific enactment, the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was made to consist of the President and of the occupants of the eight chairs of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Pathology, *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics, and these officers of instruction were to be appointed by the Trustees of the University after nomination by the Faculty.

The Faculty was to elect from among its own members a Dean, who should hold office for a term of five years, and who should be eligible for re-election, but should receive no additional compensation for his services in such office. The Dean is the executive officer of the Faculty, and it is his duty to report to the President annually, and as occasion shall require, the conditions and needs of the departments included in such Faculty. It is also his duty to enforce its rules and regulations and those of the Trustees and Council so far as they relate to the Faculty represented by him. The Dean is also a delegate to the University Council, *ex officio*. Under the plan of college union, the office of President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was abrogated. Dr. James W. McLane, who was then serving, was at once elected Dean, and has occupied that position to the present time.

Under the provisions of one of the University Statutes, the graduating exercises were to be held by all the assembled schools, under the direction of the University Council, on such day as that body may appoint. Commencement week begins on the Sunday preceding Commencement day, with religious services in which the officers and students of all the various schools are desired to participate, but their attendance is not compulsory. Such services are to consist of the reading of the morning or evening service, as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the delivery of a baccalaureate sermon by a clergyman to be selected by the Trustees of the University.

The students are privileged to wear the following described academic costume, upon all appropriate occasions, as indicating the several degrees and the Faculties to which they pertain:

GOWNS.—1. Pattern.—Those commonly worn, with pointed sleeves for the Bachelor's degree, with long closed sleeves for the Master's degree, and with round open sleeves for the Doctor's Degree. 2. Material.—Worsted stuff for the Bachelor's degree; silk for the Master's

and Doctor's degrees. 3. Color.—Black. 4. Trimmings.—For the Bachelor's and Master's degrees the gowns are to be untrimmed. For the Doctor's degree the gown is to be faced down the front with black velvet, with bars of the same across the sleeves; or the facings and crossbars may be of velvet of the same color as the binding or edges of the hood, being distinctive of the Faculty to which the degree pertains.

HOODS.—1. Pattern.—The pattern usually followed by colleges and universities save as modified below. 2. Material.—The same as that of the gown. 3. Color.—Black. 4. Length.—The length and form of the hood will indicate the degree, as follows: For the Bachelor's degree, the length shall be three-fourths that of the Master's degree. The Master's degree shall be of the customary length, not exceeding four feet; and the Doctor's degree shall be of the same length but have panels at the sides. 5. Linings.—The hoods shall be lined with the official colors of the University; light blue and white. 6. Trimmings.—The binding or edging,*not more than six inches in width, to be of silk, satin or velvet, the color to be distinctive of the Faculty to which the degree pertains, thus: Faculty of Arts and Letters, white. Faculty of Theology, scarlet. Faculty of Law, purple. Faculty of Medicine, green. Faculty of Philosophy, dark blue. Faculty of Science, yellow. Faculty of Fine Arts, brown. Faculty of Music, pink.

CAPS.—The caps shall be of the material and form generally called mortar-board caps. The color shall be black. The Doctor's cap may be of velvet. Each cap shall be ornamented with a long tassel attached to the middle point at the top. The tassel of the Doctor's cap may be, in whole or in part, of gold thread.

Members of the governing body are entitled, during their terms of office, to wear the gown of highest dignity—that of the Doctor's degree—together with the hood appropriate to the degree which they may have severally received. Members of the Faculties, and any persons officially connected with the University who have been recipients of academic honors from other universities or colleges in good standing, may assume the academic costume corresponding to their degree, as described in the foregoing section, provided, that such right shall terminate if such persons shall cease to be connected with the University. The President and Deans of Faculties may adopt distinctive badges, not inconsistent with the costume hereinbefore described.

CHAPTER XI.

PROGRESS OF THE COLLEGE SINCE THE UNION WITH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Having followed the various steps which led up to the real union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia University, return is now made to the narrative proper of the institution with which is the principal concern of its alumni.

In 1891 the Anatomical and Philosophical Departments were given a larger importance through provisions made for more ample instructional advantages. The Faculty of the College had presented to the Board of Trustees a Memorial, in which were made the following recommendations:

That after July 1st, 1891, there be created the office of Demonstrator of Physiology in the Medical Department, and that the duties of said Demonstrator, until otherwise ordered by the Trustees, be as follows:

1. Under the direction of the Professor of Physiology to prepare and assist in performing the experiments shown at the lectures upon that subject.
2. To prepare and perform such other experiments as the Professor shall direct for the instruction of the students.
3. To give such assistance as the Professor shall direct in the practical work of the Physiological Laboratory.
4. To carry on such original researches as the Professor shall approve.
5. To devote his entire working time to the study, teaching and advancing of Physiology at Columbia College.

That after July 1st, 1891, there be created the office of Demonstrator in Chemistry in the Medical Department.

That after July 1st, 1891, there be created the offices of Demonstrator of Anatomy, and of six Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy in the Medical Department.

These recommendations were adopted by the Board of Trustees, and that body at once elected the candidates presented by the Faculty. These were as follows: Frederic Schiller Lee, Ph. D., Demonstrator of Physiology, for the term of three years; Joseph Albert Deghuée, Demonstrator of Chemistry, for the term of one year; and the following Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy, each for the term of one year: Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, Jr., class of 1887; Dr. Lucius W. Hotchkiss, class of 1884; Dr. Franklin Dexter, class of 1887; Dr. Frederick J. Brockway, class of 1887; Dr. Joseph A. Blake, class of 1888; and Dr. Robert A. Sands, class of 1888.

With the changes hereinbefore noted, the Medical Faculty for the year 1891-92 was as follows:

James W. McLane, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, Professor of Obstetrics.

Thomas M. Markoe, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery.

William Detmold, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical and Military Surgery.

T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

John T. Metcalfe, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Edward Curtis, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Francis Delafield, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine.

John G. Curtis, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

George M. Tuttle, M. D., Professor of Gynecology, Secretary of the Faculty.

George L. Peabody, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

William T. Bull, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

Charles McBurney, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

Edward L. Partridge, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics.

M. Allen Starr, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

George S. Huntington, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Other officers:

William H. Draper, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Abraham Jacobi, M. D., Clinical Professor of the Diseases of Children.

Fessenden N. Otis, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases.

George M. Lefferts, M. D., Clinical Professor of Laryngoscopy and Diseases of the Throat.

George H. Fox, M. D., Clinical Professor of the Diseases of the Skin.

T. Mitchell Prudden, M. D., Director of the Laboratories of Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology.

Robert F. Weir, M. D., Clinical Professor of Surgery.

Albert H. Buck, M. D., Clinical Professor of the Diseases of the Ear.

Herman Knapp, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology.

Robert W. Taylor, M. D., Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases.

Frank Hartley, M. D., Instructor in Operative Surgery and Clinical Lecturer upon Surgery.

J. West Roosevelt, M. D., Clinical Lecturer upon Medicine.

Francis H. Markoe, M. D., Clinical Lecturer upon Surgery.

Charles E. Pellew, E. M., Demonstrator of Chemistry and Physics.

Bern B. Gallaudet M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Clinical Lecturer upon Surgery.

George C. Freeborn, M. D., Instructor in Normal Histology.

Ira T. Van Gieson, M. D., First Assistant in Normal Histology.

Eugene Hodenpyl, M. D., Assistant in Pathology.

Timothy M. Cheesman, M. D., Assistant in Bacteriology.

John S. Ely, M. D., Assistant in Pathology, and Assistant Curator of the Museum.

Walter B. James, M. D., Clinical Lecturer upon Medicine.

John B. Lynch, M. D., Second Assistant in Normal Histology.

Ervin A. Tucker, M. D., Instructor in Practical Obstetrics.

Ellsworth Eliot, Jr., M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Lucius W. Hotchkiss, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Frederic S. Lee, Ph. D., Demonstrator of Physiology.

Franklin Dexter, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Frederick J. Brockway, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Joseph A. Blake, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Robert A. Sands, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Joseph A. Deghuée, Ph. B., Assistant Demonstrator of Chemistry and Physics.

The eighty-fourth Commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was the last held under its charter, and prior to its union with Columbia University—in every sense a union which had been accomplished save with respect to the necessary legal formalities.

The Commencement exercises were held in Carnegie Music Hall, in conjunction with the various departments of Columbia College, on the evening of June 10th, 1891. Hon. Seth Low, President of Columbia College, presided and delivered an address to the various graduating classes, and conferred the medical degree upon a class of one hundred and nineteen candidates. The Hippocratic Oath was administered by Dr. James W. McLane, who on this occasion made his last appearance in the capacity of President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

A number of important Faculty changes were made in 1892. Dr. Charles McBurney resigned the Professorship of Surgery and was at once appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery. This change was made necessary through the exactions of his personal practice, and the great pressure of his new duties as director of the Syms Operating Theatre of the Roosevelt Hospital, then just completed. Dr. Robert F. Weir was transferred from the position of Clinical Professor to the chair of Surgery, and Dr. Herman Knapp was, at his own request, relieved from his didactic lectures on Ophthalmology in the College, and was permitted to give clinical instruction in the Vanderbilt Clinic. At the same time, the designation of the chair of

Pathology and Practical Medicine was changed to that of Practice of Medicine. There was also created the new chair of Pathology, to which was appointed Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, Director of the Laboratories of Histology, Pathology and Bacteriology, with the title of Professor of Pathology, with the stipulation that his duties were to be unchanged in consequence of his change of title. The scope of the curriculum was enlarged and the exactions were to match.

During the year ending June 30, 1892, there were five hundred and seventy students enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, an increase of thirty-six over the previous year. The high grade of preliminary scholarship is evidenced by the fact that of this number two hundred and thirty-nine, or more than one-half, came bearing college degrees, viz.: Bachelor of Arts, 131; Bachelor of Science, 36; Doctor of Medicine, 20; Bachelor of Philosophy, 20; Master of Arts, 6; Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine, 3; Bachelor of Philosophy and Doctor of Medicine, 2; Mining Engineer, 2; Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts, 1; Civil Engineer and Mining Engineer, 1; Bachelor of Laws, 1; Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Philosophy, 4; Graduate in Pharmacy, 11, and Bachelor of Dentistry, 1. The graduating class numbered one hundred and sixteen members.

Dr. James W. McLane, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, made an exhaustive report covering every department of the instructional and clinical work. The instruction in Anatomy was given by lectures, of which three were delivered each week by the Professor, or by blackboard demonstrations and section teaching as well as by systematic work in the dissecting room, rendered possible by well preserved cadavers. The entire course was made to extend over two years and to cover the ground not included in the anatomical demonstrations to sections. The demonstration and teaching introduced by Professor Huntington in 1889 continued to be an attractive feature and was more than popular with the eager crowd upon the benches. Even at this early date other provisions for the future were discussed in the face of the growing demand for still more available facilities.

The work of the class in Practical Anatomy was characterized as remarkably thorough, due in large degree to the increase in the number of demonstrators, and for this result Dr. McLane ascribed the credit to the union with Columbia College. Before that time the practical instruction in Anatomy was given by the Demonstrator and two assistants, but under this the new regime the number of assistants had been increased to six. The dissecting room, antiseptically clean, was kept open the entire day and evening, while the arrangements for procuring anatomical and embryological

material never disappointed. The students worked in unison and in groups.

In the Department of Physiology the enlargement of the instructional staff was productive of the best results, making possible the enrichment of lecture room teaching by means of new demonstrations. In work of research, valuable fields were opened for the study of physiological methods or problems connected with clinical medicine.

Instruction in Practical Normal Histology was given by Dr. George C. Freeborn, with Dr. Ira Thompson Van Gieson and Dr. John B. Lynch as assistants, to one hundred and eighty-eight students four times each week, in two hour sessions, the class working in two sections, each occupying about one-half of the school year.

In Bacteriology, instruction was given by Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman, who had immediate charge of the laboratory, while Dr. Alexander Lambert, the incumbent of the Alumni Association Fellowship in Pathology, taught in a new department concerning the chemical products of bacterial life.

Practical instruction in Pathology was given by Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, the Director of the Department, assisted by Dr. Eugene Hodenpyl and Dr. John S. Ely. Their classes numbered one hundred and thirty-nine graduates and other students, and, in all, three hundred and thirty-seven students received instruction in the entire department of Pathology. During the scholastic year, a large amount of special research work was accomplished by the instructors and advanced students, and the results were placed in preservable form in papers on the following subjects: "The Etiology of Typhus Fever," by Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman and Dr. John Winters Brannan; "New Material for Histological Models," Dr. George C. Freeborn; "Traumatic Myelitis; Lesions Induced by Strong Electrical Currents; A study of Artefacts of the Nervous System," Dr. Ira T. Van Gieson; "The Effects of Certain Mechanical Influences on Bacteria," Dr. S. J. Meltzer; "Diphtheria and Other Pseudo-Membraneous Inflammations," (Alumni Prize Essay), Dr. William H. Park; "Experimental Pneumonitis; The Element of Contagion in Tuberculosis; Ice and Its Structure," Dr. Timothy M. Prudden.

In the Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the didactic lectures in the College were effectively supplemented by clinical instruction in the Sloane Maternity Hospital and the Roosevelt Hospital. A summer course in Practical Obstetrics, for physicians and advanced students, was also inaugurated.

The courses of lectures on Chemistry, Materia Medica, Surgery and the Practice of Medicine were continued without interruption throughout the year, and the work of the students, who were also daily improving in the art of precisely dividing their time, although satisfactory to their teach-

ers, barely approached their own ideals. However, all seemed jocund in their atmosphere of enthusiasm, and the only dread of their preceptors was that the sources of knowledge might tempt away from art to science or perhaps from the practical to the transcendental.

In 1893 the number of students enrolled was six hundred and sixty-one, an increase of ninety-one over the year preceding. Of this number two hundred and fifty-nine held degrees, and twenty-five held diplomas as Doctors of Medicine. The graduating class numbered one hundred and four. The year was one of great industry and large results. The Dean of the Medical Faculty, Dr. James W. McLane, said in his report: "The growth of the school since its union with Columbia has been steady and healthy. Not only have our classes increased in number, but they have improved in quality. There has been marked progress in every department, and as the long desired goal of a four years' course is now distinctly in view, the future of the College of Physicians and Surgeons seems brighter and more full of promise than ever before in its history."

The Medical Faculty now numbered eleven Professors and forty-two other instructors of various grades. Large as was this force, the teachers found their abilities taxed to the utmost. Particularly was this true in the Department of Practical Anatomy, the large number of students making it difficult to afford them adequate opportunity for dissection. This want was, however, soon remedied, for in the same year an appropriation of \$7,500 was made for a new refrigerating plant, which was installed the next season, to supplement the advantages of the Laboratory for Anatomical Research and a new plant for Osteological preparations had been recently erected but was not quite ready for use.

The industry of the teachers may be adequately appreciated in some degree as set forth in the report of the Dean, Dr. George S. Huntington, Professor of Anatomy, since they express the results of his research work in a number of papers which were read before the American Academy of Sciences, viz.: "The Ileocolic Junction of *Procyon Lotor* and Allied Forms"; "Muscular Variations, with Special Reference to the Reversions of the Pectoral Group"; "The Anatomy of the Kidney of *Elephas Indicus*; Studies in Visceral Embryology; Development of the Caecum and Appendix Vermiformis." Unusual success was attained in obtaining embryonic and comparative material for research in dealing with the central and peripheral nervous systems. Dr. Frederick J. Brockway, the incumbent of the Alumni Association Fellowship, made special researches in Comparative Myology and the shoulder-joint, and Dr. J. L. Mason performed special work in Anthropoid Myology. The well-equipped Museum of Human and Comparative Anat-

omy, with its large contents of foreign models and preparations, nearly four thousand in number, afforded particular advantages to students. In the Department of Physiology the instruction was by the Professor, through the customary lectures and exhibitions, to which was added the work of the Demonstrator before sectional portions of the class. In the Physiological Laboratory research was carried on upon the following subjects: The Significance of Certain Features of the Pulse Curve; The Sense of Equilibrium; The Cerebro-Spinal Fluid; The Action of Phloridzine; The Circulation in the Kidney, and Intestinal Anastomosis. The Demonstrator, Dr. Frederick S. Lee, gave through the press two strong papers, "Study of the Sense of Equilibrium in Fishes" and "Ueber den Gleichgewichtssinn," the latter of which was published in the *Centralblatt für Physiologie*.

Practical Laboratory instruction was given to one hundred and twenty-five students in Pathology and Bacteriology, and to two hundred and twenty-three students in Normal Histology. Nine others, post-graduates and practicing physicians, made the Department a field for special study and research, and as many more of this class were denied admission for want of accommodations. Special detailed examinations and reports were made on more than four hundred pathological specimens sent to the laboratory, the greater number coming from the hospitals wherein the instructors were serving as pathologists. Under the charge of Dr. Edward Leaming notable photographic work was performed in the Pathological Department. Various instructors and workers made careful report of their labors, and the following monographs were issued from the press:

"Diphtheria and Other Pseudo-Membranous Inflammations; A Clinical and Bacteriological Study" (second paper), Dr. William H. Park.

"Observations on a Case of Recurrent Amoebic Dysentery," Dr. John W. Brannan.

"A Contribution to the Pathology of Traumatic Epilepsy," Dr. Ira T. Van Gieson.

"Report of a Recent Sanitary Inspection of One of the Sources of the Croton Water Supply," Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman.

"The Public Health—the Duty of the Nation in Preserving It, and a Bacterial Study of Exudative Pleuritis," Dr. Timothy M. Prudden. . .

"Sterilization of Milk at a Low Temperature," Dr. Rowland G. Freeman.

Professor Charles F. Chandler was in charge of the Department of Chemistry. Medical and Physiological Chemistry was taught by C. E. Pellew, E. M., Demonstrator of Chemistry and Physics, assisted by Joseph A. Deghuée, Assistant Demonstrator of Chemistry and Physics. The laboratory work was greatly advanced through use of a special volume on "Med-

ical and Physiological Chemistry," by Mr. Charles E. Pellew, a work that has received the compliment of adoption as a text-book by a number of other medical colleges.

In the Departments of *Materia Medica*, Surgery and Practice of Medicine, the usual didactic lectures were given by Professors Peabody, Bull, Weir, Delafield and Starr, in the College building. Clinical instruction was given to the medical students in Roosevelt Hospital and the New York Hospital by Professors Delafield and Peabody, Bull and Weir. Medical clinics were held by Professor Jacobi, Dr. Roosevelt and Dr. James, in Bellevue Hospital, and surgical clinics by Dr. Markoe and Dr. Gallaudet. Exceptional advantages were afforded students under the clinical instruction in Operative Surgery by Professor Charles McBurney, in the Syms Operating Theatre of the Roosevelt Hospital. Didactic lectures on Obstetrics and Gynecology were given by Professors McLane, Tuttle and Partridge, and the students were privileged to attend systematic bedside examinations in the Sloane Maternity Hospital. During the year there were seven hundred and forty-seven confinements in the institution, and it is worthy of remark that of this great number but two patients died, and both of these were ambulance cases.

An interesting incident of this year was a visit paid to the College, in October, by Professor Dr. von Helmholtz, who gave before the Professors and students, in the College building, an account of his discovery of the ophthalmoscope, and he subsequently gave, at Forty-ninth street, an interesting address upon the development of modern science, and particularly along the lines of his own personal investigation. The privilege of listening to so distinguished a scientist was highly appreciated by all his hearers, and served as a stimulus to greater effort in various fields of research. The notes used by Professor Helmholtz in the delivery of his address are preserved in the library of Columbia College, as a cherished memento of his brief visit to this Continent.

The following year (1894) was one of great prosperity, the students numbering seven hundred and sixty-six, a gain of one hundred and twelve as compared with the previous year, and the graduating class numbering one hundred and fifty-three members, an increase of fifty-one over the previous year, and the largest number graduated from the College in any one year up to that time. Dr. James W. McLane, in his annual report, vouched for the work of the students as having been faithfully and satisfactorily performed. Said he: "Our numbers increase, as our advantages, through the generous support of Columbia, multiply, taxing the accommodations in some of our departments to the utmost."

Instruction was carried on during the academic year, in the Department of Anatomy, by Professor Huntington. His course dealt with the descriptive and topographical anatomy of the body-cavities, and he supplemented his lectures with lantern demonstrations. The second year students were instructed by Dr. Bern Budd Gallaudet, and the first year students by Dr. Henry B. Sands. The uncommonly large first year and second year classes made the work of instruction in Practical Anatomy a matter of some difficulty, yet excellent results were obtained. The wisdom of the enlargement of the space of the dissecting room by the addition of the six tables, and the establishment of the cold-storage system, were more than vindicated. In the latter case it is to be particularly noted that the new advantages enabled the work of the class in practical anatomy to be continued until May 26th, while in former years, on account of the antagonizing temperature of the room, anatomical studies could not be continued much beyond the middle of April. The gain in time was much prized by the students from a distance, who claimed to be the model economists of time.

The Department of Research was represented by several exhibits in the First Annual Exhibition of the New York Academy of Sciences, held in the Library of Columbia in March. The accessions to the Museum of Human and Comparative Morphology were numerous and important, six hundred and nineteen preparations having been added during the year. Among these was the liberal gift of President Low—a portion of the German Educational Exhibit at the Columbia Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, which included the giant microtom of Schultze, the cast of the Virchow-Waldeyer "Muskelmann," and the fish-hatching apparatus of Valette, all of which he purchased and bestowed upon the College. President Low also brought into close connection the American Museum of Natural History and the College, and the latter was, as a result, placed in possession of much valuable material.

The mechanical equipment of the Physiological Laboratory was increased by the purchase of a larger lathe than that in use, and by the installation of largely increased steam power.

In the Department of Pathology one hundred and seventy-seven students pursued studies in Pathology and Bacteriology, and two hundred and seventy in Normal Histology. Five post-graduate students received instruction in advanced Pathology, and four in Bacteriology. Three students, of whom two were Alumni Fellows, studied along special lines of research, and two candidates for higher degrees in the School of Pure Science were afforded opportunity for special studies in Bacteriology.

In the Departments of Materia Medica and Practical Medicine the usual didactic lectures were given by Professors Peabody, Delafield and Starr, in

the College. In addition, clinical instruction in medicine was given in the New York Hospital by Dr. Delafield. In Surgery, didactic instruction was given by Professors Bull and Weir, in the College, and practical instruction was given in the Amphitheatre of the Vanderbilt Clinic. Professor McBurney performed numerous surgical operations in the Syms Operating Theatre of the Roosevelt Hospital. The clinical field was further enlarged during the year by the appointment of Dr. Andrew J. McCosh as Clinical Lecturer on Surgery in the Presbyterian Hospital, and the surgical instruction given by Dr. Markoe and Dr. Gallaudet in Bellevue Hospital.

In the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, didactic lectures were given by Professor McLane and Professor Tuttle, and this instruction was supplemented by gynecological operations, performed in presence of the class, in the McLane Operating Room of Roosevelt Hospital, by Professor Tuttle, and systematic bedside instruction and carefully conducted examinations made by Dr. Ervin Alden Tucker, Instructor in Obstetrics, at the Sloane Maternity Hospital.

Various important contributions to medical literature were made during the year, among which were the following:

"Morphology of the Biceps Flexor Cubiti, and the Significance of Some of Its Variations," George S. Huntington, M. D., *Annals New York Academy of Sciences*.

"The Tibio-Femoral Articulation of *Elephas Indicus*," F. J. Brockway, M. D. Presented to the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

"A Study of the Sense of Equilibrium in Fishes," "Scope of Modern Physiology," Frederick S. Lee, M. D.

"Studies Upon Phloridzin Glycosuria," P. A. Lavene.

"The Cardio-Pleurogram, and the Nature of the Cardio-Pneumatic Movements," "Eine Luftdichte Pleuralcanule," S. J. Meltzer, M. D.

"The Importance of Vibration to Cell Life," S. J. Meltzer, M. D.

"A Study of the Leucocytosis of Lobar Pneumonia," James Ewing, M. D.

"The Etiology of Appendicitis," Eugene Hodenpyl, M. D.

"A Consideration of Artesian Well and Surface Waters from the Standpoint of Bacteriology and Public Health," Timothy M. Cheesman, M. D.

"Tuberculosis and Its Prevention, and the Need of a National Health Bureau in the United States," Timothy M. Prudden, M. D.

In the same year (1894) an important upward step was taken in the establishment of a Department of Orthopedics, in connection with the Chair of Surgery, and to which was appointed Dr. Ernest Carson Gibney as Lecturer, and Dr. Royal Whitman as Instructor. Other appointments were as

follows: Dr. Edwin Matthews Kitchel, of Newark, New Jersey, Second Assistant in Normal Histology; Dr. Pearce Bailey, Third Assistant in Pathology; Dr. Andrew J. McCosh, Clinical Lecturer Upon Surgery, and Dr. John W. Brannan, Clinical Lecturer Upon Contagious Diseases.

The year 1895 was one of great accomplishments. To the College of Physicians and Surgeons were added two important enlargements—the one, the addition to the Vanderbilt Clinic, the other that to the Sloane Maternity Hospital. These, the benefactions of large-hearted people, amounting in value to \$600,000, are referred to elsewhere in this work.

In the same year, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, were enrolled eight hundred and three students, an increase of twenty-one over the previous year. Of this number two hundred and ninety-one were holders of collegiate degrees, and among them were one hundred and seventy-three Bachelors of Art, forty Bachelors of Science and eighteen Doctors of Medicine. The graduating class numbered two hundred and four, an increase of fifty-one over the previous year. The results were hailed with pleasure by the friends of the time-honored institution. President Low said in his annual report:

“It is a cause for rejoicing to be able to note that Columbia is becoming every year, more and more, a national force in the educational world. This is shown by the increasing number of our graduates who are called to professional chairs in different parts of the country; and this, in turn, is the result of the important development of the last few years in the graduate or university work of the College. In the last century, while New York was a small place, no American college contributed more or more famous men to the National life of the Colonies and the young states. The College, throughout its long history, has never been without its graduates of national reputation. But as the city closed about the College, it almost seemed for a generation or two as though the College were destined to exert, for the most part, only a local influence in the metropolis of the country. The characteristic of a metropolis is to draw to itself, not to give out; and so the students of Columbia for a long period not only came from the locality, but, for the most part, they remained in the locality. It is true that during this interval the professional schools of Columbia drew many students from a distance who afterwards returned to their homes to practice their profession. But then the professional schools of Columbia were so largely things apart, so slightly in touch with the present College, that the professional students acquired hardly more than a sentimental knowledge of Columbia's name. Now, however, all this is changed. The professional schools are ‘bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh.’ No one can attend any of them without a consciousness of the constant influence upon him of the university of which his school is an integral part. * * * Thus it is that at the end of the nineteenth century Columbia is becoming a national force, by turning to its

own use the very city whose effect upon it during the early decades of the century was to make it local, even if metropolitan, in character, rather than national. * * * Some consciousness of this destiny seems to have been in the mind of the College from the beginning. The first announcement, issued in 1754, catalogues among the subjects that it is expected to teach 'mines and mining,' and almost every other subject now included in our curriculum, together with some, like agriculture, to which we have not yet attained. Before King's College was fifteen years old it had established a medical faculty.

"The large entering class in the medical school made it apparent early in the year that a great enlargement was necessary in all the laboratories and in the provisions for section teaching in the Vanderbilt Clinic, if the engagements entered into with the incoming class were to be successfully met. Under these circumstances the situation was called to the attention of the Messrs. Vanderbilt, who, with their father, the late William H. Vanderbilt, had been the donors of the buildings now in use. As a result of their generosity, two new buildings are now being erected on the grounds of the College of Physicians and Surgeons—one to be known as an extension of the Vanderbilt Clinic, and the other of the Medical School. By these splendid additions the teaching facilities of the Vanderbilt Clinic and the laboratories of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, including the dissecting room, are doubled. The College of Physicians and Surgeons is thus in position to give better and more thorough instruction than ever before. * * * Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have likewise responded to the growing needs of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with equal liberality. The Sloane Maternity, hitherto built and endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, is now being enlarged by them upon the same basis."

Dr. James W. McLane, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, pronounced the results of the first year of the newly adopted four years' course as most gratifying, while the existing accommodations had been taxed to the utmost capacity, especially in the laboratories. He expressed the conviction that in no department in the University was progress made more rapidly than in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which looked forward to even better results when the completion of the new buildings then in course of construction would afford enlarged facilities.

In the academic year of 1894-95, Dr. Robert A. Sands resigned. Appointments were made as follows: Dr. Frederick S. Lee, Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator of Physiology; Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, Professor of Orthopedic Surgery; Dr. George H. Brodhead, Instructor in Practical Obstetrics; Dr. Ervin A. Tucker, Tutor in Obstetrics and Gynecology; Dr. Douglas Ewell, Dr. John Rodgers, Jr., and Dr. Howard D. Collins, Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy; Dr. Richard H. Cunningham, Assistant Demonstrator of Physiology; Dr. Frederick R. Bailey, Assistant in Normal Histology, and Dr. Van Horne Norrie, Assistant in Pathology.

Dr. Henry Berton Sands, deceased, was one of the most distinguished surgeons of his day, an incomparable instructor in his department of his profession, a dexterous operator and most judicious prognostician.

He was a native of New York City, born September 27, 1830. He was educated in the public schools, but his attendance throughout a very excellent high school course was indeed equivalent to a liberal academical curriculum. He studied for his profession in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and in 1854 was graduated. He at once entered upon a general practice, specializing surgery, and immediately made a beginning with the institutions to which he devoted so much of his attention during many years. In 1854-55 he was, in turn, House Physician and House Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. He then visited Europe, in order to observe hospital work there, and witnessed operations by some of the most accomplished specialists of the times. From 1860 to 1870 he practiced in association with Dr. Willard Parker, between whom and himself existed a warm personal friendship, as well as professional interests and tastes. In 1856 Dr. Sands became Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and served as such until his appointment as Professor of Anatomy, in which chair he sat from 1867 to 1879. In the latter year he was made Professor of the Practice of Surgery, and his occupancy of the place was only terminated by his death. From 1862 to 1877 he was Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and he served in the same capacity to Charity Hospital from 1865 to 1866, and later to Mt. Sinai Hospital. He was also Visiting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital from 1862 to 1870, and Consulting Surgeon from 1870 to 1884; Visiting Surgeon to the New York Hospital from 1864 to 1881, and Consulting Surgeon from 1881 to 1884; Visiting Surgeon to the Strangers' Hospital from 1871 to 1872, and similarly to the Roosevelt Hospital from 1872 to 1888.

Many of the original papers given by Dr. Sands to the professional press, or which appeared in the printed proceedings of medical associations, were in the form of reports upon operations performed by himself. Among his contributions were the following: "Case of Cancer of the Larynx Successfully Treated by Laryngotomy," in *New York Medical Journal*, May, 1861; "Aneurism of the Sub-Clavian. Treated by Galvano-Puncture." "Notes on Perityphlitis," in *Annals of Anatomical and Surgical Society of Brooklyn*, 1880; "The Question of Trephining in Injuries of the Head, in *Medical News of Philadelphia*, April 28, 1883; "On the Use and Abuse of Passive Motion," in *New York Medical Journal*, January, 1887. Dr. Sands was a member of the leading local, state and national professional bodies. In 1883 Yale College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, *causa honoris*.



HENRY B. SANDS.

Dr. Sands was married in 1859 to Miss Sarah M. Curtis. After her death, in 1875, he married Miss J. Reamey. Dr. Sands died in New York City, November 17, 1888.

In the Department of Anatomy more subjects were dissected during the session than in any previous college year. This was due to the increased advantages, to-wit, the increase of available tables to the number of seventy-six and the cold-storage facilities. The Museum of Human and Comparative Morphology was more than doubled, and now contained one thousand two hundred and seventy-five specimens, as compared with six hundred and nineteen in the previous year. The value of this equipment, for purposes of under-graduate instruction and for scientific research work was now incalculable. The accessories of material during the year had been abundant and extremely valuable. Among the more notable exhibits were a considerable number of individuals of various species of Cynomorphous monkeys, representing a fairly complete series; several rare forms of *Cebus*, *Mycetes*, *Ateles* and *Lagothrix*; a valuable consignment of mammals in alcohol from the Smithsonian Institution, and various specimens of Caribou and Moose. In the Departments of Casts and Reproductions were life models of Orang, *Macacus Nemestrinus*, *Cynocephalous Hamadryas*, *Porcarius* and Mormon, and of the great chimpanzee, "Chicco"; casts of the American Manatee and Tapir, and of the hand and foot of Orang and *Macacus*, and various brain and muscle casts. A case of some of these reproductions was sent to Professor Virchow, of the University of Berlin, for exchange. The work of the Museum had a place in the second annual exhibition of the New York Academy of Sciences by virtue of a series dealing with the evolution and morphology of the Cecum and the Vermiform Appendix, representing in the main more than two hundred preparations. These last won much attention.

In the Department of Physiology, studies were made with great regularity and the results were most satisfactory. The investigator's room in the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hall, Massachusetts, subscribed for by Columbia College for the use of the Department of Physiology, was occupied during the months of July, August and September by Frederick S. Lee, Ph. D., with Mr. Joseph Cheesman Thompson, of Clifton, Long Island, a member of the medical class, as assistant.

In the Department of Physics and Chemistry, a lecture course was given by Professor Chandler. The Experimental Physics were conducted by Professor Ogden N. Rood, Professor William Hallock and Messrs. Holbrook Cushman, Reginald Cordon and Otty B. Barker. Mr. Charles E. Pellew gave instruction in laboratory work in Medical Chemistry, assisted

by Dr. Deghuée and Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Pellew, assisted by Dr. Deghuée and Mr. Johnson, gave a course in Experimental Toxicology. The Department of Pathology, including Bacteriology and Normal Histology, were fully maintained, and the results of several lines of research were given to the press. Great advancement was made in Ophthalmology. In the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, didactic lectures were regularly given by Professor McLane and Professor Tuttle, and the various clinical and hospital advantages were utilized to the utmost.

During the year, many notable contributions were made to the literature of the profession. The titles were as follows:

"The Convolutions of the Hemisphere of *Elephas Indicus*," Dr. George S. Huntington, in *Proceedings of the American Association of Anatomy*, December, 1894.

"The Significance of Muscular Variations, as Illustrated by Reversions in the Antibrachial Flexor Group," Dr. George S. Huntington, in *Transactions New York Academy of Sciences*, February, 1895.

"The Cervical Plexus of the Cynomorphous Monkey," Dr. George S. Huntington, in *Transactions New York Academy of Sciences*, May, 1895.

"The Preparation of Aseptic Catgut by Means of Formalin," Dr. Richard H. Cunningham, in *New York Medical Journal*, April 20, 1895.

"A Study of the Sense of Equilibrium in Fishes," Dr. Frederick S. Lee, in *Journal of Physiology*, October, 1894.

"Carl Ludwig," Dr. Frederick S. Lee, in *Science*, June 7, 1895.

"Studies in Phloridzin Glycosuria," P. A. Levene, in *Journal of Physiology*, October 15, 1894.

"Die Zuckerbildende Function des Nervus Vagus," P. A. Levene, in *Journal of Physiology*, October 15, 1894.

"Die Zuckerbildende Function des Nervus Vagus," P. A. Levene, in *Centralblatt für Physiologie*, August 11, 1894.

"Eine Luftdichte Pleura-Kanule," Dr. S. J. Meltzer, in *Zeitschrift für Instrumentenkunde*, December, 1894.

"A Case of Pyaemia Following the Incision of an Urethral Stricture, with a Note of Certain Biological Peculiarities in the *Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus*," Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden.

"Van Gieson's Picro-Acid Fuchsin as a Selective Stain for Connective Tissue," Dr. George C. Freeborn.

"On the New Relations of Pathology and Practical Medicine as Bearing Upon the Pathological Departments of Our Hospital," Dr. John S. Ely.

"Some Considerations on Different Types of Exudative Inflammation," Dr. Charles N. Dowd.

"Pasteurized Milk as Supplied to the Poor by the Strauss Milk Depot of New York," Dr. Rowland G. Freeman.

"Acute Pneumonia in Childhood," Dr. Thomas S. Southworth.

"Toxic Hypoleucocytosis," Dr. James Ewing.

"Three Cases of Brown-Sequard Paralysis, with Remarks on the Sensory Tract in Human Spinal Cord," Dr. Pearce Bailey.

"Notes on the Preparation of Diphtheria Antitoxine," Dr. Charles B. Fitzpatrick.

In 1896 there was somewhat of a falling off in attendance, the number of students enrolled being seven hundred and nine, as compared with eight hundred and three in the preceding year. This decrease was regarded as but temporary, and as mainly incident to the process of installing the four-year curriculum in place of the three-year course. Again, the comparison is less disturbing when it is taken into mind that for two years previous the school was swollen by an influx of students who sought to avoid the exactions of the lengthened course. The graduating class numbered two hundred and twenty-one, an increase of seventeen over the previous year.

The Faculty changes during the year were unusually numerous. One death occurred—that of Dr. James West Roosevelt, class of 1880, Clinical Lecturer upon Medicine, at the age of thirty-seven years, when in the prime of his activity and at the outset of a most promising career.

The following named instructors resigned: Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, Jr., and Dr. John Rogers, Jr. Dr. Theodore C. Janeway retired on account of expiration of term for which he was appointed.

Dr. Walton Martin was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, and the following promotions were made: Professor Samuel A. Tucker, Assistant Demonstrator of Toxicology; Dr. Van Horne Norrie, Instructor in Physical Diagnosis; Dr. John S. Thacher, Demonstrator of Pathology; Dr. William H. Rockwell, Jr., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; Dr. George W. Jarman, Instructor in Gynecology; Dr. William S. Stone, Instructor in Gynecology; Dr. George R. Lockwood, Instructor in Physical Diagnosis; Dr. William K. Draper, Instructor in Physical Diagnosis; Dr. Alexander B. Johnson, Instructor in Minor Surgery in Roosevelt Hospital; Dr. Royal Whitman, Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery; Dr. James R. Hayden, Instructor in Venereal and Genito-Urinary Diseases; Dr. Robert Lewis, Jr., Instructor in Otology; Dr. William Cowen, Instructor in Otology; Dr. Charles H. May, Instructor in Ophthalmology; Dr. John H. Claiborne, Instructor in Ophthalmology; Professor Reid Hunt, Tutor in Physiology; Dr. John H. Larkin, Assistant in Pathology; Dr. Philip H. Hiss, Assistant in Bacteriology; Professor Arthur P. Van Gelder, Assistant in Chemistry; Dr. Vanderpoel Adriance, Assistant in Normal Histology; Dr. Edward H. L. McGinnis, Electro-Therapist to Department of Diseases of Women.

The instructional work was most admirably conducted. Dr. James W.

McLane, Dean of the Faculty, particularly commended the Department of Anatomy as presenting results of unusual importance, and the new system of anatomical instruction under the four years' course. The average standing of the second-year class, as determined by the final examination, was unusually high, and only one student was conditioned. This result, gratifying beyond all expectation, was ascribed to the changes effected by the new curriculum, which made a complete separation of first and second-year students for purposes of anatomical instruction, and largely increased the facilities for demonstrative teaching to small sections of the class. The section teaching of the first-year class was by Dr. Frederick J. Brockway, Dr. Joseph A. Blake and Dr. George E. Brewer. The work of the class in Practical Anatomy in the Dissecting Room was also of increased usefulness.

The Department of Physiology was greatly advantaged by the assignment of an additional room for laboratory purposes, and an admirable physiological apparatus, much of which was designed and constructed by the mechanic connected with the department. This department, provided to meet an increasing demand for practical work in Physiology by candidates for advanced degrees, fully demonstrated its necessity in this its first year, and was thronged by students in excess of its normal capacity. Instruction in the Department of Physiology was given by Professor John G. Curtis, Professor Frederick S. Lee and Dr. Richard Hoop Cunningham.

In the Department of Physics and Chemistry, an illustrated lecture course was given by Professor Charles F. Chandler; Experimental Physics was taught by Professor Roland G. Rood, Professor William Hallock, Ph. D., Mr. Reginald Gordon and Mr. Herschel C. Parker, Ph. B., and Mr. Charles E. Pellew, E. M., gave instruction in laboratory work in Medical Chemistry, assisted by Dr. Joseph Deghuée and Mr. Samuel A. Tucker, Ph. B. Subsequently Dr. Deghuée resigned his position as Assistant Demonstrator to enter the Health Department, and was succeeded in the laboratory by Mr. Winfield Johnson. The instruction in Toxicology, which had been optional, was now placed as a portion of the regular second-year course. Instruction in this department was conducted by Mr. Charles E. Pellew, E. M., assisted by Dr. Deghuée and Mr. Winfield Johnson. Dr. Deghuée was succeeded by Mr. Winfield Johnson, and Mr. Samuel A. Tucker, Ph. B., was promoted to be Assistant in Toxicology.

In the Department of Pathology greatly increased instructional facilities were provided in the fourth and fifth stories of the new extension to the Vanderbilt Clinic, and here were conveniently provided such apparatus as was necessary for the under-graduate class in Bacteriology and Clinical Microscopy, and for post-graduate students in Pathology, Histology and Bacteriology. Eager students amply justified the wisdom of the provision.

In the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, didactic lectures were given by Professor James W. McLane and Professor George M. Tuttle, who also held examinations upon these subjects at the close of the respective terms. For the first time in the new four years' curriculum, instruction in both these branches was given in the form of recitations and demonstrations to second-year students. These classes were in charge of Dr. Ervin A. Tucker, who was more than conscientious in devotion to his work.

The bibliography of the year was voluminous, and covered a wide range of subjects. The papers were as follows:

"The Myology of the Anterior Extremity of the Lemur Bruneus," Professor George S. Huntington, read before the Association of American Anatomists, Philadelphia.

"The Fossa Capitis of the Femur," Dr. Brockway, read before same body as above.

"Myology of the Pectoral Girdle of *Lagothis Humboldtii*," Mr. H. M. Lee, read before the Biological Section of the New York Academy of Sciences.

"The administration of Thymus in Exophthalmic Goitre," Dr. H. Cunningham, in *New York Medical Record*, June 15, 1895.

"Photo Medical Notes on Formalin," Dr. H. Cunningham, in *British Journal of Photography*, June 28, 1895.

"An Experimental Study of Direct and Indirect Faradization of the Digestive Canal in Dogs, Cats and Rabbits," Dr. Samuel J. Meltzer, in *New York Medical Journal*, June 15, 1895.

"Volumetric Copper Determination in Application to Sugar Analysis," by P. A. Levene.

"The Leucocytosis of Diphtheria Under the Influence of Serum Therapy," Dr. James Ewing.

"On Certain Bacteria from the Air of New York City," Dr. Harrison G. Dyar.

"A Machine for Tubing Bacterial Media," Dr. Harrison G. Dyar.

"Observations on an Uncommon Form of Cutaneous Tuberculosis," Dr. Charles C. Ranson and Dr. Ira Van Gieson.

"Papilloma and Papillomatous Cysts of the Ovary," Dr. George C. Freeborn.

"Notes on the Fixation of Nerve Fibres by Formalin," Dr. Edwin M. Kitchel.

"Malignant Adenoma of the Uterus," Dr. William S. Stone.

"Gonococcus (Niesser), A Clinical and Bacteriological Study of the Gonococcus as Found in the Male Urethra and in the Vulvo-Vaginal Tract of Children," Dr. Henry Heiman.

"Milk as an Agency in the Conveyance of Disease," Dr. Rowland G. Freeman.

"Report Upon Two Cases of Tumor of the Spinal Cord," etc., Dr. Pearce Bailey.

Professor Edward Curtis and Professor Frederick S. Lee were in the same year engaged upon the completion of their contributions to the American Text-Book of Physiology, the former named writing on "The Mechanics of the Circulation," and the latter upon "Reproduction." This work was published under the joint authorship of ten representative American Physiologists. Professor Lee, in August of the same year, delivered two lectures upon "The Physiology of the Ear," before the students at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hall, Massachusetts.

During the academic year ending June 30, 1897, the number of students enrolled was 639. The decrease of seventy as compared with the previous year was undoubtedly attributable to the inauguration of the four years' course, and the added rigor which attended the entrance examinations. The graduating class consisted of the phenomenally small number of twenty-nine. But nevertheless, instruction in all departments was carried on with a self-sustaining enthusiasm, and the results were especially satisfactory. At the beginning of the session the Department of Anatomy was put into running order in the new building prepared for it, and the facilities for laboratory work and for the instruction by demonstration to small sections of the class were triumphantly tested. The Museum of Human and Comparative Anatomy was enriched by a series of casts of the adult thoracic cavity with contents, prepared by Dr. Joseph A. Blake, and by various completed preparations accurate in minute details. These casts of Dr. Blake's at the fourth annual exhibition of the New York Academy of Sciences attracted deserved attention. Invaluable service was also rendered by Dr. Edward Leaming, by his lantern-slide views of many of the preparations, for the utilization of the material before large classes.

Again, while all these industrial departments were maintained without loss by friction, much research work was performed, and lectures given which were not included in the curriculum of the College. Dr. Joseph A. Blake, Alumni Association Fellow in Anatomy, began morphological studies of the Endyma, with particular reference to the Metapore. He also completed his investigation of the topographical relations of the adult mediastinum and the upper thoracic aperture, and his interesting conclusions were published in the Proceedings of the Association of American Anatomists. Dr. Richard H. Cunningham, Alumni Association Fellow in Physiology, carried on a diligent investigation of acromygalia, the restoration of co-ordinated voluntary movement after nerve-crossing, the cortical centers of the brain

of the opossum, and the effect produced by the division of some of the association tracts of the brain. Mr. Charles E. Pellew delivered four public lectures in the Columbia University Course, in co-operation with the American Museum of Natural History, on the general subject of Alcohol, treating upon its history, its uses and its abuses, and the preparation and properties of various alcoholic beverages. Mr. Pellew's lectures were, to say the least, profusely illustrated, and besides being reported were complimented by both the newspaper and the magazine press, in addition to afterwards appearing in the *Popular Science Journal*. In the same year, Mr. Samuel A. Tucker, Ph. B., and Mr. Arthur Pine Van Gelder, under the direction of Mr. Pellew, conducted an interesting series of experiments on late developments in Electro-Chemistry. They also exhibited before the New York Academy of Sciences a large number of rare compounds, such as the carbides of various metals; crystallized silica, lime and magnesia, and artificial rubies. Mr. Benjamin M. Jacquish, B. S., and Mr. George Muller, Ph. B., also under the direction of Mr. Pellew, before the Microscopical Society, made an interesting exhibit of tea, coffee and cocoa, along with their various alkaloids and derivative products. All these specimens were guaranteed as the unaided work of the College and the steps in the processes were explained with a painstaking care.

In the same academic year occurred the deaths of two valued members of the medical teaching staff—Dr. Douglas Ewell, class of 1891, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Mr. Winfield Johnson, Ph. D., Assistant Demonstrator in Chemistry and Physics. During the larger part of the session Dr. George L. Peabody, Professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, was obliged to relinquish his duties on account of a serious illness. In order that instruction in this department should be uninterrupted, Dr. Henry A. Griffin, class of 1889, was appointed Lecturer in the branches included in Dr. Peabody's professorship, and rendered highly useful service.

The resignations during the same year were: Dr. Charles F. Chandler, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence; Dr. George L. Brodhead, Instructor in Obstetrics; Dr. John S. Ely, Assistant in Pathology; and Mr. Harrison G. Dyar, Assistant in Bacteriology.

Dr. Chandler had been connected with the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for more than a quarter of a century. A native of Massachusetts, born in 1836, he had pursued studies in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College. He afterwards studied in the Universities of Berlin and Göttingen, from the latter named of which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1856. In 1857 he became Assistant in Chemistry at Union College, and he was made Professor the next

year. In 1864, with Professors Egleston and Vinton, he established the Columbia School of Mines in New York City, and he became Dean of the Faculty. In 1866 he was appointed Chemist of the New York City Board of Health, became President in 1873, and was reappointed to the same position in 1877. Among his services of distinguished usefulness were a rigid system of inspection of milk in the metropolis; the procurement of legislation against food and kerosene adulterations, and providing for light and ventilation in tenement houses; and most of all, the investigations regarding the water supply of New York City, Brooklyn and Albany. In 1873 he received from Union College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and from the New York University the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was President of the Congress of Chemists which assembled in England, in 1864, to celebrate Joseph Priestly's discovery of oxygen. He was made a member of various scientific societies in America and in Europe, and he was a frequent contributor to scientific journals and a much sought for lecturer upon water, photography and kindred topics.

Dr. Chandler was appointed to the chair of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1876, and to the Professorship of Chemistry in Columbia College in 1877. His department in the College of Physicians and Surgeons was known as that of Chemistry, Physiological Chemistry and Physics, while laboratory instruction in Physics had been latterly given by the Department of Physics at Forty-ninth street. Believing that General Chemistry and Physics did not properly belong to the medical curriculum, and desiring to give greater prominence to Physiological Chemistry, the College of Physicians and Surgeons changed the title of Professor Chandler's department to that of Physiological Chemistry, and arranged to more fully develop the subject pertaining to it, in the interest of not only the medical students, but of the students of the entire University. In the meantime provision was made for giving instruction in General Chemistry and in Physics to medical students in the Department of Chemistry and that of Physics, while laboratory work in General Chemistry was to be conducted at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in order to utilize its excellent laboratory equipment.

That he might enter upon the enlarged duties of Professor of Chemistry in the University, Dr. Chandler therefore retired from the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In his new position he was an important factor in expanding the single course in Chemistry into the three courses of Analytical Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry and Organic Chemistry, and in utilizing the splendid opportunities afforded by the spacious and amply equipped laboratories of Havemeyer Hall for instruction in the broad-

est fields of its department of science, and in the proper training of chemists. Many of his colleagues referred to him as the embodiment of unflagging zeal and energy.

The year of 1896-97 witnessed an unusual number of Faculty changes, involving the following names: Dr. Vanderpoel Adriance, Assistant in Normal Histology, retired; Dr. Henry A. Griffin, Lecturer in Materia Medica and Therapeutics, retired; Mr. George Müller, Ph. B., Lecturer on Chemistry, resigned; and Mr. Alexander R. Cushman, Ph. B., Assistant in Chemistry, retired by reason of expired term of appointment.

Promotions to date from July 1, 1897, were as follows: Charles E. Pellew, E. M., former Demonstrator of Chemistry and Physics, to Adjunct Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Alexander Bryan Johnson, from Instructor in Minor Surgery to Lecturer on Minor Surgery in Roosevelt Hospital; Hermann Theodore Vulté, Ph. D., from Tutor to Instructor in General Chemistry, and Dr. James Ewing, from Tutor in Normal Histology to Instructor in Clinical Microscopy.

Appointments were as follows: Dr. George W. McCrary, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; Dr. A. Brayton Hall, Professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. Frank W. Jackson, Instructor in General Diagnosis; Dr. James D. Voorhees, Instructor in Obstetrics and Gynecology; Dr. D. Bryson Delevan, Instructor in Laryngology; Dr. George T. Jackson, Instructor in Dermatology; Dr. Francis Huber, Instructor in Diseases of Children; Dr. Frederick Peterson, Instructor in Neurology; Dr. John B. Walker, Assistant Instructor in Operative Surgery; Dr. Charles Norris, Tutor in Pathology; Dr. William R. Williams, Assistant in Normal Histology, and Dr. Francis C. Wood, Assistant in Clinical Microscopy.

The changes of title included the following: Dr. Francis H. Markoe from Clinical Lecturer on Surgery to Instructor in Surgery at Bellevue Hospital; Dr. Walter B. James from Clinical Lecturer upon Medicine to Instructor in General Diagnosis; Dr. John S. Thacher from Demonstrator in Pathology to Demonstrator in Pathological Anatomy; Dr. Bern R. Gallaudet from Demonstrator of Anatomy to Demonstrator of Anatomy and Instructor in Surgery; Dr. Lucius W. Hotchkiss from Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy to Instructor in Surgery in Bellevue Hospital; Dr. Richard H. Cunningham from Assistant Demonstrator to Demonstrator in Physiology; Dr. John W. Brannan from Clinical Lecturer upon Contagious Diseases to Instructor in General Diagnosis; Oliver S. Strong, Ph. D., from Tutor in Comparative Neurology to Tutor in Comparative Neurology and Assistant in Normal Histology of the Nervous System; and Dr. Henry Larkin from Assistant in Pathology to Assistant in Pathology and Curator of the Museum.

The titles of papers written during the College work of the year were as follows:

"Cerebral Fissures and Gyres of Two Brains from Natives of New Guinea," Dr. G. S. Huntington.

"Corrosion Anatomy, Technique and Mass," Dr. G. S. Huntington.

"Ventral Version of Secondary Fore-Brain," Dr. G. S. Huntington.

"Topography of the Mediastinum and Superior Thoracic Aperture," Dr. J. A. Blake.

"On Some Points in the Formation and Distribution of the Cervical Plexus in Cynomorphous Monkeys," Dr. G. S. Huntington. Transactions New York Academy of Sciences, Volume XVI, March 3, 1897.

"Contribution to the Myology of Lemur Bruneus," Dr. G. S. Huntington, *Anatomical Anzeiger*, 1897.

"Topographical Anatomy of the Lungs and Mediastinum in the Foetus at Term and in the New Born Child," Dr. G. S. Huntington, Report New York Lying-in-Hospital, 1897.

"The Mechanics of the Circulation," Dr. J. G. Curtis, in "An American Text-Book of Physiology," Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders.

"Physiology: The Vital Processes in Health," F. S. Lee, Ph. D., in "In Sickness and in Health," New York, D. Appleton & Co.

"Reproduction," F. S. Lee, Ph. D., in "An American Text Book of Physiology," Philadelphia.

"Review of 'A Manual of Physiology,' by G. N. Stewart," F. S. Lee, Ph. D., in *New York Medical Journal*, Volume 63.

"Review of 'The Physiology and Pathology of the Cerebral Circulation,' by L. Hill," F. S. Lee, Ph. D., in *New York Medical Journal*, Volume 64.

"Review of 'Physiology for Beginners,' by M. Foster and L. E. Shores," F. S. Lee, Ph. D., in *New York Medical Journal*, Volume 65.

"Experiments on the Relation of the Inhibitory to the Accelerator Nerves of the Heart," R. Hunt, M. D., Ph. D. *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Volume II.

"On Absorption of Strychnine and Hydrocyanic Acid from the Mucous Membrane of the Stomach," Dr. S. J. Meltzer. *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Volume I, the same in the Transactions of the Association of American Physicians, Volume XI.

"Ueber die Unfähigkeit des Schleimhaut des Kaninchennagen Strychnin zu resorbiren," Dr. S. J. Meltzer. *Centralblatt für Physiologie*, August 8, 1896.

"Experiments on the Faradization of the Stomach of Animals," Dr. S. J. Meltzer. *New York Medical Journal*, April 24, 1897.

"Ueber Reizversuche mit Inductionsstrome am Thiermagen," Dr. S. J. Meltzer. *Archiv für Verdauungskrankheiten*, May, 1897.

"The Influence of Phloridzin in the Blood and Lymph," Dr. P. A. Levene. *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Volume II.

"Restoration of Co-ordinated Volitional Movement After Nerve-Crossing," Dr. R. H. Cunningham.

"Acromegaly in a Dog," Dr. R. H. Cunningham.

"The Cortical Centers of the Opossum" (*Didelphys Virginiana*), Dr. R. H. Cunningham.

"The Physiology of the Cardiac Nerves of the Opossum" (*Didelphys Virginiana*), R. Hunt, M. D., Ph. D., and Dr. D. W. Harrington.

"Notes on the Physiology of the Cardiac Nerves of the Calf," R. Hunt, M. D., Ph. D., and Dr. D. W. Harrington.

"Einige allgemeine Eigenschaften des Herzmuskels vom Amerikanischen Hummer," R. Hunt, M. D., Ph. D., A. Bookman, A. B., and M. J. Tierney, A. B.

"On the Physiology of the Cardiac Nerves of the Guinea Pig," Dr. D. W. Harrington.

"Low Temperature Pasteurization of Milk," Dr. Rowland G. Freeman.

"A Contribution to the Study of Acute Ascending (Landry's) Paralysis," Pearce Bailey, A. M., M. D., and James Ewing, A. M., M. D.

"A Further Study of the Biology of the *Gonococcus* (Niesser)," Dr. Henry Heiman.

"Bacterial and Allied Tests as Applied to the Clinical Diagnosis of Typhoid Fever," Dr. John S. Ely.

"Dangers of the Domestic Use, Other than Drinking, of Contaminated Water, with Special Reference to Milk and Oysters as Carriers of Bacteria," Dr. Rowland G. Freeman.

"Common Causes of the Contamination of Drinking Water," Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman.

"Notes on Polychromatic Photo-Micrography," Dr. Edward Leaming.

"The Toxic Basis of Neural Diseases," Dr. Ira Van Gieson.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons entered upon the academic year beginning June 30th, 1898, under the most favorable auspices. The falling off in number of students had not only been arrested, but there had been a substantial gain, the enrollment amounting to 766 as against 639 in the previous year. There was further reason for gratulation so far as the entering students were concerned in the matter of general education. This augured much for a keener sense of the responsibilities as applicable to their future careers. It had been feared that the lengthening of the medical course would tend to decrease the percentage of students who had taken a college course before entering upon a course of medical study. On the contrary, there was a marked improvement, inasmuch as the matriculating class had not only the largest number, but the largest percentage of well prepared students since the adoption of the four-year plan. Reduced to figures, the percentage in the class of those students who had taken degrees signifying a liberal education was thirty-nine, as against twenty-nine in 1894-95, and twenty-eight each in the academic years of 1895-96 and 1896-97.

The graduating class of this year (1897-98), the first under the new

four-year curriculum, numbered 136 as against twenty-nine in the preceding year. It received the unqualified commendation of the Faculty. Only five members of the class failed to pass the examination necessary for graduation at the Commencement, and fifty-four of the graduates, after competitive examinations, received hospital appointments where only fifty-eight such positions were to be filled.

There were numerous changes in the Faculty during the year. Dr. Edwin Matthews Kitchel, an Assistant in Normal Histology, died on August 26th, 1897, as the result of an accident. He was a graduate of the College, class of 1893, and his professional career, brief as it was, had given promise of high success in his chosen field.

In March, 1898, Dr. James W. McLane tendered his resignation as Professor of Obstetrics, to take effect at the expiration of the academic year. It was felt that Dr. McLane was justly to be relieved from the obligations of constant teaching, in view of his long service and his many accumulating duties. For thirty years he had served as a teacher, yet was willing to continue as Dean of the Medical Faculty, as well as the representative of the College on the Board of Trustees of the Vanderbilt Clinic, the Sloane Maternity Hospital and the Roosevelt Hospital. His resignation was regretfully accepted, with the provision that he add to his honors that of Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, the same to date from the day of his retirement from the Chair of Obstetrics. His colleagues of the Medical Faculty shortly afterwards presented to Columbia University a fine portrait of Dr. McLane, by Mr. Daniel Huntington, and this fine work of art graces the large lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the goodly company of others who had served the institution with the same unselfish zeal.

In accordance with a delicate usage in such cases provided, the chair so long occupied by Dr. McLane was not immediately filled. Dr. Edwin B. Cragin was chosen Lecturer in Obstetrics for the ensuing academic year, with a view to his appointment to the Professorship at the end of that period. Dr. Cragin was a graduate of the College, class of 1886, and what told most in his favor, he had been for several years the Secretary of the Medical Faculty. Therefore, he was intimately acquainted with the school in all its conditions, and had manifested his aptitude for the department to which he had been assigned.

In June of the same year (1898) Dr. William Henry Draper tendered his resignation as Professor of Clinical Medicine, to take effect at the end of the academic year. While never a member of the Faculty as such, Dr. Draper had taught in the College for forty years, and was, without gainsaying, the peer of his colleagues, one of whom, Professor Alonzo Clark, accorded

him the rank of the literary laureate of the profession. In accepting his resignation the Trustees gave him the title of Professor Emeritus of his Department.

Dr. Draper was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, October 14, 1830; was graduated from Columbia College in 1851, and pursued his studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated four years later with the accompanying degree of A. M. from his *alma mater*. After taking advanced medical courses in London and Paris, he returned to New York City and engaged in family practice without any leanings to a specialty, so far as claimed by himself. In 1867 he was appointed Lecturer on Diseases of the Kidneys in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and he was subsequently appointed Professor of Diseases of the Skin, which position he held until 1879. In the following year he was appointed to the chair of Clinical Medicine. In 1889 he was chosen a member of the Board of Trustees, and that position he occupied during the remainder of his life. From 1859 to 1868 he was visiting physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and its consulting physician until his death. In 1862 he became Visiting Physician to the New York Hospital, and in 1889 he was made Consulting Physician, and was also for several years Consulting Physician to the Presbyterian Hospital. He was Attending Physician to Roosevelt Hospital from its foundation until shortly before his death, and he was similarly connected with Trinity Infirmary, the Northwestern Dispensary and the House of Mercy. He was for several years President of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of various professional societies, and was the author of numerous papers upon professional topics which were published in the leading medical journals. His death occurred on April 26, 1901. As an instructor no person could well have been more accurate or scholarly.

Other resignations from the corps of teachers were as follows, and all by reason of expiration of term: Dr. Richard H. Cunningham, Demonstrator in Physiology; Dr. Reid Hunt, Tutor in Physiology; Dr. Frederick S. Ward and Dr. Frederick H. Floy, Assistants in Normal Histology. Dr. Alexander B. Johnson, Clinical Lecturer at Roosevelt Hospital, was designated as Clinical Lecturer in Minor Surgery in the same institution.

The following appointments were made: Dr. Arthur S. Vosburgh, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; Dr. George P. Biggs, Demonstrator of Pathology; Dr. Frederick H. Floy, Assistant in Normal Histology; Dr. William F. Neumann, Assistant in Bacteriology; Dr. Charles T. Poore, Clinical Lecturer in Surgery, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children; Dr. Robert Abbe, Clinical Lecturer in Surgery; Dr. William J. Gies, Instructor

in Physiological Chemistry; Dr. William K. Simpson, Instructor in Laryngology; Dr. Charles N. Dowd, Instructor in Surgery, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children; Dr. George M. Swift, Instructor in Medicine, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children; Colin C. Stewart, Ph. D., Tutor in Physiology; Alfred N. Richards, A. B., and Henry E. McDermott, A. B., Assistants in Physiological Chemistry; Dr. Clarence A. McWilliams and Dr. D. Stuart D. Jessup, Assistants in Normal Histology; Russell H. Chittenden, Ph. D., Director of Department of Physiological Chemistry and Lecturer.

Educational work in all departments was prosecuted with thoroughness and excellence of result. The spirit which characterized the students was manifest in the two-fold increased attendance upon the University courses afforded in the School of Pure Sciences. In the Museum of Human and Comparative Anatomy nearly one thousand new preparations were added to the collection, and a departmental library was established in connection with the research laboratory. In the Department of Pathology nearly one thousand five hundred specimens were received from hospitals, dispensaries and practitioners during the year. A new practical course in Clinical Microscopy, was organized for fourth year students.

During the year many valuable contributions were made to the literature of the profession. The list of papers is as follows:

"The Eparterial Bronchial System of the Mammalia," Dr. G. S. Huntington, *Annals New York Academy of Sciences*, XI, 1898.

"Comparative Anatomy and Embryology as Aids in Teaching Human Anatomy in the Medical Course," Dr. G. S. Huntington, *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, 1898.

"The Teaching of Anatomy," Dr. G. S. Huntington, *Columbia University Bulletin*, No. XX, June, 1898.

"Removal of a Sub-Cortical Cerebellar Tumor," etc., Dr. George E. Brewer, *Medical Record*, May 15th, 1898.

"A Fatal Case of Gonorrhoeal Infection, with Autopsy Report," Dr. George E. Brewer, *Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases*, June, 1898.

"Some Observations Upon the Surgical Anatomy of the Kidney," Dr. George E. Brewer, *Medical News*, July 31st, 1898.

"Operative Surgery at the City Hospital, with a Completed Report on the Study of Wound Infection," Dr. George E. Brewer, *Medical Record*, March 13th, 1898.

"A Contribution to the Topographical Anatomy of the Mediastinum and the Superior Aperture of the Thorax," Dr. J. A. Blake, *Proceedings of the Association of American Anatomists*, Ninth Annual Session.

"Fractures in the New Born," Dr. Churchill Carmalt, *Medical Report*, Society of the Lying-in-Hospital of New York, 1897.

"Physiology at the British Association," F. S. Lee, Ph. D., *Science*, October 8, 1897.

"The Functions of the Ear and of the Lateral Line in Fishes," F. S. Lee, Ph. D., *American Journal of Physiology*, January 3, 1898.

"A Case of Acromegaly in a Dog," Dr. R. H. Cunningham, *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives*, July, 1897.

"Aseptic Formalin Catgut," Dr. R. H. Cunningham, *Medical Register*, (Virginia), January 15, 1898.

"The Cortical Motor Centers of the Opossum (*Didelphys Virginiana*)," Dr. R. H. Cunningham, *Journal of Physiology*, February 17, 1898.

"The Restoration of Co-ordinated Volitional Movement After Nerve-Crossing," Dr. R. H. Cunningham, *American Journal of Physiology*, March 1, 1898.

"Experimental Thyroidism," Dr. R. H. Cunningham, *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Volume III, No. 2, 1898.

"Review of Marcet's 'A Contribution to the History of the Respiration of Man,'" R. Hunt, M. D., Ph. D., *New York Medical Journal*, August, 1897.

"Einige allgemeine Eigenschaften des Herzmuskels des Amerikanischen Hummer (*Homarus Americanus*)," R. Hunt, M. D., Ph. D., A. Bookman, A. B., and M. J. Tierney, A. B., *Centralblatt für Physiologie*, July, 1897.

"Notes on the Cardiac Nerves of the Opossum (*Didelphys Virginiana*)," R. Hunt, M. D., Ph. D., and D. W. Harrington, M. D., *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, November, 1897.

"Notes on the Cardiac Nerves of the Calf," R. Hunt, M. D., Ph. D., and D. W. Harrington, M. D., *Ibid.*, November, 1897.

"Contributions to the Physiology of the Cardiac Nerves in the Guinea Pig," Dr. D. W. Harrington, *American Journal of Physiology*, May 1, 1898.

"Ueber Reizversuche mit Inductionsströmen am Tiernagen," Dr. S. J. Meltzer, *Archiv für Verdauungskrankheiten*, Band III, Heft 2.

"A Further Experimental Contribution to the Knowledge of the Mechanism of Deglutition," Dr. S. J. Meltzer, *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Volume II, No. 5.

"The Bactericidal Action of Lymph Taken from the Thoracic Duct of the Dog," Dr. S. J. Meltzer, *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Volume II, No. 6.

"On the Paths of Absorption from the Peritoneal Cavity," Dr. S. J. Meltzer, *Journal of Physiology*, Volume XXII.

"On the Nature of the Cardio-pneumatic Movements," Dr. S. J. Meltzer, *American Journal of Physiology*, Volume I, page 117.

"Ether-Anaesthesia by the Rectum," Dr. S. J. Meltzer, *Proceedings of the American Physiological Society*, *American Journal of Physiology*, Volume I, No. 2.

"A Simple Method for the Redistention of the Collapsed Lung," Dr. S. J. Meltzer, *Ibidem*.

"Physiological Experiments with Intestinal Irrigation on Pulse Tension, Temperature, Renal Secretion, and Intestinal Absorption," Dr. R. C. Kemp, *New York Medical Journal*, January 29, 1898.

"A Contribution to the Physiology of Fat Absorption," Dr. R. H. Cunningham.

"Thyro-Colloid in Myxoedema," a critical experimental study of the active principles of the thyroid gland (Provisional title), Dr. R. H. Cunningham.

"The Influence of Fasting Upon the Bactericidal Action of the Blood," Dr. S. J. Meltzer.

"Bacterial and Allied Tests as Applied to the Clinical Diagnosis of Typhoid Fever," Dr. John S. Ely.

"Report Upon Two Cases of Tumor of the Spinal Cord," Dr. Pearce Bailey.

"The Lymphatic Constitution and Its Relation to Some Forms of Sudden Death," Dr. James Ewing.

"Some Laboratory Moulds," Dr. Smith E. Jelliffe.

"On a Method of Isolating and Identifying Bacillus Typhosus Based on a Study of Bacillus Typhosus and Members of the Colon Group in Semi-Solid Culture Media," Dr. Philip H. Hiss, Jr.

"The Bacterial Action of Lymph Taken from the Thoracic Duct of the Dog," Dr. S. J. Meltzer and Dr. Charles Norris.

"On the Occurrence of Typhoid Fever Without Characteristic Lesions of the Small Intestine," Dr. Eugene Hodenpyl.

"Modification of Cullen's Method of Preparing Fresh Sections for Microscopic Work," Dr. Eugene Hodenpyl.

"Further Studies (Third Series) on the Gonococcus (Niesser)," Dr. Henry Heiman.

"A Case of Acute Leukaemia," Dr. W. H. Thompson and Dr. James Ewing.

"Suture of the Cornea After Removal of the Lens," Dr. W. H. Bates.

"Studies of Ganglion Cells—A Preliminary Communication," Dr. James Ewing.

"On the Therapeutic Value of Blood Letting—An Experimental Study," Dr. Isaac Levin.

"Haemorrhagic Pancreatitis with Liver Abscess," Dr. F. H. Larkin.

"An Experimental Study of the Direct Inoculation of the Spleen with Micro-organisms; and a Contribution to Our Knowledge of the Importance of the Lesion of a Body Tissue for the Settlement and Development of Bacteria Within It," Dr. T. M. Cheesman and Dr. S. J. Meltzer.

Volume V of the "Studies from the Department of Pathology" was issued, in two parts, during the year.

During the war with Spain the following named persons entered the military service of the Nation, and the list is a veritable Roll of Honor:

First year students: Harry A. Bubbs, military duty in Pennsylvania; Carl Fulda, Second Division, Second Naval Battalion, New York; Arthur J. Schneidenbach, private, U. S. S. Nahant; S. M. Strong, Navy, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Second year students: Ralph A. Hayt, private in Hospital Corps, U. S. A.; H. S. Satterlee, private, Squadron A, Troop 3, N. G., N. Y.; R. S. Bamberger, private, Hospital Corps, Twelfth Regiment, N. G., N. Y.; Lester L. Roos, private, Company E, Ninth Regiment, N. G., N. Y.; Maurice H. Krebs, private, Seventy-first Regiment, Company B, N. G., N. Y.; Wm. de F. Ireland, Hospital Corps, Twelfth Regiment, N. G., N. Y.

Third year students: Jonathan M. Wainwright, Captain First Regiment, Connecticut N. G.; Edward A. Aronson, private, Eighth Regiment Infantry, N. G., N. Y.; Arthur M. Line, private, Troop A, N. Y. V. C.

Fourth year students: M. G. Burgess, received his diploma April 27, 1898, appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; Samuel J. Kopetzky, received his diploma April 29, 1898, Hospital Steward, Eighth Regiment Infantry, N. G., N. Y.; Wm. P. Earl, received his diploma June 8, 1898, Thirty-first Separate Company, N. G., N. Y., Assistant Surgeon; A. H. Busby, received his diploma April 29, 1898, Hospital Corps, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., N. Y.; Emil A. Müller, received his diploma April 29, 1898, Acting Apothecary, First Naval Battalion of New York, U. S. S. New Hampshire; Letchworth Smith, military duty.

Old Curriculum: Thomas A. Rothwell, Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., N. Y.; John H. Claiborne, Instructor in Ophthalmology, Adjutant in one of the regiments from this state.

In the academic year ending on June 30, 1899, the number of students was 738, as against 765 in 1898, and the entering class was reduced from 220 to 194. This decrease was due to a strenuous competition. In the previous year, a medical school had been founded in the city under the patronage of Cornell University, and its Faculty enjoyed a high prestige, being in greater part identified with that of the old New York University Medical School, while, on its part, the latter named institution had drawn to its service the Faculty of the Bellevue Medical School. If, however, there had been a loss of numbers, there had been a slight gain in quality of material. Of the 738 students enrolled, 302 had already taken degrees, 180 that of Bachelor of Arts and fifty-three of Bachelor of Science. Reduced to figures, the percentage of liberally educated students was something larger than forty, as against thirty-nine in the previous year, when the percentage had grown from twenty-nine. The number of graduates was 140, a gain of four over the previous year.

By a change made in the University Statutes, the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons were now placed upon the same footing with students in other departments of Columbia University. Heretofore the medical students had been required, on entrance, to make payment of the entire tuition fee for the year. They were now privileged to divide the fee into two payments, one-half at the beginning of the year, and the remainder in February following.

This year witnessed a number of important additions to the resources of the College. Among these were the transfer to it of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, the founding of the Abraham Jacobi Ward for Children in the Roosevelt Hospital, and the creation of the O'Dwyer Scholarship, to all of which reference has been made in the chapter on Prizes and Bequests. In the Department of Pathology more than 1,600 specimens were added to the collection of demonstration material. In the Photographic Section the negatives, more than 2,000 in number, were card-catalogued and rearranged, while many additions to the collection deserve special mention.

The corps of teachers lost one member by death, Henry E. McDermott, A. B., Assistant in Physiological Chemistry. The following named teachers resigned: Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman, Instructor in Bacteriology; and Dr. D. Bryson Delevan, Instructor in Laryngology. Those retiring by reason of expiration of term were: Dr. James Ewing, Instructor in Clinical Microscopy; Dr. Charles Norris, Tutor in Pathology; Dr. Clarence A. McWilliams, Assistant in Normal Histology; Allan C. Eustis, B. S., Ph. B., Assistant in Physiological Chemistry.

The promotions and appointments were numerous. Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, who had served during the preceding year as Lecturer in Obstetrics, was appointed to the Professorship of that Department and retired from the Secretaryship of the Faculty, in which position he was succeeded by Dr. Frederick J. Brockway. Promotions were as follows: Dr. Philip H. Hiss to Instructor in Bacteriology; Dr. Francis C. Wood to Instructor in Clinical Microscopy and Demonstrator in Pathology. The following named received new designation of title: Dr. Livingston Farrand, Instructor in Psychology; Dr. James D. Voorhees, Instructor in Obstetrics. Appointments were as follows: Dr. August J. Lartigau, Tutor in Pathology; Dr. Ernest N. Wilcox and Dr. Eli Long, Assistants in Normal Histology; Dr. Evan M. Evans, Assistant in Clinical Microscopy; Dr. William D. Cutter, Assistant in Physiological Chemistry.

The work of instruction was well maintained in all the various departments. In that of Anatomy excellent results had been procured through the employment of a number of the old undergraduates as Student Demonstrators. The plan had been introduced two years before, and the increase in the teaching force had been of particular value in the prosecution of practical anatomical work.

In December of 1898 the Association of American Anatomists met at Columbia University in association with the affiliated scientific societies. Upon that occasion Dr. George S. Huntington presented six papers on Anatomical topics, and papers were also presented by Dr. Joseph A. Blake,

Dr. Walton K. Martin and Dr. George E. Brewer. The Association, in response to a request received from the editors of the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* (British), nominated Dr. Huntington as American editor of that publication.

The Department of Physiological Chemistry, organized in the previous year, amply vindicated its necessity and usefulness. The course included didactic lectures, conferences and recitations, and practical work in the laboratory. The course was open to all second year students, to the number of 151, and, besides these, three graduate students took the course in its entirety, while a number of special and research students made use of the laboratory. The instructors were Professor Russell H. Chittenden as Lecturer, Dr. William J. Gies in conferences, and Dr. Gies, Mr. A. N. Richards and Mr. A. C. Eustis in laboratory work.

The Department of Pathology was conducted with great industry. Instruction in Pathology was given to 174 students, divided into two sections, and sixteen others were engaged in research in Pathology and Medical Bacteriology. The class in Clinical Microscopy, numbering 140 regular students and three special students, was divided into four sections. The class in Bacteriology numbered 156 students, and was taught in four sections. The first year class in Normal Histology, numbering 166 students, was taught in two sections, and the second year class numbered 159 students. In all, instruction in the various classes of the Department of Pathology was given to 798 students, and twenty-one were engaged in special advanced studies and in research work.

In the Department of Obstetrics, instruction was given to second year students by Dr. Ervin A. Tucker. A slight change was made in the method of instruction given to third year students. Instead of three didactic lectures each week, two didactic lectures and one clinical lecture were given each week by Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, the clinical lectures being given in the Vanderbilt Clinic.

The Clinical instruction in Surgery had become increasingly valuable under Professor William T. Bull and Professor Robert F. Weir. The practical details of Minor Surgery were entrusted to Dr. Elsworth Eliot, Jr., in the Vanderbilt Clinic, and the hospital bedside instruction at Bellevue, to Drs. Francis H. Markoe, Bern B. Gallaudet and Lucius W. Hotchkiss.

In the Department of Diseases of Children, the instruction was supplemented by two weekly clinics in the Jacobi Ward of the Roosevelt Hospital.

The bibliography of the year, much of which was based upon special research in the laboratory, presented, as usual, a varied array of topics. Such publications had now become a particular feature of work in various depart-

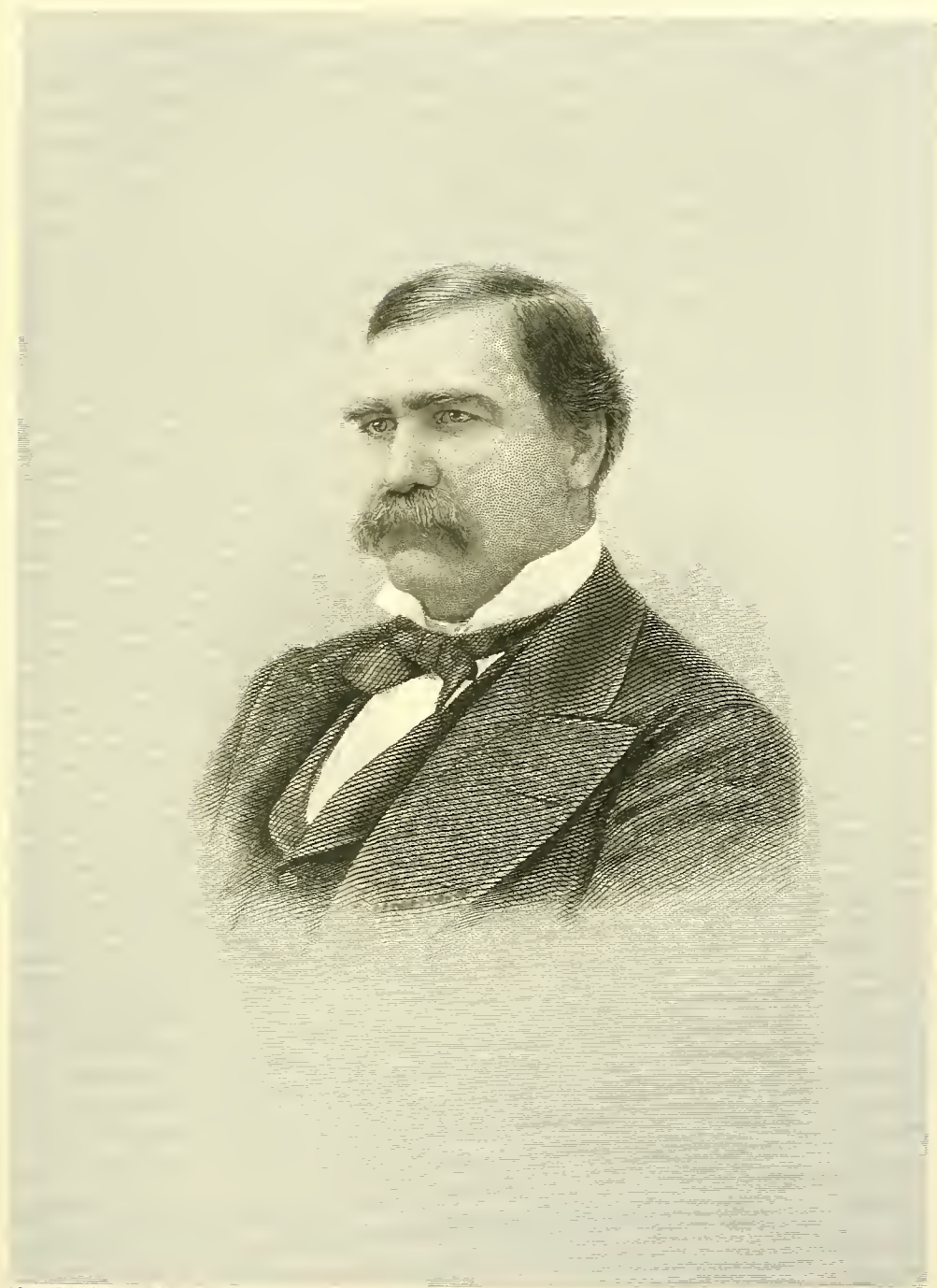
ments, and the papers which have annually since been placed in preservable and accessible form, constitute an invaluable addition to scientific literature, and find place in college and scientific libraries the world over.

The academical year which ended on June 30, 1900, opened with a considerably increased number of students, in all 801, as against 738 in the previous year. Of this number, 315 had degrees, and twenty-six had graduated from one or another of the departments of Columbia University. It is to be noticed that of matriculants the percentage of those which received liberal degrees was not as large as in the previous year, but that there was a decrease to twenty-eight, the identical point at which it had stood in the first two classes which entered under the four year curriculum.

The number of graduates at the Commencement in June was 165, an increase of twenty-five over the previous year. Of these, ninety-one received hospital appointments and five received appointments as alternates. These were made as a result of competitive examinations, and the number of successful contestants justified Dr. James W. McLane, the Dean, in remarking that it made an extremely creditable showing.

This year the College was deprived by death of a useful member in the person of Dr. Fessenden Nott Otis, Emeritus Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases. He was a native of the State of New York, born in Ballston, May 6, 1825. The family from which he is descended settled in New York state prior to the American Revolution, and is a branch of the Otis family which came from England towards the close of the seventeenth century and settled at Hingham, Massachusetts. Oran Gray Otis, Esq., the father of Dr. Otis, was one of the early graduates of Union College, Schenectady, New York. He became prominent as a lawyer, advocate and legislator, although dying at the age of forty-one years. He was selected to deliver the oration on the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Washington, before the joint legislative bodies of the state of New York, at Albany, in 1836. On the maternal side Dr. Otis is descended from another well known New England family of English origin, his father having married Lucy, daughter of David Kingman, a leading citizen and shipping merchant of Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

The early education of Dr. Otis was begun in the school of Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Ballston Springs, New York, and carried on in the academies of Canandaigua and Fairfield, New York, and others, up to 1843, when he met with a severe accident which prevented the continuance of his systematic study for several years. He, however, as he was able, devoted himself to the study of landscape drawing and perspective, with such success as to result in the subsequent publication, through the house of D. Appleton & Com-



Atlantic Publishing & Engraving Co. New York

Photo by Howell N.Y.

Fessenden A. Otis

pany, New York, of several books on these subjects. Their excellence and his reputation as a lecturer and teacher were recognized by the Faculty of Union College in the presentation to him of the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1849. He was also elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society of Union College during the same year.

Dr. Otis began the study of medicine in 1848, and came to New York City, matriculating in the medical department of the New York University; also entering the office of Dr. John Whittaker, demonstrator of anatomy, as a private student. Subsequently he left the University with Dr. Whittaker, who had received an appointment to the chair of anatomy in the New York Medical College, just then organized. In 1852 Dr. Otis was graduated in medicine from that college, receiving the competitive gold medal for his graduating thesis, as well as prizes in the departments of physiology and practice.

Immediately after his graduation Dr. Otis was appointed one of the resident assistant physicians of Charity Hospital, New York, on Blackwell's Island, then in charge of William Kelly, M. D., as surgeon in chief. At the close of this service (1853) he received an appointment as surgeon in the United States Mail Steamship Company, the service of which covered that portion of the route between New York and the Isthmus of Panama. Subsequently he continued in this and in the Pacific Mail service up to 1859, when he left the ocean, and settled in the practice of his profession in New York City in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed a police surgeon in New York City, in which capacity he served upwards of ten years, and occupied the position of President of the Medical Board of the Police Department during the last two years.

In January, 1862, Dr. Otis was appointed to a lectureship in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, which he continued to fill until 1871, when he succeeded to the clinical professorship of the department of Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases. This chair he occupied until his resignation, on account of failing health, in 1890, when he received the degree of Professor Emeritus. In 1861 he was elected a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and subsequently was made a member of the New York County Medical Society, and also of the New York State Medical Society, the British Medical Association and the Society of American Genito-Urinary Surgeons. He had also become a member of the medical board of Charity Hospital, and was attending surgeon at Blackwell's Island Hospital for over ten years, when he resigned, and was appointed to the consulting staff. He was also on the consulting board of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, and of the New York Skin and Cancer

Hospital. In 1892 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Dr. Otis by Columbia College.

In some of the views advanced by Dr. Otis in his public teachings he was opposed by leading authorities at home and abroad. This resulted in much spirited discussion in the various medical societies and journals, and also in the publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, in 1878, of a volume of about three hundred pages, "Otis on the Radical Cure of Urethral Stricture," in which some of the discussions were reproduced; this was soon after republished in London. Previous to this publication, Dr. Otis, by invitation of Professor Berkeley Hill, had addressed the profession from Professor Hill's chair in the University Medical College of London, and in 1875 had also presented his advanced views at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Edinburgh, Scotland.

In the course of his practice (and in order to carry out his special procedure most completely) Dr. Otis invented various instruments of precision which came into very general use. A case containing them was ordered in 1889, by the surgeon general, United States Army, to each post of the United States Army. In 1883 "Practical Lessons on Syphilis and the Genito-Urinary Diseases," by F. N. Otis, M. D., pp. 600, was published by Bermingham & Company, New York, and reprinted in 1886 by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. In 1880 a series of lectures "On the Physiological Pathology of Syphilis" was published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and reprinted in book form by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1881. Subsequently the following brochures were published: (1) "On the Limitations of the Contagious Stage of Syphilis, Especially in Its Relations to Marriage," read before the Medical Society of the State of New York, February 3, 1886, and reprinted from the transactions of that year; (2) "On some Important Points in the Treatment of Deep Urethral Stricture," read before the New York State Medical Society, and reprinted from the *New York Medical Journal* of February 19, 1887; (3) "On Temporary Overstrain of the Bladder, Producing Localized Atony and Chronic Retention of Urine," read before the Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons of America, and reprinted from the *New York Medical Record* of May 28, 1887; (4) "Resumé of the Experience of Seventeen Years in the Operation of Dilating Urethrotomy," read before the American Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons at the Triennial Meeting, Washington, 1888, and reprinted from the *New York Medical Record*, July 20, 1889; (5) "On the Perfected Evacuator, for Removal of Debris in the Operation of Lithotrity," read before the New York Academy of Medicine, and reprinted from the *New York Medical Journal* of August 24, 1889; (6) "On Reflex Irritations

and Neuroses Caused by Stricture of the Urethra in the Female," read before the American Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons at the Triennial Meeting held in Washington, D. C., September 22, 1891; in the absence of the author (then President of the Society) it was read by his son, Dr. William K. Otis; reprinted from the *New York Medical Record* of January 9, 1892.

Dr. Otis was a pleasing writer, and as the author of works in other lines—"Lessons in Drawing," "History of the Panama Railroad," and "Tropical Journeys"—he achieved not a little reputation. Dr. Otis was a member of the New York Century Association, of the New York University Club and the New York Medical and Surgical Society; a member in perpetuity of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, medical examiner and honorary member of the New York Artist Fund Society and a life member of the New England Society. Dr. Otis spent the winter of 1900 in New Orleans, where in the early part of April he was attacked by a double pneumonia. During his convalescence a carbuncle appeared, and, in his already debilitated state of health, resulted fatally, May 24, 1900.

In the same year occurred several changes in the educational staff. The most notable of these bore an important relation to Roosevelt Hospital. This was the retirement of Dr. McBurney from the position of Surgeon. In the reorganization which became necessary, Dr. Robert F. Weir and Dr. William T. Bull were appointed Surgeons to the Hospital, and Dr. George E. Brewer and Dr. Joseph A. Blake were appointed Junior Surgeons. The two latter named, on account of the exactions of their new position were constrained to retire from the Anatomical Department of the College, in which they had served as Assistant Demonstrators. They were succeeded by Dr. Walton Martin and Dr. Howard D. Collins, who were promoted from subordinate positions to which Dr. Victor C. Pederson and Dr. A. Van S. Lambert were appointed as their successors. Dr. George W. Crary, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, was long absent, and Dr. H. E. Hale was given an acting appointment in his stead. In consequence of the rearrangement under which these changes were made, Dr. Frank Hartley and Dr. Francis H. Markoe were designated to fill the places in the New York Hospital vacated by Professor Weir and Professor Bull. Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, Jr., was promoted to the position of Demonstrator of Surgery on the College staff, Dr. E. Milton Foote was appointed an Instructor in Surgery in the Vanderbilt Clinic, and Dr. Walton Martin was given charge of the Surgical Division of the Out-Patient Department of the Roosevelt Hospital.

In the Department of Physiology, Dr. Colin C. Stewart resigned his position as Tutor, and in place of that office the Trustees created, at the request of the Faculty of Medicine, two Assistant Demonstratorships. To

these new places were called Dr. Nathan W. Green and Dr. Robert A. Buddington, both of whom now came as instructors to the selfsame school and department in which they had received their professional training.

In the Department of Pathology, Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman retired, Dr. James Ewing was appointed to the chair of Pathology, and Dr. Charles Norris went to the Cornell Medical School as an instructor.

In the Department of Laryngology, two additional assistants were appointed—Dr. Samuel W. Thurber and Dr. Paul F. Soudern, both graduates of the College.

Aside from the prescribed instructional work, the year was prolific in results which redounded to the best interests of the scientific world at large, as much as to the University itself. In various departments much original research was carried on by members of the corps of teachers and other investigators, and in many instances the data and conclusions were given to the scientific press.

In April, 1900, on the invitation of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. John G. Curtis delivered the biennial course of three Cartwright Lectures, in the New York Academy of Medicine building, on "The Discovery of the Nerves and Their Function," and these, with important additions, were subsequently placed in printed form. Dr. R. H. Cunningham published several papers embodying the results of his studies upon the causes of death by electricity, and these commanded wide attention throughout Europe as well as in America. Professor Frederick S. Lee wrote a number of valuable papers, and published a revised edition of T. H. Huxley's "Lessons in Elementary Physiology." The original work was first published in 1866, and through all the following years it was recognized as one of pre-eminent merit and had held sway as a leading textbook. The only edition subsequent to the first, until that of Professor Lee, was one produced by Huxley himself in 1885. Professor Lee was in the same year chairman of the Biological Section of the New York Academy of Sciences, and presented before that body several papers containing the results of his investigations. He and Dr. Curtis also revised their articles—the one on "The Mechanics of the Circulation," and the other on "Reproduction"—for a second edition of "An American Text-Book of Physiology," published the year afterward. Other publications might be catalogued but for their number.

The Department of Physiology was represented in the meetings of the leading professional societies and commanded the close attention of listeners to the discussions. At Yale University, in December, 1899, at the annual meeting of the American Physiological Society, four papers emanated from

the Department of Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to-wit: "The Use of Excised Mammalian Muscles for Purposes of Demonstration," by Dr. John G. Curtis; "The Survival of Mammalian Muscle After Somatic Death," by Professor Frederick S. Lee; "Physiological Studies on Mucin," by Dr. Isaac Levin, and "Mammalian Smooth Muscle," by Dr. Colin C. Stewart.

The academic year ending June 30, 1901, was another one of substantial prosperity, the total number of students enrolled being ten in excess of the previous year, and still giving no evidence of deterioration in the material, while the percentage of matriculants who had taken literary or other degrees had risen again to thirty-nine, and faith in the future exceeded the hopes of the past. The graduating class numbered one hundred and forty-seven, and an unusually large number (one hundred and three) secured hospital appointments after the required competitive examinations.

The most important changes in the corps of teachers were those wrought by death and resignation.

On January 30, 1901, occurred the death of Dr. John T. Metcalfe, Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine, whose long career was distinguished by eminent service to the community, the College and the profession at large.

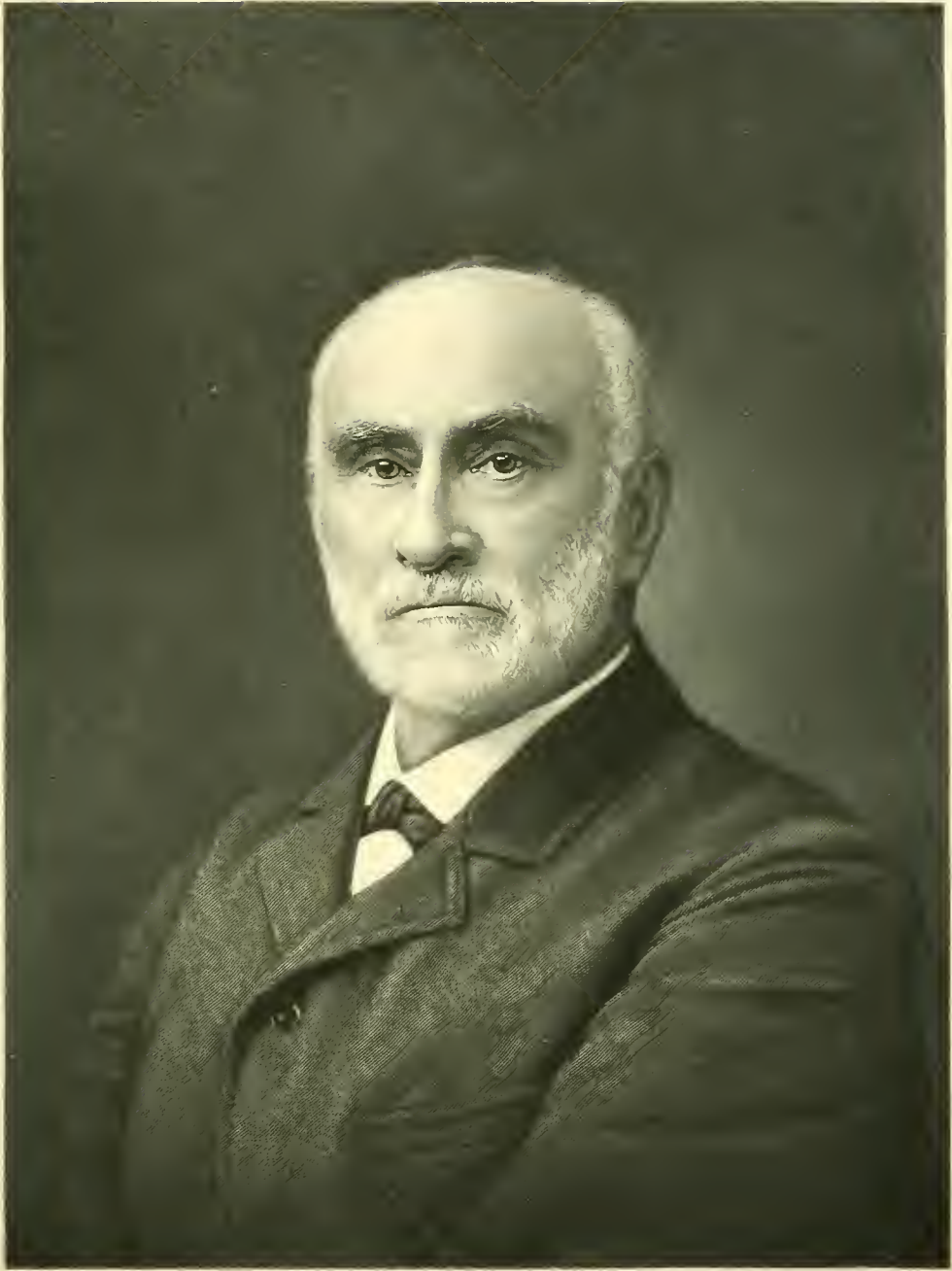
Dr. Metcalfe had received a West Point education and was popular in every circle in which he moved. He was born in Natchez, Mississippi, July 10, 1818, and died in Thomasville, Georgia, January 30, 1901. Long known in New York, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice, he was recognized as a cultured gentleman of attractive manners and was especially valued by the profession as an acute diagnostician. As a clinician also he had the confidence of both patient and pupil, attracting the one by his kindly manners and the other by his characteristic elegance of diction. An early friend of the late Professor T. Gaillard Thomas, he sent his congratulations to him on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his birth, which were read at the banquet given by their mutual friends.

Dr. Frederick J. Brockway, of the educational staff, died April 21, 1901, at Brattleboro, Vermont. He was born in South Sutton, New Hampshire, February 24, 1860, and was a descendant in the paternal line of one of the first settlers of Lyme, Connecticut, in 1640. His education was acquired chiefly through his own effort. He began his studies in a country school, and continued them in a seminary in Tilton, New Hampshire. After serving for some time as a school teacher, he entered the University of Boston as a freshman. In 1879, when nineteen years of age, he entered the Sophomore Class of Yale College, and was graduated in 1882. For two years following

he was a teacher in an academy in Stamford, Connecticut, and in 1884 he entered upon his professional studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which he was graduated in 1887. He was a member of the Surgical staff of Roosevelt Hospital from 1887 to 1889, and from May of the latter year to October, 1890, he was House Surgeon of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. In 1890 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Roosevelt Dispensary, and in the same year he was called to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the capacity of Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy. Until his health failed he was a most capable teacher. For several years prior to his death he was also Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine, and he was succeeded in that position by Dr. James D. Voorhees.

Thomas Masters Markoe, A. M., M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery, died on August 26th following. He had been eminent for many years as a practicing surgeon in the City of New York and prominently associated throughout his career with the teaching service of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and with the leading hospitals of the city, as attending or consulting surgeon. He was descended from a French Huguenot family, which took refuge in the Island of St. Croix in the Danish West Indies and before the revolutionary war emigrated to this country and settled in Philadelphia. He was born in that city on September 13, 1819, and died in New York August 26, 1901. After preparation at a private school in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, he entered Princeton College and was graduated in 1836. Having decided to adopt the medical profession, he studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and took his degree in 1841. Two years before his graduation he began his service to the New York Hospital, which lasted, with brief intervals, throughout his life. After a short experience he became a member of the house staff and for four years, from 1845 to 1848, acted as curator of the Pathological Museum. In 1852 he became attending surgeon at that institution and held the place for forty years, afterwards acting as consulting surgeon until the end of his life.

Still more conspicuous was his long and useful association with the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He began his career as a medical lecturer and teacher, in which he became so distinguished, as Professor of Anatomy in the Castleton Medical College (1846-49), and from 1852 to 1855 was Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the University of the City of New York. He began to lecture in the department of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1859, and the next year became Adjunct Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery. After an experience of eleven years in this position he was made full professor of the department. Upon its division in 1879 he became Professor of the Principles of Surgery,



Engraved by J. C. Tappan, New York.

James Markoe M.D.

and on retiring from the chair in 1888 held the honored place of Professor of Surgery, Emeritus, for the remainder of his life. As a lecturer and teacher Dr. Markoe was noted for his ready and fluent speech, lucid exposition, clear demonstration and for his impressive manner, which, with a genial and attractive personality, made him exceedingly popular not only with students but with audiences generally. For more than a generation he was an eminent figure in the ranks of great medical educators and one of the pillars of the famous institution with which he was connected.

In his private practice he was no less successful and highly appreciated. He was early associated with the celebrated Dr. Edward Delafield and afterwards with his son, Dr. Francis Delafield. The former connection lasted from 1849 to 1865 and the latter from 1865 to 1882, when he associated his own sons with his professional practice. He continued in practice as a consulting surgeon until near the close of his life. In addition to his service to the New York Hospital, already mentioned, he was almost continuously associated as attending or consulting surgeon with several other hospitals in the City of New York. He was attending surgeon at the Mt. Sinai from 1854 to 1859, at the Bellevue from 1868 to 1877 and at the Roosevelt from 1871 to 1891. At the time of his death he had for some years been Consulting Surgeon at the New York, Mt. Sinai, Roosevelt, Woman's, Orthopedic, Nursery and Child's, St. Mary's and other hospitals.

During the civil war Dr. Markoe's busy professional life was varied with surgical service in the army. He was appointed by Governor Morgan, April 7, 1862, to the special corps of Volunteer Surgeons, organized in response to a request of the Secretary of War, and went first to Fortress Monroe and afterwards to Yorktown. He was made a member of the Board of Examiners of Contract Physicians and Surgeons, May 12, 1862, and the next year Governor Seymour selected him as visiting surgeon to the Soldiers' Depot and the Barracks Hospital in New York City. In 1864 he was ordered for duty to Fredericksburg and Belle Plain.

Dr. Markoe was too busy with his varied practice and teaching to be a prolific writer, but besides clinical reports and various articles in the medical journals he published "A Treatise on Diseases of Bone" (D. Appleton & Co., 1880), which was long held in high esteem as the leading authority on the subject. His interest in literature and art brought him into important associations outside of his profession. He was a trustee of the Astor Library from 1863 until it was absorbed in the great Public Library of New York City and for the last four years was president of the board. He acted as one of the Trustees of the Consolidated Library until his infirmities shortly before his death caused his retirement. He was an enthusiastic amateur of

music and when residing in the New York Hospital in 1841-42 organized a musical club of stringed instruments, of which he remained an active member until his death. He attended the first concert of the Philharmonic Society and was one of its constant subscribers and cordial supporters. In addition to several social clubs, Dr. Markoe belonged to the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was one of the founders and the first librarian, the New York Pathological Society, of which he was an original member, the New York Surgical Society, the New York Medical and Surgical Society, the New York County Medical Society and the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. He was also an annual member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Botanical Garden and the American Bible Society. He married Charlotte Atwell How, whose ancestors were English settlers in New England, November 20, 1650, and left two sons and two daughters, one other son having died in infancy.

In the same year a member of the Faculty, Dr. Francis Delafield, tendered his resignation, to take effect at the end of the academic year. Dr. Delafield had long contemplated this step, having determined to cease teaching, at least continuously, on arriving at the age of sixty years. His service in connection with the College of Physicians and Surgeons began with his graduation therefrom in 1863. In 1882 he was appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine and he served in this capacity until his resignation was regretfully accepted by the Trustees of Columbia University, who upon the recommendation of the Committee on Honors, appointed him Emeritus Professor of the Practice of Medicine. Hon. Seth Low, President of the University, in his annual report, voiced the sentiments expressed by the members of the Faculty as well as by himself when he said: "Dr. Delafield is one of the most distinguished of the men who have given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons its great reputation, and his retirement from active duty, although it has been well earned, marks an epoch in the history of the Medical School."

In accordance with the much observed custom the vacant Professorship was not immediately filled, but the needs of the Department were provided for by the appointment of Dr. Walter B. James, of the class of 1883, as Lecturer. This Alumnus entered upon his duties with enthusiasm and suggested some noticeable innovations, which met the hearty approval of his predecessor in office. At the expiration of his year's lectureship, Dr. James was appointed to the full Professorship.

The same year (1901) was marked by the retirement from the College of two of its most useful teachers—Professor Abraham Jacobi, Clinical Professor of the Diseases of Children, who was at once appointed Emeritus Pro-

fessor in the same Department, and Professor Herman Knapp, Professor of Ophthalmology. These two still abide with the profession, with their fame still secure amid their many well-wishers, who trust that their obituaries and epitaphs may long remain unwritten.

A merited accession to the staff of the College was made in the appointment of Dr. L. Emmett Holt as Clinical Professor of the Diseases of Children. The new member had done much good work and his merit was held to have been duly recognized.

Other changes in the corps of teachers were as follows:

By Resignation—Dr. Alexander B. Johnson, Instructor in Surgery; Dr. John I. Middleton, Assistant in Normal Histology; Dr. Philip S. Sabine, Assistant in Pathology.

By Expiration of Term—Dr. George W. McCrary, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; William D. Cutter, A. B., Assistant in Physiological Chemistry; Dr. Ernest N. Wilcox, Assistant in Normal Histology; Dr. Victor C. Peterson, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; Dr. William H. Rockwell, Jr., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Promotions—Dr. Evan M. Evans, to Tutor in Medicine and Assistant in Clinical Pathology; Dr. Frederick Paterson, to Clinical Lecturer on Psychiatry and Instructor in Neurology.

Changes of Title—Dr. Walton Martin, to Instructor in Surgery; Dr. D. Stuart Dodge Jessup, to Assistant in Clinical Pathology; Dr. Frederick R. Bailey, to Tutor in the Normal and Pathological Histology of the Nervous System.

Appointments—Dr. Henry A. Griffin, Instructor in Medical Diagnosis; Dr. Rolfe Floyd, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; Dr. Carleton P. Flint, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; Dr. Charles E. Banker, Assistant in Normal Histology; Dr. Ernest V. Hubbard, Assistant in Pathology; Holmes C. Jackson, Ph. D., Assistant in Physiological Chemistry; Dr. James A. Miller, Assistant in Normal Histology; Dr. David Bovaird, Dr. Nathaniel B. Potter, Dr. Frederick P. Solley and Dr. Edmund L. Dow, Tutors in Medicine.

This summary of the history of the College closes with the Academic year ending June 30, 1902. The number of students enrolled was eight hundred and nine. The graduating class numbered one hundred and forty-five, two less than in the year before, and of the number one hundred and one after the competitive examination were appointed to hospital positions in New York City or elsewhere. Thus far the statistics practically maintain their normal standard.

Instructional work in all departments was honestly carried on and with a trend toward the practical. In the Department of Medicine several important changes were made and without much dallying with the experimental. The

number of didactic lectures was reduced to one each week, in order to give opportunity for the bi-weekly recitations by the third year class, held by the appointed special tutors, and for a course of bedside duties in the Roosevelt and Presbyterian Hospitals, for the sake of awakening an interest in the natural history of acute disease. Medical Clinics at the Vanderbilt Clinic were increased to two each week, one by Professor Francis Delafield and one by Professor Walter B. James, also professor Francis P. Kinnicutt, at the Presbyterian Hospital, gave bedside instruction twice each week instead of once as formerly. Dr. Henry W. Berg gave instruction in infectious diseases in the Willard Parker and Riverside Hospitals.

In the Department of Pathology two special assistants were appointed to meet the requirements of first year students in Normal Histology. Important original researches in Pathology and Bacteriology were carried on by teachers and other investigators.

In the Department of Physiology, original research became the vogue and was pursued with the usual fascinating delight. Professor John G. Curtis continued his historical studies of the physiology of ancient times. Professor Frederick S. Lee further extended his investigations of the action of alcohol on the muscular tissue, working in conjunction with Dr. William Salant, and with the ulterior view of publication of the unprejudiced results obtained. Mr. Robert A. Budington completed his investigations of the physiological characteristics of the muscle of the earthworm, and wrote a paper upon the subject, which was published in the *American Journal of Physiology*. Dr. Richard H. Cunningham further prosecuted his studies of the action of strong electrical currents, with especial reference to their action upon the sciatic nerve, and gave much time to investigating the dangers incident to shock received from the X-ray machine, and the recognition and differentiation of internal diseases by means of the stereoscopic radioscope. Professor Robert T. Morris was engaged in a course of original experiments, including the unique operation of transplanting ovaries with a view to determining the resemblance of progeny to parent. Dr. Robert C. Kemp and Dr. Arthur H. Gardner continued their investigations of resuscitation after impending or apparent death from the inhalation of chloroform, giving particular attention to the medico-legal phases of the administration of that agent in fatal doses.

The work of the Department of Physiology was reported upon before various scientific bodies during the year. Professor Frederick S. Lee, in the summer of 1901, visited several laboratories in Great Britain and upon the continent, and in September of the same year he attended the Fifth International Congress of Physiologists in Turin. Before this last body he

presented three papers in which were embodied the results of his investigations, one on the action of alcohol on muscle, one on the cause of muscle fatigue, and one on rigor mortis. He also made a report upon his investigations with reference to Alcohol and its Effects, before the annual meeting of the American Physiological Society held in Chicago, and before the New York Academy of Sciences.

Professor William J. Gies, who had been advanced to the position of Adjunct Professor of Physiological Chemistry, and who was also made Consulting Chemist to the New York Botanical Garden, conducted unique experiments with spermatozoa in the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts. In his department of the College he brought into use an additional room for experimental work involving the use of animals. His private library of about one thousand volumes, shelved in his department, was accessible to students at all times.^o He had a capable ally in Dr. Alfred N. Richards, who had been advanced to the position of Tutor in Physiological Chemistry, and who performed a large amount of work in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Additional interest was given to the studies in the Department of Surgery by the introduction in the third year class of a series of short papers on subjects not discussed *in extenso* in the regular course of instruction, and based upon living cases which had come under the observation of the writer, who must be a selected student of the class, in an immediately preceding clinic. Each paper was limited to eight minutes, and fifteen minutes were given to its discussion by the Professor and members of the class. This method suggested the current phase of a long felt want.

Another interesting innovation was also made for the benefit of the fourth-year class under instruction in the Roosevelt Hospital. Twenty-four hours prior to the Saturday Clinic held by the resourceful Professor Robert F. Weir, three or four members of the class were notified of one or two cases requiring operation, the expedients which they were expected to describe, before the class in session, what operation, if necessary, should be performed, after what manner and for what reason. These students then attended the operation, and, when practicable, were permitted to assist. This plan was copied by other teachers as an ideal union of the scholarly with the practical, as it proved that the eye was a sharper critic than the ear, notwithstanding that the functions of both were evanescent.

The Faculty of Medicine for the year 1903-1904, so far as announced at the time of this volume being placed in the hands of the printer, is as follows:

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Nicholas Murray Butler, Ph. D., LL. D., President.

James W. McLane, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, ex-officio Delegate to the University Council, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics.

Edward Curtis, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Francis Delafield, M. D., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of the Practice of Medicine.

John G. Curtis, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Delegate to the University Council.

George M. Tuttle, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Gynecology.

George L. Peabody, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

William T. Bull, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

M. Allen Starr, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

George S. Huntington, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Robert F. Weir, M. D., F. R. C. S. (Hon.), Professor of Surgery.

T. Mitchell Prudden, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Pathology; Director of the Laboratories of Pathology, Clinical Pathology, Bacteriology and Hygiene, and Histology.

Edwin B. Cragin, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.

Walter B. James, M. D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine.

CLINICAL PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

Abraham Jacobi, M. D., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of the Diseases of Children.

George Morewood Lefferts, M. D., M. Sc., Clinical Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology.

Charles McBurney, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.

George H. Fox, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin.

Albert H. Buck, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Ear.

Herman Knapp, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology.

Robert W. Taylor, M. D., Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases.

Francis P. Kinnicutt, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Virgil P. Gibney, M. D., LL. D., Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery.

Andrew J. McCosh, M. D., Clinical Lecturer in Surgery.

Frank Hartley, M. D., Clinical Professor of Surgery and Instructor in Operative Surgery.

Francis H. Markoe, M. D., Clinical Professor of Surgery.

A. Brayton Ball, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

L. Emmett Holt, M. D., Professor of the Diseases of Children.

William Hallock, Ph. D., Professor of Physics.

Charles T. Poore, M. D., Clinical Lecturer in Surgery.

Robert Abbe, M. D., Clinical Lecturer in Surgery.

William B. Coley, M. D., Clinical Lecturer in Surgery.

Ellsworth Eliot, Jr., M. D., Clinical Lecturer in Surgery and Demonstrator of Surgery.

Frederick Peterson, M. D., Clinical Lecturer on Psychiatry, and Instructor in Neurology.

John S. Thatcher, M. D., Clinical Lecturer in Medicine and Demonstrator in Pathological Anatomy.

James D. Voorhees, M. D., Lecturer and Instructor in Obstetrics, Secretary of the Faculty.

Arnold H. Knapp, M. D., Lecturer in Ophthalmology.

ADJUNCT PROFESSORS.

Frederic S. Lee, Ph. D., Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator of Physiology.

Charles E. Pellew, E. M., Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.

William J. Gies, M. S., Ph. D., Adjunct Professor of Physiological Chemistry.

DEMONSTRATORS.

Bern B. Gallaudet, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Instructor in Surgery.

Howard D. Collins, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Charles C. Carmalt, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Arthur Seymour Vosburgh, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

George Patten Biggs, M. D., Demonstrator in Pathological Anatomy.

Henry E. Hale, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Adrian Van Sinderen Lambert, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Carleton P. Flint, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Rolfe Floyd, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Eugene H. Pool, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Haven Emerson, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Physiology.

Russell Burton-Spitz, S. M., M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Physiology.

INSTRUCTORS.

- George C. Freeborn, M. D., Instructor in Normal Histology.
Eugene Hodenpyl, M. D., Instructor in Pathology.
Edward Leaming, M. D., Instructor in Photography.
Hermann T. Vulté, Ph. D., Instructor in General Chemistry.
Frank W. Jackson, M. D., Instructor in Medical Diagnosis.
George R. Lockwood, M. D., Instructor in Medical Diagnosis.
Lucius W. Hotchkiss, M. D., Instructor in Surgery.
Joseph A. Blake, M. D., Instructor in Surgery.
George E. Brewer, M. D., Instructor in Surgery.
Charles N. Dowd, M. D., Instructor in Surgery.
George Montague Swift, M. D., Instructor in Medicine.
Francis C. Wood, M. D., Instructor in Clinical Pathology.
Philip H. Hiss, Jr., M. D., Instructor in Bacteriology and Hygiene.
Walton Martin, M. D., Instructor in Surgery.
William K. Draper, M. D., Instructor in Medical Diagnosis.
James D. Voorhees, M. D., Instructor in Obstetrics and Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine.
Charles H. Peck, M. D., Assistant Instructor in Operative Surgery.
W. S. Bickham, M. D., Assistant Instructor in Operative Surgery.
A. S. Taylor, M. D., Assistant Instructor in Operative Surgery.
Augustus J. Lartigau, M. D., Instructor in Pathology.
Frederick R. Bailey, M. D., Instructor in the Normal and Pathological Histology of the Nervous System.
John H. Larkin, M. D., Instructor in Pathology and Curator of the Museum.
Richard H. Cunningham, M. D., Instructor in Electro-Physiology.
Ralph W. Lobenstine, M. D., Instructor in Obstetrics.
Henry Woolfe Berg, M. D., Instructor in Infectious Diseases.
L. E. La Fetra, M. D., Instructor in Diseases of Children.
A. Emil Schmitt, M. D., Assistant Instructor in Operative Surgery.

TUTORS.

- Charles A. Whiting, M. D., Tutor in Gynecology.
David Bovaird, Jr., M. D., Tutor in General Medicine.
Evan M. Evans, M. D., Tutor in General Medicine.
Nathaniel B. Potter, M. D., Tutor in General Medicine.
Fred P. Solley, M. D., Tutor in General Medicine.
Edmund L. Dow, M. D., Tutor in General Medicine.
Alfred Newton Richards, Ph. D., Tutor in Physiological Chemistry.

ASSISTANTS.

Oliver S. Strong, A. M., Ph. D., Assistant in the Normal Histology of the Nervous System.

D. Stuart D. Jessup, M. D., Assistant in Clinical Pathology.

Augustus B. Wadsworth, M. D., Assistant in Bacteriology and Hygiene.

Charles Everett Banker, M. D., Assistant in Normal Histology.

Philip B. Hawk, M. S., Assistant in Physiological Chemistry.

William C. Clarke, M. D., Assistant in Normal Histology.

Charles Norris, M. D., Assistant in Bacteriology and Hygiene.

Norman E. Ditman, M. D., Assistant in Clinical Pathology.

Linsley R. Williams, M. D., Assistant in Normal Histology.

A. S. Chittenden, M. D., Assistant in Pathology.

Ralph E. Buffington, M. D., Assistant in Normal Histology.

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L. M. Gibson, M. D.	H. R. Humphries, M. D.
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T. Stuart Hart, M. D.	

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Instructor in Gynecology, William S. Stone, M. D.

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John M. Kennedy, M. D.	William L. Bradley, M. D.
Geo. H. Mallet, M. D.	Frank R. Oastler, M. D.
Benj. W. Stiefel, M. D.	J. Ives Edgerton, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

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Instructor in Ophthalmology, John H. Claiborne, M. D.

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(Including Diseases of the Larynx, Pharynx, and Nasal Passages.)
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M. D.
Instructor in Laryngology, Richard Frothingham, M. D.

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.

Arthur P. Coll, M. D. John J. McCoy, M. D.
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Jonathan Dwight, Jr., M. D. Paul F. Sondern, M. D.
F. Conger Smith, M. D. F. A. Schneider, M. D.
C. D. Van Wagenen, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF OTOTOLOGY.

Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Otology, William Cowen, M. D.
Instructor in Otology, Robert Lewis, Jr., M. D.

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.

Allan G. Terrell, M. D. Alfred Michaelis, M. D.
Mathew L. Carr, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF DERMATOLOGY.

Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Dermatology, George T. Jackson,
M. D.

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.

John H. P. Hodgson, M. D. Charles T. Dade, M. D.
John Aldrich, M. D. S. Dana Hubbard, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Diseases of Children, Linnaeus E. La
Fetra, M. D.

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.

Louis M. Silver, M. D.	Henry E. Hale, M. D.
Albert F. Brugman, M. D.	A. B. Yard, M. D.
Bernard Sour, M. D.	S. V. Haas, M. D.
John Howland, M. D.	Frank S. Meara, M. D.
R. H. McConnell, M. D.	Wm. L. Hartman, M. D.

DEPARTMENT OF GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

Chief of Clinic and Instructor in Genito-Urinary Diseases, James R. Hayden, M. D.

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.

William C. Gilley, M. D.	W. S. Reynolds, M. D.
Edmund Y. Hill, M. D.	S. W. Fowler, M. D.
Walter B. Brouner, M. D.	Fellowes Davis, Jr., M. D.
Walter D. Trenwith, M. D.	James R. Whiting, M. D.

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 W. H. G. Peters, Assistant Bursar of the University.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

James H. Canfield, A. M., LL. D., Librarian of the University.
 F. P. Keppel, A. B., Secretary of the University.

At the end of these chapters, which brings the work down to a limit only partial in its nature, not much need be rehearsed. As usual, there is a history of unrequited toil, perhaps reacting struggles with rivals as well as a modicum of envy and much impugment of motive. After some vicissitudes, unjustly magnified at the time, and some misunderstandings regarding the policies of the future, the career of the institution has been creditable. It opened and shut its doors in times of trouble and sometimes of pillage, but is now enjoying a well earned peace without dishonor, besides making a most judicious use of its endowments. Its Alumni Association and its Faculty have been welcome coadjutors in the present enterprise, which it is hoped will not fall short of the usual intentions of those who have their hearts in their work.

CHAPTER XII.

INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATIONS.—PRESENT REQUIREMENTS.

The present elaborate and comprehensive course of study has been the result of a gradual development through all the years of the College history. That history covers all phases of instructional work, from the primitive course of the early days to the present system with its spacious lecture and clinical rooms and its scores of instructors, each an accomplished master in his special department.

During the earlier years of the College, much of the instruction afforded was after the old-time fashion, when the physician, seated in his office, acted as preceptor to one or two students. The College proper was not a creation. It grew and developed, as does a tree. None could discern, at the beginning, what special field it was preparing to occupy. It was for those of one day to plant, and for those of each succeeding year to nurture and train. Those of each era found new necessities and encountered fresh obstacles. In the main, it is to be said that all, in their particular line, were equal to the task which came upon them, and that all bore an important part in the accomplishment of a gigantic but gracious task.

Until the year 1888, more than eighty years after the founding of the College, there was no adequate system of entrance examinations. Social conditions were such in the earlier days that those presenting themselves as students were, with very rare exceptions, well grounded in a literary education and had undergone some disciplinary process which fitted them in a reasonable degree to enter upon the systematic study of a science. In later days the College was sought by some who were absolutely wanting in such knowledge as is afforded by a collegiate or even academical course, and, as a consequence, entered upon their professional studies in such a state of unpreparedness as to seriously handicap them in their studies, to the impairment of their usefulness through all their future career, and, in not a few cases, bringing discredit upon the institution whose credentials they bore. It is not pretended that the learned professions have not been adorned by those who attained to positions of usefulness and distinction in spite of educational shortcomings, through superior talent and unusual effort. Yet the fact remains that, as a rule, the non-educated are wanting in those methods of systematic study which are necessary to the mastering of a science, and so it

became necessary that some standard of preliminary training should be set up as a pre-requisite for admission to the Medical School.

Accordingly, in 1887, in an announcement of the rules governing matriculation in the College, it was provided that certain applicants should be admitted without examination, as follows:

1. Applicants who shall declare themselves not to be candidates for the degree of M. D. from this College.

2. Applicants who shall present certificates of having been successful at examinations for admission to the School of Arts or School of Mines of Columbia College.

3. Applicants who shall present diplomas or certificates of graduation in Arts, Philosophy, Science, or Medicine, from recognized colleges or schools of science.

4. Applicants who shall present certificates from recognized colleges or school of science, to the effect that they have studied satisfactorily any or all of the subjects required for admission to this College, will be admitted without examination *in the subjects so certified to*.

All others were to pass examinations in writing, and upon the subjects which generally enter into an academical literary course.

At various times attempts were made to induce the College authorities to depart from the rules which had been laid down. But the Trustees and Faculty were jealous of the reputation of the College and were proof against all that would seem to reflect upon the integrity of the institution by placing a light value upon the standards which had been set up.

Thus, early in 1888, a physician made request that a young man be admitted as a student without undergoing the prescribed examination. He made a special plea for his candidate, asking that his failure to apply until a few days after the closing of the list of matriculants should not militate against him. He set up that the candidate would not claim any shortening of his course on account of any preliminary study with some practitioner, but that he would be at least three whole years under the preceptorship of the College before he could appear for graduation, which condition, the applying physician wrote, "is in my opinion worth as much toward making a good doctor as being able to pass the preliminary examination, and places him on an equal footing with many who have entered this term." The young man was nineteen years old, bright and naturally intelligent, but his education was simply such as was necessary to graduate him from a public school. His proposer continued, "I am thoroughly in sympathy with the system of preliminary examinations before entering upon a course of study. From my acquaintance with this case, and the reasons above given, I am willing to go on record as favoring a suspension of the rules in this case."

But the Trustees declined to accede to the request contained in this ap-

plication, and their action in the matter found immediate recognition as a precedent, forbidding further attempt to set aside the established regulations governing the admission of students.

The Trustees, at the same time, took into consideration an allegation that in some instances persons had matriculated without immediate subsequent attendance upon any of the courses of instruction, and the matter was referred to the Faculty to devise and recommend, for adoption by the Trustees, a method of matriculation by which such an alleged abuse might be prevented. Inasmuch as the records contain no further entries under this head, except a letter from the Faculty, it is presumable that the charges were found to be unwarranted, or that a remedy was promptly and effectually applied. Subsequently examinational requirements were prescribed by general laws of the state which were applicable to all medical colleges. By a law enacted in 1893 and amended in 1895-96, it was provided that the student must have been graduated from a registered college, or have satisfactorily completed a full course in a registered academy or high school, considered and accepted by the Regents as fully equivalent thereto. These provisions were modified from time to time, and came to what would appear to be an almost faultless elaboration in the requirements for admission formulated in 1902, and which were to go into effect on July 1, 1903. These requirements were as follows:

1. A certificate of having successfully completed at least one full year's course of study in a college or scientific school registered by the Regents as maintaining a satisfactory standard.

2. A certificate of graduation from any registered gymnasium in Germany, Austria, or Russia.

3. A certificate of the successful completion of a course of five years in a registered Italian *ginnasio* and three years in a *licco*.

4. The Bachelor's degree in arts or science, or its substantial equivalent conferred by any registered institution in France or Spain.

5. Any credential from a registered institution, or from the government in any State or Country, which credential represents the completion of a course of study equivalent to graduation from a registered Prussian gymnasium.

6. A certificate of examination conducted in June of any year by the College Entrance Examination Board, or of an examination conducted in September of any year under the auspices of the University Committee on Entrance Examinations of Columbia University, or in part for both of these.

The latter named examination must conform to certain regulations. The applicant must attain to a degree of proficiency rated as fifteen points, in which English counts as three points, elementary mathematics as three points,

elementary Latin as two points, and elementary German or French as two points, the remaining five points to be based upon botany, chemistry, drawing, physics, physiology, zoology, or advanced work in the languages. Examinations are held in June of each year, under the authority of the College Entrance Examination Board, at a large number of places throughout the United States and at several points in Europe. The examinations in September are held at Columbia University under the authority of the University Committee on Entrance Examinations. Both the examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board in June, and those of Columbia University in September, are held upon the same requirements and are substantially the same in standard and in administration. Candidates forward the credentials received from either or both of these examining authorities to the Secretary of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and, if they aggregate the necessary fifteen points, receive in exchange therefor the medical-student certificate required for admission to the College.

The original medical course of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was of four months' duration, beginning on the first of November and continuing through the month of February. This was supplemented, at a later day, by the brief spring and autumn courses, as told of on earlier pages of this work. In 1847, at the close of the first College decade, the course was extended to four and a half months, beginning the middle of October and ending on the first of March. In 1868 the course was further arranged to cover a period of five months, beginning on the first of October, and this term was not extended until 1880, when it was increased to seven months, beginning on the first of October. At the same time the Faculty declared that it would be to the advantage of the students to attend fewer lectures a day and to have more time for clinical instruction and laboratory work.

To this time and somewhat afterward, the College course was of two years' duration, it being premised that the student must also study under the tutorship of a practitioner for a prescribed term. Thus, in 1878, a requisite for graduation was that the candidate must, besides taking the two years' collegiate course, "file a satisfactory certificate of having studied medicine for at least three years under a *regular* graduate, or licentiate and practitioner of medicine, in good standing, using the word 'regular' in the sense commonly understood in the medical profession."

In the following year (1879) this provision was replaced by the requirement that candidates must have studied medicine three years, under the direction of a regular physician or surgeon, have attained the age of twenty-one years, and be of good moral character. Full certificates attesting these facts must be furnished. *The phrase "regular physician or surgeon" is used*

in the sense commonly understood in the medical profession. Certificates of preceptorship from Eclectic, Homeopathic, or other so-called "irregular" practitioners, will not be received, even if such practitioners be graduates of regular medical schools.

In 1885 it was further provided that the three years of medical study required by law must be exclusive of any time spent as an undergraduate at a non-medical institution; but the two years' course, styled "Preparatory to the Study of Medicine," at the Cornell University, the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, or the Johns Hopkins University, is accepted in place of six months' study with a preceptor, in the case of a student who afterward attends three sessions at this College.

COURSE OF STUDY.

In 1888 a movement was set on foot looking to the amendment of the existing state laws with reference to the duration of the Collegiate year. The end sought was to admit of the provision prescribing the course of study to be "three years in a chartered medical school," to be interpreted as three college years and not three calendar years.

A committee was appointed to seek the enactment of such an amendment as would secure the end desired, but it made no report until February in the following year. In its report the committee declared that, after a careful review of the various acts regulating the practice of medicine, from the passage of the Act of the Legislature in 1792 down to 1889, it was deemed unwise to disturb the interpretation as meaning three calendar years. "If the Legislature were to allow us to interpret the Act as meaning three College years, it would open the way to much abuse, as other Colleges might secure concessions which would make it possible so to shorten the period of study as to make the entrance road to the profession shorter and easier than it now is. It is quite probable that we may make up our minds ere long to adopt the four years' requirement for length of study, in which case there would be no difficulty about the interpretation of the present law."

The committee, in conclusion, recommended that the proposed amendment be not attempted, and asked that it be discharged from further duty in the matter. The report was accordingly received, the committee was permitted to pass out of existence, and the proposition was abandoned.

As the College curriculum became more comprehensive and specialized, it came to be seen that to attain the best results the College should take upon itself, to the utmost degree possible, the entire labor and responsibility of preparing for the profession those who came to it for any portion of their medical education. Accordingly, in 1887, the same year when the rules pre-

scribing the qualifications of matriculants were promulgated, a three years' course of study was arranged, and this went into effect in the following year. Under this schedule the first year was to be given to didactic lectures on anatomy, physiology, physics and chemistry, with practical laboratory work in dissection, normal histology and physiological and medical chemistry; the second year, to didactic lectures in all the regular courses, with continued dissection work, and medical and practical clinical instruction; and the third year, to didactic lectures in materia medica and therapeutics, pathology, practical medicine, the principles and practice of surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, and practical clinical instruction. At the same time the collegiate year was lengthened by one month, by extending the Commencement date from the middle of May to the middle of June.

The addition of a fourth year to the medical course was now to be brought about through the instrumentality of the Faculty of the College. That body (in 1893) appointed from among its members a committee consisting of Dr. John G. Curtis, Dr. George M. Tuttle, Dr. M. Allen Starr and Dr. George S. Huntington.

The report made by this committee to the Trustees of Columbia College was clear and comprehensive. It urged that a year be added to the then existing three-year course, upon the ground that the rapid growth and development of medical knowledge and the changes in methods of instruction which had resulted, rendered such an extension an absolute necessity. It was shown that advancement in Surgical knowledge, theoretically and practically, was due to innovators who had discovered that the suppuration of wounds is owing to the entrance into them of microscopic plants previously floating in the air—in a word, bacteria. It was urged that, while a generation before, the study of bacteria concerned no one but the botanist, it had now become a science in itself, for which were provided its special instructors with their own special equipments for the study of the organisms in question. This fact, and the separation of the departments of Anatomy and Physiology, and of Pathology from the Practice of Medicine, had been productive of painstaking practical work, requiring much time in laboratories, in dispensaries and in hospitals, taking in large part the place of more strictly theoretical instruction. It was hence asserted, and most properly, that the three years' curriculum was insufficient for traversing the necessary ground.

This report was referred to the Committee on Finance of Columbia College. That body conceded the fact that the establishment of a four years' course would be an advanced educational step, and admitted that it would soon become an imperative necessity to enable the medical school to keep abreast with other institutions of similar standing. However, it approached

the financial features involved with considerable misgivings, and it was unwilling to assume the responsibility of making any positive recommendation upon the subject. To add another year to the course, so long as other medical schools were willing to confer degrees after a three years' course, would necessarily tend to diminish the number of students who would apply to the College of Physicians and Surgeons for instruction. The committee conceded, however, that in the previous history of the College, while each successive step forward had been taken with no small amount of anxiety as to the financial results, each progressive movement had, contrary to general expectation, been accompanied by an increase rather than a decrease in the number of students. These progressive steps were: (1) Extending the course of lectures from five to seven and then to eight months; (2) establishing a stringent system of entrance examinations before such action on the part of the Regents; (3) increasing the course fees from \$150 to \$200, and obliging the student to take three full courses instead of distributing the two complete courses over three sessions. In the further course of their report, the committee expressed the hope that, with the facilities and opportunities afforded by the College of Physicians and Surgeons (which, so it was expressed, "are certainly unsurpassed, and probably unequalled in the country"), the experience of past years would be repeated, and, should the course be extended as proposed, the financial results would prove as satisfactory as would be commensurate with the imposed educational advantages. The committee, despite its unwillingness to make a recommendation either for or against the proposed extended medical course, made what was really a strong argument in its favor. It stated that the number of intelligent medical men is daily increasing who appreciate that it is impossible to crowd the requisite amount of study into a period of three years, and, in support of the assertion, cited the fact that this has been long recognized in the medical schools of Europe, where a four years' course had been obligatory for probably a score of years, while in England the medical schools had found it necessary to extend the course from four years to five years. An appreciation of these facts had found a corresponding willingness on the part of parents to meet the necessary additional expense for the education of their sons, and it was also shown that in recent years the number of those who were able to pay more liberally for their education had been greatly increased. Finally, it was shown that of the three medical institutions which, for many years, were the only American medical colleges whose diplomas were recognized in Europe, one (Harvard) had in the past year extended its course to four years; the second (the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania) had announced that a four years' course would be inaugurated in the follow-

ing autumn; and the third (the College of Physicians and Surgeons) was the only one of the three which was clinging to antiquated methods.

Hon. Seth Low, President of Columbia College, heartily seconded the movement for the extension of the medical course. In his report for the year 1893 he expressed his gratification in hearing from the Dean of the Medical Faculty (Dr. James W. McLane) ample testimony to the good results which had followed the union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia College and he added:

"In accordance with the action of the Trustees, the announcement has been made that after this year the course leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine will occupy four years. The equipment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is on so large a scale, and its efficient conduct is so costly, that it hardly seems possible that a four years' course in medicine can be inaugurated there without increasing, at least temporarily, the deficiency in the running expenses; for it is naturally the intention of the College to make the four years' course as complete and thorough as the three years' course has been. The pressure upon the three years' course has been greater than could be borne. There has not been time enough to permit adequate instruction in the subjects which a well educated physician in these days ought to be familiar with. Especially is this the case in the subjects admitting of clinical instruction. The general lengthening of the course in the best medical schools of the country from three to four years makes an important movement in the direction of providing at home for the highest grade of medical education, which hitherto, in many departments, has had to be sought abroad. With the lengthening of the course there should come, in my judgment, a broadening of the conception of the function of the medical school. It ought not to insist any longer, it seems to me, upon putting every student through identically the same course. While demanding of all enough of the fundamental things to lay a solid foundation, the medical school ought also to aim to give to specialists their opportunity. It ought, further, to do more and more to encourage medical research and to teach students how to use books and how to profit by current medical literature. In a word, the lengthening of the course in medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons should be marked by an increase of those functions which are characteristic of the University as distinguished from the purely professional school. The scope of the student's opportunity should be enlarged and a greater liberty of election should be granted to advanced students. The four years' course should be made a course of greater privilege, quite as much as a course of added obligation."

The subject, however, was held in abeyance until February 5, 1894, when the Trustees of Columbia College adopted a resolution providing that the four years' course in Medicine as adopted by the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons be approved, subject to such modifications as the Faculty may hereafter make in it in the exercise of their statutory powers.

The course of study was accordingly rearranged, and the curriculum broadened to cover the departments of Anatomy, Chemistry, Dermatology, Diseases of Children, Genito-Urinary Diseases, Gynecology, Laryngology, including the Disease of the Larynx, Pharynx, and Nasal Passages, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Neurology, including Diseases of the Mind, Obstetrics, Ophthalmology, Orthopedic Surgery, Otology, Pathology, including Pathology, Clinical Pathology, Bacteriology and Hygiene, and Normal Histology, Physics, Physiological Chemistry, Physiology, Practice of Medicine, Surgery and full clinical courses.

Provision was subsequently made for advancing the standing of the students, in certain cases, at the beginning of the second or third year. The applicant for such advancement is required (1) to present satisfactory evidence of having attended, in a recognized medical school (or, for *General Chemistry or Physics* in a recognized college, scientific school, or university), courses reasonably equivalent to those already attended by the class to which he seeks admission; (2) to be examined for admission, in all the subjects in which the said class shall have been examined already.

Studies in General Physics, including lectures, combined with demonstrations, and laboratory work, which are required of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in their first year, are prosecuted in the laboratories and lecture rooms of the Department of Physics, in Fayerweather Hall.

A summer course was inaugurated in the summer of 1903, instruction to begin June first and to continue until August 24th. The departments provided for were those of Dermatology, Diseases of Children, Diseases of Stomach and Intestines, General Medicine, including Clinical Pathology, Genito-Urinary Diseases, Gynecology, Laryngology, Neurology, Obstetrics, Ophthalmology and Otology. These courses of instruction are given in five different buildings, three of which are grouped about the College of Physicians and Surgeons. All these comprise the Vanderbilt Clinic, the Sloane Maternity Hospital, the Roosevelt Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

These courses were established for the benefit of practicing physicians desiring opportunities for additional study and investigation, as well as for that of properly qualified students of medicine and surgery. The instruction in each course is thoroughly practical in character, and the number of students to be accepted in any given course is strictly limited, in order that each one may gain the fullest possible benefit. Practicing physicians may register for any course or courses that they select. Students of medicine will only be permitted to register for those courses which their standing in the Col-

lege of Physicians and Surgeons, or in some other medical school of equivalent rank, would permit them to take. Regular students in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who, being eligible to enter any practical course or courses offered at the Summer Session, satisfactorily complete such course or courses, will be exempted from attendance upon equivalent courses given during the regular academic year.

The corps of instructors appointed for the initial session was as follows:

Pearce Bailey, M. D., Neurology.
William L. Bradley, M. D., Gynecology.
Charles T. Dade, M. D., Dermatology.
William K. Draper, M. D., General Medicine.
William C. Gilley, M. D., Genito-Urinary Diseases.
Edmund Y. Hill, M. D., Genito-Urinary Diseases.
John H. P. Hodgsen, M. D., Dermatology.
Ward A. Holden, M. D., Ophthalmology.
John H. Claiborne, M. D., Ophthalmology.
Richard H. Cunningham, M. D., Neurology.
Edmund LeRoy Dow, M. D., General Medicine.
Charles S. Fischer, Jr., M. D., Diseases of Stomach and Intestines.
Francis Huber, M. D., Diseases of Children.
David S. D. Jessup, M. D., General Medicine.
Linnaeus E. La Fetra, M. D., Diseases of Children.
Robert Lewis, Jr., M. D., Otology.
Ralph W. Lobenstine, M. D., Obstetrics.
Alfred Michaelis, M. D., Otology.
William K. Simpson, M. D., Laryngology.
William S. Stone, M. D., Gynecology.
Alfred E. Sumner, M. D., General Medicine.
Henry H. Tyson, M. D., Ophthalmology.
Robert Watts, Jr., M. D., Diseases of Children.

Further facilities were afforded the medical students under a provision made by the Trustees of Columbia College. That body, by a resolution adopted April 11, 1890, granted permission to such persons as might be nominated to that privilege by the Deans of the General and Union Theological Seminaries, and the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in such numbers as might be approved by the President of the College, from each institution, to attend the lectures delivered in the School of Political Science on Political Economy and Sociology, and the lectures in the School of Arts on the Semitic Languages, Philosophy and Ethics, without the payment of fees.

The University Council has constituted a Standing Committee on Em-

ployment for Students. It is the design of the Committee to put students desiring to work their way through College, in the way of earning their partial support, or if possible to extend assistance to them in other ways. Some of the openings likely to be available are: Private tutoring, translating, copying of various sorts, teaching in evening schools, traveling companions, stenography and typewriting. At the same time, as a result of long experience, the Employment Committee advises Medical and Engineering students not to undertake outside work of any kind during the academic year. The demands of the courses in lectures and practical work are so exacting and inflexible as to make additional responsibilities a greater burden than can be wisely assumed, and it is urged that it would even be better for such students to withdraw from the University for a year in order to earn the money necessary to enable them to give undivided attention to their work while in attendance.

As time passed, the original plans of organization revealed weaknesses, and the principal of these were the short duration of the scholastic term and the multiplicity of duties devolved upon the Professors. During the period considered in foregoing pages, the College curriculum had been gradually broadened by the separation of subjects. In the early days the occasional redistribution of subjects was, in larger measure, due to the personal preferences or peculiar qualifications of the individual Professors, and the arrangement was not necessarily permanent. In the course of College development it had become apparent that the individual teacher was unable to give to his class sufficient attention on account of his complex duties, and that the student was overburdened, through the necessity of his daily listening to brief lectures upon a multiplicity of topics, to such a degree that he was unable to grasp and digest matter of much moment.

These several conditions had been fully recognized by the Faculty, which, at various times, endeavored to apply a remedy. We have already seen how a beginning was made by the appointment of the Lecturer who gradually developed into the Adjunct Professor.

The Adjunct Professor, at the first, occupied an extra-official position. No obligations for his commissioning rested upon the Faculty. He grew out of urgent necessity. A Professor was at times so overburdened with duties that it was impossible for him to give due attention to his class; he was liable to be at any time taken with an illness of long duration; his chair might become vacant through death or resignation. These considerations led the Professor to name some one whom he deemed capable to be his assistant or substitute. In the event that the nominee was acceptable to the Faculty, he was recommended to the Trustees, who appointed him Lecturer Adjunct

for a term of one year, at the expiration of which time, his ability demonstrated, he was appointed Professor Adjunct. His duties were to deliver such lectures as his chief might prescribe. The advantages of this system were manifest from the outset. The students were afforded more regular, particular and systematic instruction, and the College was enabled to contribute to the practical training of a class of instructors who were in after years to serve it with conspicuous ability. An Adjunct Professor was soon assigned to each of the principal chairs, and, in most cases, he succeeded to the full Professorship when a vacancy occurred.

Meantime clinical instruction had been gradually developing. In the first collegiate year (1807) the students were admitted to the New York Hospital, and, later, to the Almshouse and Bellevue Hospital. The system of College Clinics began in 1841. In 1856 the clinics had increased to three each week, and, ten years later, to ten each week. These were conducted by the didactic teachers as an aside to their instructional duties proper. In 1869 was created the Clinical Professor, who was placed in charge of his own particular clinic, and was empowered to appoint such assistants as he might deem necessary. At the outset the Clinical Professors were three in number, and this number was increased in succeeding years as necessity seemed to require, until they came to cover the entire field of clinical science.

In the subdivision of the didactic departments, the first important step toward the specialization of the present day was (in 1879) the separation of gynecology from obstetrics, and of the practice of surgery from the principles of surgery. Dissecting room instruction was committed to a Demonstrator of Anatomy, to whom were assigned, at a later day, Assistant Demonstrators, and assistants were also appointed to the Director of the Physiological and Pathological Laboratory as necessity required.

The primitive customs in holding examinations and in conducting commencement exercises were preserved with little change during the long period of a half century and more. At the first a candidate for graduation was examined orally by the assembled Professors, who determined, by a majority vote, as to his proficiency. If found worthy, he was required to stand another oral examination before the Faculty and Trustees in joint session. This second, or "Trustees' Examination," as it is called, was necessary for the reason that the assent of the Board was expected for the granting of the diploma by the Regents of the University. This system was particularly objectionable because the Professors were required to conduct the examination of the same candidates on two separate occasions, and so it was abrogated in 1863. In lieu of the second, or "Trustees' Examination," it was provided that a committee comprising five members of the Board of Trustees, who

should also be physicians, should be appointed each year and should attend the examinations conducted by the Faculty, thus safeguarding all vital interests, and, at the same time, dispensing with what was inconvenient.

There still remained an old custom coming down from the first commencement—the examination in which the candidate for graduation was required to defend his thesis and give answer to whatever objection might be made to his argument. This was before a public assembly, in the College lecture room, and had become a perfunctory ceremonial, and it, too, was abrogated in 1864. The thesis of the candidate was, however, considered during his general examination, and was given its full weight in estimating his professional knowledge.

In 1856 the number of students had become so large that the examinations held by the assembled Professors consumed a great amount of time, and it was sought to obviate the difficulty by each Professor privately examining the candidates, after which the Professors assembled and each cast his vote upon the acceptability of the candidate. This plan proved objectionable, inasmuch as it was possible for a candidate to pass examination if found proficient in four of his branches, no matter how deficient in the remaining three. To remedy this fault, the Faculty (in 1861) ruled that three negative votes out of the seven cast by the members of the Faculty should work rejection, provided that two of such negative votes should be cast by Professors in the practical departments. This rule was superseded (in 1876) by another making successful candidacy dependent upon the favorable vote of five professors out of seven. In the same and the two following years methods of estimating the proficiency of the candidate were adopted by means of a graduated numerical standard for each of the branches, and a minimum aggregate. In 1877 the study of practical anatomy was named as a prerequisite to graduation, and in 1879 examinations were brought to their fullness by the adoption of a rule making graduation depend upon a satisfactory examination in each of the seven departments—anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, obstetrics, surgery and practical medicine. In the same year the examinations were set over to the close of the lecture session, and oral examinations were dispensed with. The former of these changes was of marked benefit. The students were unable to properly pursue their studies and at the same time undergo day-to-day examinations, while, at the same time, the inevitable unrest of the graduating class could not but detrimentally affect the entire school. In mode of examination the change was for the better, and the candidates were relieved from certain embarrassments. In oral examinations a candidate might appear at a disadvantage through his own diffidence or through a misunderstanding of the questions addressed

to him. He was at his best, and had full command of himself, when, with his fellows, he was seated at a desk to answer written questions placed before him, then surrendering his manuscript, on leaving the room, to the Professor, who would soon pass upon his papers solely upon their merit. Each Professor thus rendered his verdict, and the aggregate papers from each department came before the assembled Faculty.

In 1888 the examinations for graduation were made to include the clinical studies which had been introduced from time to time. A time-honored (and, in some instances, abused) custom was dispensed with in the relegation of the graduation thesis to a place with other ancient rubbish. In the days of oral examinations it had an honored place upon the commencement program, and was useful, as well, in affording to the graduate opportunity for making display of his professional knowledge and his literary ability. Written examinations now removed all necessity for that method. Again, the largely increased numbers of graduates had made Commencement Day a protracted and wearisome event which it was well to divest of all unnecessary features. At the session of 1886-87, the year when the thesis was abrogated, and the last year of the occupancy of the old College building on Twenty-third street, the number of students was something more than six hundred, and the graduates numbered one hundred and six.

The existing requirements for admission to the degree of Doctor of Medicine are as follows:

1. To present satisfactory evidence, as required by law, of good moral character, and of having attained the age of twenty-one years.
2. To present evidence of having complied with the requirements for admission.
3. To have attained to satisfactory standing in the required studies of the four years of the curriculum.

A candidate who shall have been admitted to advanced standing will be required to have spent not less than four academic years at the studies referred to in the clause next preceding; and to have complied successfully with the requirements for admission to advanced standing.

No two academic years which shall have begun during the same calendar year will be held to satisfy the requirements of the above clause.

The degree of Master of Arts may be conferred upon students holding college degrees, who shall have completed with distinction the entire course of the School of Medicine, provided that in each case the candidate present a satisfactory dissertation, and that at least a part of the extra work required of him for the degree of Master of Arts be taken under the direction of the Faculty of Philosophy, Political Science, or Pure Science, to the extent of one minor course, for not less than one year.

Students in the School of Medicine who are candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, in accordance with the above paragraph, are subject to the regulations of the Faculty of Philosophy, Political Science or Pure Science, under which the extra work is taken, and which finally recommends the candidates for the degree.

In the true *alma mater* spirit, the College has provided in various ways for giving her sons suitable introduction to fields of usefulness. Through its procuring, positions on the house staff of the various hospitals in the city are filled by competitive examinations, open to graduates of this College. Among these hospitals are Bellevue Hospital; the New York Hospital; the Roosevelt Hospital; the Presbyterian Hospital; St. Luke's Hospital; the City Hospital; Blackwell's Island; the General Memorial Hospital; St. Vincent's Hospital; St. Francis' Hospital; the German Hospital; the Mount Sinai Hospital; the Woman's Hospital; the Brooklyn Hospital; St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn; St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn; the King's County Hospital, Flatbush, Long Island; and about thirty others.

CHAPTER XIII.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.—GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE.

The first prizes offered in the College were two provided by the Faculty, in 1858, one of fifty dollars and one of twenty-five dollars, to be awarded annually for the best graduating thesis. The object in view was to dispose of the idea that the thesis was a perfunctory part of the commencement exercises, and to stimulate the students to a meritorious performance. These prizes were awarded as follows:

- 1859—Robert F. Weir, A. M., George W. McCune.
- 1860—Erskine Mason, A. B., Edmund C. Ver Meulen.
- 1861—Maus Rosa Vedder, Charles Carter.
- 1862—G. P. Andrews, W. W. Bowlby.
- 1863—A. Brayton Ball, A. B., James H. Wheeler.
- 1864—Thomas T. Sabine, A. B., Platon Vallejo.
- 1865—Thomas Haigh, Edward Constant Seguin.
- 1866—J. Williston Wright, Gerardus H. Wynkoop.
- 1867—Albert H. Buck, A. B., Ira Remsen.
- 1868—Edward Frankel, Benjamin P. Swan.
- 1869—Eugene B. Murtha, Joseph J. Reid.
- 1870—Allan McLane Hamilton, Joseph Freeman Atwood.
- 1871—Frank P. Kinnicutt, A. B., John O. Ros, M. D.
- 1872—William Tillinghast Bull, A. B., Peter A. E. Boetzkes.
- 1873—Landon R. Longworth, A. B., Daniel H. Smith.
- 1874—Henry N. Heineman, B. S., Charles H. Langdon.
- 1875—William H. Welch, A. B., Joseph D. Anway.
- 1876—Abraham Mayer, David H. Davison, B. S.

During the same period numerous other prizes were offered. In 1872, Professor Fessenden N. Otis established an annual prize of \$50 for the best Report of the Clinical and Didactic Lectures on Venereal Diseases given during the year in the College. The awards were as follows: 1873, Edward J. Bermingham, M. D.; 1874, Frederick A. Lyons, A. B., and Edward B. Foote, Jr.; 1875, John E. Stillwell; 1876, Charles F. Stillman, B. S.

In 1873 Professor T. Gaillard Thomas established an annual prize, a case of obstetrical and gynecological instruments, for the best written report of the cases presented at his clinic during the winter session, and the following awards were made: 1873, Joseph D. Anway; 1874, John E. Stillwell; 1875, Alonzo Blauvelt; 1876, Howard E. Wilson.

The Seguin prize, a microscope, for the most deserving report of the cases reported during the winter session at the Clinique of Diseases of the Nervous System, was awarded as follows: 1874, William H. Welch, A. B.; 1875, Alfred Masters; 1876, Edward B. Foote, Jr.

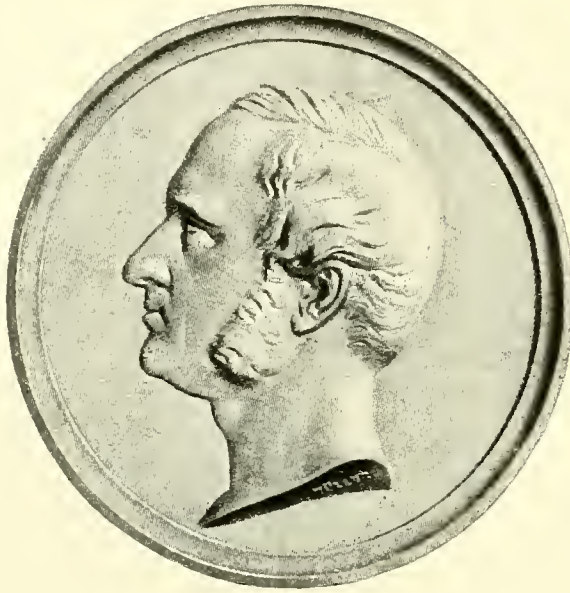
A special prize of \$50, offered by Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, for the best examination in anatomy, was awarded in 1876 to Frederic P. Griswold. In the same year a prize of \$100, offered by Professor Abraham Jacobi, for the best public examination passed by a member of the graduating class, on topics pertaining to the Physiology and Pathology of Childhood, was awarded to J. Augustus Walther, B. S.

Other prizes were also offered at various times, and in one year there were as many as ten prizes offered by individual teachers, and with the sanction of the Faculty. The effect was most pernicious, as became apparent in the deterioration of the general examinations. Many of the prizes offered were for essays upon special topics, necessitating the use of much time in libraries. Even the thesis writer took up some theme which he worked out elaborately at the cost of time which should have been given to class studies, and which he placed in the form of a richly bound volume containing engravings or colored drawings done by the hand of a professional draughtsman. The abuse finally became so great that in 1876 all Faculty prizes were abolished, and all professors and teachers were requested to withdraw all prizes offered by them, the request, so the Faculty resolutions read, being made "under a high appreciation of the liberal and commendable motives which have prompted the offering of these prizes, and solely from the conviction that they are unexpectedly operating to the injury of the medical class."

In place of the prizes thus discontinued, the Faculty established three prizes for members of the graduating class, the first of one hundred dollars, the second of fifty dollars, and the third of twenty-five dollars. These prizes were thus awarded: The ten members of the class standing highest, examination for the degree and character of thesis both being considered, were to receive a diploma conferring "Examination Honors," which entitled them to enter a competitive examination for the Examination Prizes. This contest was conducted in public, by members of the Faculty, and the contestants made their answers in writing. The awarding committee comprised the President of the College, the President of the Alumni Association and a resident Alumnus selected by the two before named, and the three awards were made in the order of merit. These prizes were subsequently merged in the Harsen Prizes.

The Harsen Prizes were founded by Dr. Jacob Harsen, an Alumnus and a devoted friend of the College. He was a descendant of early Dutch ances-

tors, and was a native of the city of New York. He had graduated from the academical department of Columbia College, had read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Alexander H. Stevens, and had received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1829. He engaged in practice, and served faithfully as a district physician during the cholera epidemic of 1832. He soon afterward abandoned his personal practice, but for many years devoted his attention most zealously to professional and charitable institutions. The Northern Dispensary was the special object of his solicitude, and he not only served it for a score of years in the capacity of



THE HARSEN PRIZE.

director, but he contributed generously to its maintenance out of his private means. He was also a director of the New York Eye Infirmary, and a trustee and counsellor of the Academy of Medicine. He died in 1862, aged fifty-four years.

In 1859 Dr. Harsen founded the Harsen Prize, a gold medal and \$100 in money, and he made to the College a deed of trust, on May 7, conveying a sufficient amount in productive securities to provide for its maintenance. The prize was to be awarded each year to the undergraduate who presented the most meritorious written report of the clinical instruction given in the New York Hospital during the scholastic session. He selected the Hospital as the

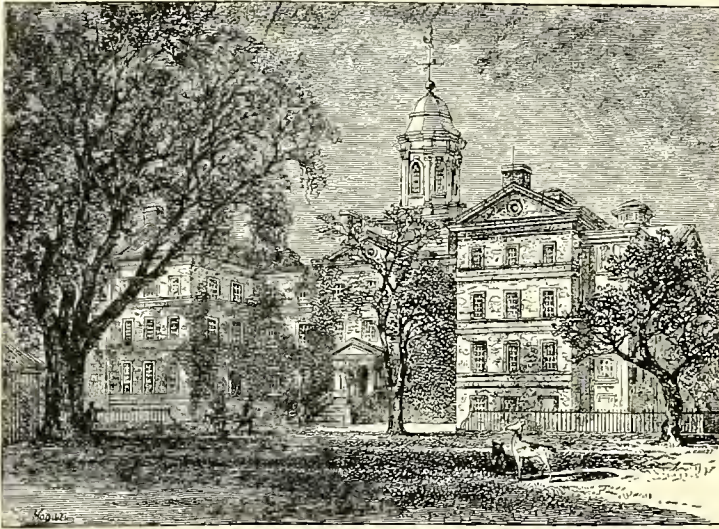
field of observation for the reason that it was the oldest (as it was for many years the only) institution of its class in the city, and it enjoyed a prestige which drew to its service the most capable local professional talent, and thus presented to the student exceptional advantages. At the same time, as an Alumnus of the College, he was desirous of contributing to its means for usefulness, and, to use his own language, of "increasing the spirit of emulation among her pupils." The prize was awarded as follows: 1860, J. Lawrence Hicks; 1861, John Shrady, Jr., A. M., John Elderkin; in 1862, Henry W. Cook, George M. Weeks.

Dr. Harsen's provision was gladly welcomed by both Faculty and Trustees, and in the following year (1860) he made provision for two additional prizes to be awarded to those undergraduates ranking second and third in the contest originally provided for. The three prizes were now designated as the Harsen Prizes for Clinical Reports, and were, respectively, one hundred and fifty dollars, seventy-five dollars and twenty-five dollars in money, and each award was accompanied by a Harsen Medal displaying the head of Dr. Harsen in profile and a diploma bearing the signatures of the awarding committee. The medals were gold, silver and bronze, and were all struck from the same die. An ornamental certificate or parchment accompanied each certificate. The awards were as follows:

- 1864—James W. McLane, A. B., David Magie, Jr., A. B.
- 1865—Gerardus H. Wynkoop.
- 1866—Neil J. Hepburn, L. H. F. D'Aguiar, John Petrie, Jr.
- 1867—Jonathan Ackerman Coles, A. B., D. Valentine Lynch, A. B.
- 1868—Charles H. Leonard, A. B.
- 1869—J. Francis Chapman, Eugene B. Murtha, A. M., Frederic C. Curtis, A. B.

From 1869 to 1879 no prizes were awarded, and during this period no clinical instruction was given in the New York Hospital, the institution standing suspended, having vacated its property on Broadway to acquire more ample accommodations elsewhere, an object which was long delayed through unforeseen difficulties. During this period the Harsen Prizes could not be awarded owing to the legal restriction in Dr. Harsen's deed of trust, which provided that the necessary examinations should be upon clinical reports of the New York Hospital only. The prize fund had been founded upon thirty-five shares of stock in the United States Trust Company of New York. A portion of the accumulated income derived from these shares had been used for the purchase of additional stock in the same corporation, and there was, besides, a small amount in other securities, altogether aggregating about \$30,000 and producing an annual income of about \$1,500.

Dr. Harsen had never contemplated nor provided for so large an outlay for prizes, and the College authorities deemed the expenditure of the amount unwarranted as being wholly disproportionate to the reasonable requirements laying at the foundation of the prizes. Besides, the expenditure of any amount beyond the sum of \$250 for the three prizes would be manifestly illegal under the terms of Dr. Harsen's deed, and might work the reversion to his estate of his entire bequest. To set all questions at rest and protect itself in the possession of the Harsen Prize Fund, the College applied to the Supreme Court of the State for relief, praying that it be empowered to expend the accumulated surplus for such purposes as would be in accordance with



THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL IN 1860.

the spirit in which the fund was established and would best subserve the interests of the College. The Court appointed Hon. Richard O'Gorman as referee, and his report was accepted and confirmed by the Court on February 25, 1879. Under the decision based thereon, the fund was to be devoted, in perpetuity, first, to carry out the original purpose of Dr. Harsen in maintaining three Harsen Prizes for Clinical Reports, and, secondly, the remainder to be applied to the maintenance of the Harsen Prizes for Proficiency at Examination. Awards have since been made annually after competitive examinations governed by the same rules which were laid down for the Faculty prizes which they supplanted. These examinations consist of, first, an examination in writing covering all the branches of medical teaching; second, an examination

upon the cadaver in practical anatomy, conducted by the Professor of Anatomy; and third, of practical examinations in clinical medicine and clinical surgery, conducted at the hospitals by the Professors of Medicine and Surgery respectively.

The Harsen prizes were awarded as follows from and after the year 1879:

HARSEN CLINICAL PRIZES.

1879—Frederic Tilden Brown, A. B., Clinton Hart Merriam, Wisner Robinson Townsend, A. B.

1880—John Fletcher Duffield, A. M., Judson Colby Brown, Richard Wilkins Saylor.

1881—William Daniel Dietz, B. S., William Dorr Crosby, B. S., Edgar Alexander Mearns.

1882—Hiram Henry Seelye, A. B., M. D., Charles Humphreys Goodwin, Henry Casper, A. B.

1883—Charles Henry May, Abram Brothers, B. S., Philo D. St. John, B. S.

1884—George Sumner Huntington, A. B., Levi Samuel Manson, George Washington Weld.

1885—Byron Hudson Searing, Matthias Lanckton Foster, A. B., John Lincoln Adams.

1886—Charles William Wolfertz, B. S., Abram Mills Fanning, Jr., John Leader Corian and Herman Jarecky, A. B.

1887—Charles Bramman Meding, Nathan William Soble, Paul Shillock.

1888—Henry Lawrence Shively, B. S., Herbert William Cardwell, M. D., no award.

1889—Francis Julius LeMoyne Hupp, A. B., William Benjamin Hardman, A. B., Joseph Nagel.

1890—Henry Hall Forbes, John Henry Richard Barry, B. S., Herman Clarence Riggs.

1891—Samuel Max Brickner, A. B., Frederick Charles Roth, Legrand Allen Walker.

1892—Frank S. Fielder, Ph. D., David Bovaird, Jr., A. B., Aristides Agramonte.

1893—Charles Albert Elsberg, A. B., Joseph Baum, B. S., Frederick Whitcomb Hornick.

1894—Albert Ashton Berg, A. B., Emanuel Libman, A. B., William Henry Luckett, B. S. A.

1895—Theodore Israel Jacobus, B. S., Edward Leland Kellogg, Francis Anthony Kopecky.

1896—Michael Schiller, B. S., Adolph Goldhammer, B. S., Charles White Berry.

1897—No awards (third year of four year course).

1898—Archibald Henry Busby, Edward Aaron Rosenberg, Ruben Johnson Held.

1899—William McDonald, Jr., B. P., Russell Aber Shirrefs, Edward Aaron Aronson.

1900—Major Gabriel Seelig, A. B., David Henry Orgel, Marcus Leopold Goodman.

1901—Julius Elmer Alter, Herbert Richard Charlton, no award.

1902—Joseph Frederick Saphir, Isaac Seth Hirsch, Edward Anthony Spitzka.

PRIZES FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY IN EXAMINATION.

From 1877 to 1879 the ten members of each graduating class who, in their examinations before the Faculty for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, and in their graduating theses, showed the highest proficiency in all the branches combined, received each a diploma of "Examination Honors," and were entitled to appear at a special public competitive examination in writing for the "Examination Prizes," which were awarded to the three successful competitors in the order of their merit. The awards during these years were as follows:

1877—Ten most proficient candidates: Rudolph Otto Born, Henry L. Elsner, William B. Goldsmith, A. B., William S. Halsted, A. B., Frank A. Langworthy, A. B., Daniel M. MacMartin, Charles N. Raymond, Thomas L. Stedman, A. B., John W. Sutton, Luther D. Woodbridge, A. M.

The three Examination Prizes were: First, Wm. S. Halsted, \$100. Second, Thomas L. Stedman, \$50. Third, Henry I. Elsner, \$25; John W. Sutton, \$25.

1878—Ten most proficient candidates: John Scott Aitkin, Talbot Roland Chambers, B. S., Edward Fridenberg, Richard John Hall, A. B., Ellsworth Eliot Hunt, A. B., Edward Griffith Maupin, M. D., William Duncan McKim, A. B., Charles Davies Scudder, A. B., Isaac Weil, B. S., Alexis Marcy Leon, A. B.

The three Examination Prizes were: First, Richard John Hall, \$100. Second, Isaac Weil, B. S., \$50. Third, Edward Fridenberg, \$25; Ellsworth Eliot Hunt, \$25.

1879—Ten most proficient candidates: Robert Hall Babcock, M. D., William Sanderson Cheesman, Jr., A. B., Theodore Wellington Corwin, Stephen Decatur Harrison, Jr., A. B., John Ward Hopper, A. B., Frank Watson Jackson, Elisha Frederick Lanphear, Francis Hartman Markoe, A. B., John Bernard McMahon, A. B., George Evertson Moore.

The three Examination Prizes were: First, John Ward Hopper, A. B., \$100. Second, John Bernard McMahon, \$50. Third, Theodore Wellington Corwin, \$25.

These prizes were discontinued and their places were taken by the Harsen Prizes for Proficiency at Examination. There were a first prize of \$500, a second prize of \$300, a third prize of \$200 and seven lower prizes equal in estimation one to another, and each consisting of one-seventh of the available remainder of the income of the Harsen Fund. These prizes consisted in 1880 of \$25 each. The awards have been as follows:

1880—First: George Dubois Parmly, A. M. Second: Henry Judson Kelly. Third: Harry Mitchell Sherman, A. B., John Fletcher Duffield, A. M., Luther Emmett Holt, A. B., Harry Hungerford, Renell Baker Kimball, A. B., Andrew James McCosh, A. B., Frank Wisner Murray, A. B., William Morrison Thallon, A. B.

1881—First: Henry Koplik, A. B. Second: Henry Ling Taylor, Ph. B. Third: Thomas Butler Van Alstyne, M. D., Henry Woolfe Berg, A. B., Thomas Wotton Bickerton, Robert Hugh Mackay Dawbarn, Alexander Duane, A. B., James Little Kortright, B. S., James William Martin, George Trowbridge, A. B.

1882—First: Condict Walker Cutler, S. B. Second: James Branch Taylor, A. B. Third: Julius Hayden Woodward, S. B., William Francis Becker, Arthur Coles Dougherty, Charles George Koehler, G. P., Leopold Schiller, Henry De Lacy Sherwood, Henry William Stevens, A. B., Ezra Herbert Wilson.

1883—First: Charles Henry May. Second: Jacob Henry Frankenberg, B. S. Third: Albert Ferdinand Brugman, G. P., Hunter Pope Cooper, Arthur William Hurd, A. B., Richmond Lennox, James Edward Newcomb, A. B., Hamilton Stanislaus Quin, Charles Frederick Roberts, Frank Louis Sevanoak, A. M.

1884—First: George Sumner Huntington, A. B. Second: George Roe Lockwood, Jr., A. B. Third: Edward Kirtland Morton, John Hammond Bradshaw, Abram Brothers, B. S., Bern Budd Gallaudet, A. B., Lucius Wales Hotchkiss, A. B., Alexander Barnett Pope, Herman James Schiff, J. Clark Stewart, B. S.

1885—First: George Woolsey, A. B. Second: Horatio Bartholomew Sweetser, Jr. Third: Benjamin Lansing Ten Eyck, Louis Asta-Buruaga, Christian Archibald Herter, Alfred Edwards Hooker, A. B., Ph. B., Henry West Hughes, A. M., Alexander Bryan Johnson, Ph. B., Samuel Waldron Lambert, A. B., Ph. B., Alfred Lewis Scott.

1886—First: Edwin Bradford Cragin, A. B. Second: Henry Beaman Douglass. Third: Charles North Dowd, A. M., William Clarence Braisted, Ph. B., Roscius Youngs Downs, A. B., John Slade Ely, Ph. B., Rowland Godfrey Freeman, A. B., William Norris Hubbard, A. B., George Albert Tuttle, A. B., Aaron Condit Ward, A. B.

1887—First: Ellsworth Eliot, Jr., A. B. Second: Frederick John Brockway, A. B. Third: Edward Wight Clarke, A. M., Calvin Linsley Harrison, Ph. B., John Alexander Jackson, Morris Manges, A. B., William Hutchinson Merrill, A. B., Daniel Russell Phillips, A. B., Thomas Shepard Southworth, A. B., J. Gardner Smith.

1888—First: Robert Alfred Sands, A. B. Second: Alexander Lambert, A. B., Ph. B. Third: Levi Olmsted Wiggins, A. B., George B. Cowell, William Kinnicutt Draper, A. B., John Macauley Eager, George Lawrence Nicholas, Henry Lawrence Shively, S. B., Samuel Louis Weber, Herbert Wright Wootton.

1889—First: Henry Arthur Griffin, A. B. Second: Ervin Alden Tucker, S. B., A. M. Third: Angier Bailey Hobbs, A. M., Frederick Wing

Burleigh, A. B., Robert George Cook, A. B., Smith Ely Jelliffe, Van Horne Norrie, A. B., James Spofford Reeve, A. B., Samuel Smith, A. M., Levi Francis Warner, A. B.

1890—First: Austin Wilkinson Hollis. Second: Bolling Anthony Pope, Jr., B. S. Third: Charles Wilmot Townsend, Walter Bense, Walter Adams Dunkel, Dagobert Gumpert, William Charles Guth, A. B., Charles Sherman Jewett, Ph. B., Harry Lucian Palmer, Edward Wright Peet, A. B.

1891—First: George Reeves White, B. S. Second: George Marvin Tuttle, A. B. Third: Douglass Ewell, Seth Mabry Morris, B. S., Augustus Edward Bieser, A. B., Charles Churchill Carnalt, Alexis Victor Moschowitz, Ph. G., Edwin Marion Cox, Jr., Albert Kohn, A. B., Thomas Lincoln Richards.

1892—First: Charles Howard Peck. Second: Kingsley Walton Martin, Ph. B. Third: Donald McLean Barstow, A. B., Frank Sidney Fielder, Ph. B., David Bovaird, Jr., A. B., Edward Hamilton Pershing, B. S., William Hayden Rockwell, Jr., A. B., Fred Palmer Solley, A. B., Ph. B., Thomas Pinckney Waring, A. B., Frederick Leopold Wachenheim, A. B.

1893—First: Charles Albert Elsberg, A. B. Second: James Ditmars Voorhees, A. B. Third: William James Greanelle, B. S., Arthur Melville Shrad, A. B., Vanderpoel Adriance, A. B., John Joseph Cronin, A. B., William Van Valzah Hayes, Ph. B., Joseph Wiener, A. B., Joseph Baum, B. S., Benjamin Jerome Sands, A. B.

1894—First: Linnaeus Edford La Fetra, A. B. Second: Charles Bartow, A. B. Third: Emmanuel Libman, A. B., Albert Ashton Berg, A. B., Henry Robert Gledhill, A. B., Frank Richard Oastler, A. B., William Steinach, A. B., Horace J. Whitacre, B. S., Arthur Richard Braunlich, Ph. G., Albert Earl Sumner, A. B.

1895—First: Alfred Simpson Taylor, A. M. Second: William Robert Williams, A. M. Third: Edmund Le Roy Dow, M. S., Theodore Caldwell Janeway, Ph. B., Charles Auguste Valadier, A. B., Jacob Sobel, A. B., William Thomas Charles Klein, Edward Loughborough Keyes, A. B., Samuel Morley Evans, Frank Sherman Meara, A. B., Ph. D.

1896—First: Joseph Roby, A. B. Second: Samuel Cochran, A. B. Third: Francis Oswald Dorsey, A. B., Walter Max Brickner, B. S., William Judson Lamson, A. B., George Henry Semken, Hugo Adolf Levison, Robert McEwen Schaufler, A. B., Mortimer Byron Downer, Albert Edwin Koonz, D. D. S.

1897—No awards (third year of the four-year course).

1898—First: Victor Cox Pedersen, A. M. Second: Philip Schieffelin Sabine, A. B. Third: Hughes Dayton, Ph. B., Burton James Lee, Ph. B., Emil Albin Rundquist, B. S., Stanley Owen Sabel, George Alexander Saxe, John Mortimer Taylor, A. B., William Welch Vibbert, A. B., A. M., Charles Mallory Williams, A. B., Ph. B.

1899—First: James Alexander Miller, A. B., A. M. Second: Everett Willoughby Gould, A. B. Third: Haven Emerson, A. B., Rolfe Floyd, A. B., Eugene Hillhouse Pool, A. B., Edwin Beer, A. B., George Linus Streeter, A. B., Raymond Lynde Wadhams, A. B., Fellowes Davis, Jr., Frederick John Hughes.

1900—First: Otto Hensel, Ph. G. Second: Harry Gaylord Dorman, A. B. Third: Arthur Walker Bingham, A. B., Edwin Lorendus Bebee, A. B., Major Gabriel Seelig, A. B., Theodore Jacob Abbott, A. B., Adam Wendell Hubschmitt, A. B., Eli Moschcowitz, A. B., Karl Max Vogel, Ph. G., Paul Ernest William Menk, Ph. G.

1901—First: William Darrach, A. B. Second: Charles Hendee Smith, B. S. Third: James Robert Judd, A. B., Philip Van Ingen, A. B., John Howard Blue, B. S., Joseph Dayton Condit, A. B., Alfred Carlyle Prentice, A. B., A. M., Leo Buerger, A. B., James Percy McKelvy, Robert Willis Shearman, A. B.

1902—First: Charles Edward Webster, Jr., A. B. Second: Seward Erdman, A. B. Third: Hermann Von Wechlinger Schulte, A. B., Alwin Max Pappenheimer, A. B., Ralph Munson Beach, William Tillinghast Bull, Ph. B., James Francis Rice, A. B., A. M., Austen Fox Riggs, A. B., Philip Bissell, A. B., Henry Woodruff Titus, A. B.

The Stevens Triennial Prize was established by the late Alexander Hodgson Stevens, M. D., formerly President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, "for the encouragement and improvement of medical literature." The prize, awarded triennially, consists of the interest yielded by the principal fund during three years, and amounts to two hundred dollars. The administration of the prize is entrusted to a commission, consisting of the Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (*ex-officio*), the President of the Alumni Association (*ex-officio*) and the Professor of Physiology (*ex-officio*) in the same institution. The prize is awarded to no essay unless it is sufficiently meritorious and includes the results of original research by the writer upon the subject chosen.

The competing essays must be sent in to the Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Each essay must be designated by a device or motto, and contain the name and address of the author. The envelope belonging to the successful essay is to be opened, and the name of the author announced at the next annual Commencement of the College. This prize is open for universal competition.

Awards were made in 1870 to Lucius D. Bulkley, A. M., M. D.; in 1873 to Edgar Holden, M. D., and in 1876 to E. Rosenberg, M. D. No awards were made afterwards until 1897, when it was bestowed upon Ervin A. Tucker, M. D. The successful contestant in 1900 was James Ditmars Voorhees, M. D.

The fund for the Joseph Mather Smith Prize was given by the relatives, friends and pupils of the eminent practitioner and teacher whose name it bears, as a memorial of his services as Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons during the long period of forty years, from 1826 to 1866. To

the original fund was added (in 1887) the sum of \$100, a contribution from Dr. Ellsworth Eliot. Under the provisions of the trust, an annual prize of one hundred dollars is awarded for the best essay on the subject of the year, presented by an alumnus of the College. The competing essays are to be sent to the Dean of the College on or before March 10th, each essay signed by a device or motto and accompanied by a sealed envelope, inscribed with the same device or motto, and containing the name of the author. The envelope of the successful essayist is to be opened, and the prize awarded at the annual Commencement next following.

Under the provisions of the trust no award can be made unless the essay is sufficiently meritorious, and the prize has been given only seven times in twenty-seven years. It was awarded in 1879 to William Oliver Moore, M. D.; in 1881 to Etienne Evetsky, M. D.; in 1886 to William Gilman Thompson, M. D.; in 1890 to Eugene Hodenpyl, M. D., and in 1897 to Pearce Bailey, M. D. Frederick Randolph Bailey, M. D., received the prize in 1899, and again in 1901.

The Alumni Association here is referred to in the chapter pertaining to that body. In addition to the Alumni Fellowship, written of in the same connection, two scholarships exist, known as the Alonzo Clark Scholarship and the Proudfit Fellowship in Medicine.

By a bequest made in the will of the late Dr. Alonzo Clark, LL. D., for many years President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine, was committed to the Faculty a fund, the income of which, about nine hundred dollars a year, is to be used in bestowing a scholarship for the purpose of promoting the discovery of new facts in medical science. This scholarship is held for a period of one year. Its beneficiaries have been the following named:

- 1887-1890—T. Mitchell Prudden.
- 1890-1891—T. Mitchell Prudden, M. D.
- 1891-1894—Ira Van Gieson, M. D.
- 1894-1897—Ira Van Gieson, M. D.
- 1897-1899—James Ewing, M. D.
- 1899-1900—Philip Hanson Hiss, Jr., M. D.
- 1900-1901—Augustus Jerome Lartigau, M. D.
- 1901-1902—Augustus Jerome Lartigau, M. D.
- 1902-1903—Augustus Jerome Lartigau, M. D.

During the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900, upon the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, the University Trustees maintained a scholarship which was designated as the O'Dwyer Scholarship. This creation was in memory of Dr. Joseph O'Dwyer's distinguished services to the medical profession

and the cause of humanity in the invention and perfection of the process of "intubation of the larynx," and was a graceful recognition of a great service to humanity and of a lofty spirit which placed humane effort unreachably above wealth or renown.

It was within the power of Dr. O'Dwyer, by patenting and making a commercial article of his device, to acquire a handsome fortune, but his preference was to bestow the fruit of his effort upon the medical profession and mankind at large. The scholarship created in his honor was awarded to his eldest son.

The Maria McLean Proudfit Fellowship was founded by the bequest of Alexander Moncrief Proudfit, of the class of '92, for the encouragement of advanced studies in medicine. It is open to all persons who, being the sons of native-born American parents, shall pursue advanced studies in internal medicine under the direction of the Medical Faculty of the University, and who shall, while enjoying such fellowship, remain unmarried. Such Fellow shall be a graduate in medicine and shall be appointed by the University Council upon the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine. The appointment is made every four years, beginning in 1904, upon terms to be designated by the Faculty. A vacancy may be filled for any unexpired term. The Fellow so appointed shall be entitled to receive, during his incumbency, the net income of the capital sum constituting the endowment of such fellowship, and he shall carry on his studies and research at Columbia University, or elsewhere, under the direction of the Faculty of Medicine.

In addition to the gifts and bequests above mentioned, those made by Dr. John McClelland and Mr. James T. Swift are worthy of particular notice.

Dr. McClelland was a native of the State of New York, born in Saratoga County, and he was reared upon the paternal farm. From his early youth he was ambitious of obtaining a liberal education, but necessity served to curb his ambition until after he had arrived at the years of manhood. When his opportunity came, however, he applied himself so assiduously to his studies that his advancement was rapid. In 1832 he was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took up the study of medicine and subsequently entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1838, when thirty-three years of age. He was soon afterwards assigned to the charge of the City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, where he was engaged for four years. He was resident physician of Bellevue Hospital in 1845-6, and at this time his position carried with it the entire responsibility of the administration as well as the medical superintendence of the institution.

For nearly thirty years he practiced his profession in the City of New York. At his death he left an estate of nearly \$90,000.

Dr. McClelland, with keen recollection of the disadvantages under which he had labored in obtaining an education, ever maintained feelings of sympathy for those who were similarly situated, and of warm gratitude to the institutions wherein he had finally obtained what he had long desired. Two years prior to his death he made equal bequests to Union College, wherein he had pursued his literary course, and to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he had received his professional training. The bequest to the latter named he divided into two equal portions, one to the College and the other to the Alumni Association, stipulating that each was to use the means, in its own discretion, to the advancement of professional education by establishing free scholarships, the purchasing of medical apparatus and books for libraries, or aiding in the erection of buildings for their accommodation and convenience. When the estate of Dr. McClelland was finally settled, in 1884, the amount to be divided between the College and the Alumni Association was found to be something more than \$30,000.

The Swift Physiological Cabinet was established with a gift made by Mr. James T. Swift, a resident of the city of New York, in memory of a deceased brother, Dr. Foster Swift. With this purpose Mr. Swift provided the Foster Swift Memorial Fund of \$10,000 to be used for the purchase and maintenance of "expensive, delicate and complicated instruments and appliances, mainly instruments of precision, requisite for the pursuit of physiological science." This was to be designated as the Swift Physiological Cabinet, and was to occupy an apartment suitable for the purpose, the whole to be for the use and in the custody of the Professor of Physiology. There being no room in the antiquated College building, the fund was placed at interest until the new and stately edifice which was projected the next year, through the liberality of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, was ready for occupancy, in 1887, four years later.

Dr. Foster Swift, whose memory is preserved in the Department which bears his name, was an accomplished practitioner and a man of the most winsome graces of character. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1857, and he served in the institution as Assistant to the Professor of Obstetrics from 1861 to 1865. He was also Attending Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, the Nursery and Child's Hospital and the Woman's Hospital, and he was subsequently Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin in Bellevue Hospital Medical College and Professor of Obstetrics in the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn. In Obstetrics, the department to which he was particularly devoted, he manifested a phenome-

nal skill and aptitude, and his personal traits made him peculiarly well fitted for the delicate duties which he assumed. Fame and advancement in his profession were immediately awaiting him when his health began to decline and he was obliged to retire from practice. He sought the most salubrious climes in quest of renewal of vigor, but without avail, and he died on the island of Santa Cruz, May 10, 1875, at the early age of forty-two years.

In October, 1890, the late Charles M. DaCosta made a bequest of \$100,000 to Columbia College. In his will Mr. DaCosta expressed the hope that his legacy should be used "for the endowment of some new professorship which, in the good judgment of the Board of Trustees, may be needed in any of the schools or departments of the College." At the same time, so read the will, "this expression of mine is in no way to limit the absolute right of the said corporation to use the said sum for any of its corporate purposes." This legacy was paid into the College treasury in May, 1891.

By the unanimous vote of the Trustees of Columbia College, the generous legacy of Mr. DaCosta was used to lay the foundations of an entirely new department, a department of Biology. Accordingly the sum of \$20,000 was set aside from the bequest for the erection of a laboratory to be known as the DaCosta Laboratory of Biology, leaving \$80,000 for the endowment of the chair of the head of the department, who was to be known as the DaCosta Professor of Biology.

Meantime the bequest of the late Dr. John McClelland had become available, and the amount (\$19,136.94) was, by resolution of the Board of Trustees of the College, added to the sum set aside from the DaCosta bequest for the purposes of erecting a Laboratory building on the grounds belonging to the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In the year 1898 a gentleman who was desirous of erecting a memorial to his wife, and, at the same time, of paying a tribute to Dr. Abraham Jacobi, who had been for many years Clinical Professor of the Diseases of Children, presented to the Trustees of the University the munificent sum of \$50,000. The gift was accompanied by specific directions for its use. The income of the fund was to be applied to the maintenance of the Abraham Jacobi Ward for Children in the Roosevelt Hospital, the ward to contain twelve beds. It was also a condition of the gift that the ward should be used for purposes of instruction for the benefit of students in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The physician in charge was to be appointed by the Trustees of the Hospital, upon the nomination of the Medical Faculty, and the first incumbent was the talented man for whom the ward was named. The first year's work was so satisfactory as to elicit from the students resolutions, addressed to Dr. Jacobi, expressive of their appreciation and gratitude.

In 1888 Dr. Thomas T. Sabine, late Professor of Anatomy, by his last will and testament, left to the College, for the use of the Department of Anatomy, all the diagrams, models and preparations which he had made use of in teaching. This was a valuable and unique collection, and formed a notable addition to the department to which it was bequeathed. On two occasions, valuable additions were made to the library by Dr. Francis H. Markoe, and numerous gifts of apparatus, historic documents and the like were made by friends of the College. In addition, the halls of the institution contain many excellent portraits of members of the Faculty and Alumni, of all stages in the life of the College, who have contributed in eminent degree to its usefulness and fame.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

The Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which has contributed so materially to the usefulness and prosperity of the institution which it represents, owes its founding to Dr. Edward Delafield and a number of his associates, prominent among whom were Theodore L. Mason, John Torrey, John Watson, Gurdon Buck, Benjamin W. McCready, Edward L. Beadle, Thomas M. Markoe, Abram Du Bois, Chauncey L. Mitchell, Charles M. Allen, Joseph H. Vedder, William H. Dudley and Henry B. Sands.

Early in 1859 the gentlemen named sent out to the graduates of the College a circular couched in terms as follows:

"Sir: The College of Physicians and Surgeons, instituted in 1807, has now been in existence fifty-two years, and numbers more than eighteen hundred graduates. Among them are to be found men of all ages and distinguished in every department of the profession. It has been thought, by some of the Alumni, that an Association comprehending both the graduates of the institution and those who have been connected with it, either in its Faculty or as medical members of the Board of Trustees, would be eminently desirable by occasionally bringing together those who from feeling or association have a common interest in its welfare.

"Besides its good effects in bringing together those who have pursued their studies at the same time, and in promoting good feeling and harmony among the graduates of the College, such an association, properly organized, could not fail to exercise, in a variety of ways, a beneficial influence.

"At the request of some gentlemen who have organized temporarily, and formed the nucleus of an association, Dr. Alexander H. Stevens has consented to deliver an address to the Alumni of the College at the approaching Commencement. As an Alumnus of the College, you are cordially invited to attend, on Thursday evening next, March 10th, at half past seven o'clock."

In response to the circular of invitation, on the evening of March 11 about two hundred of the Alumni of the College assembled at the residence of Dr. Delafield and perfected the organization of the association. The first officers were: Benjamin Ogden, president; Theodore L. Mason, vice-president; Joseph H. Vedder, secretary, and Henry B. Sands, treasurer. There was also chosen a Board of Councillors, in which was vested the management

of the affairs of the Association. This organization was somewhat informal when compared with that of later years, yet it was sufficient for the time, and under it the Association entered upon the career of usefulness which afterward gained for it an enviable influence in advancing the usefulness and popularity of the College. During the first five years of its history the Association held annual meetings, and one of its members delivered an address at the College Commencement.

In 1864 Dr. Delafield, who was then President of the College, made an offer of a prize of one hundred dollars to be awarded to the Alumnus submitting the best medical essay during the ensuing year, its reading to take the place of the usual anniversary address, and the subject being left to the discretion of the competitor. This prize was first awarded in 1866 to Dr. Samuel Rotton Percy, but was not awarded during the following year.

The founding of the Delafield Prize led to the founding of the standing Alumni Prize, in 1866, when it was decided that the Association should annually provide the sum of one hundred dollars as a prize to be awarded to the author of the best essay on a medical or surgical subject, and that, in order to make this prize perpetual, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars should be raised by subscription among the Alumni and invested as a fund, the interest of which, not less than one hundred dollars, should be annually appropriated to such purpose. The full amount was immediately presented by Dr. Delafield, and, by vote of the Association, the prize was designated as the Delafield Prize. It was decided the next year to increase the fund to \$3,000, to be secured from the Alumni, the interest thereon to be applied as an annual prize for the best essay upon some subject connected with medicine or surgery, the committee having the prize in charge recommending this enlargement of the fund, and urging as a reason that "it would encourage among the Alumni a spirit of emulation and devotion to scientific research that must eventually redound to the honor of the College and the progress of medical art." This prize, at the urgent solicitation of Dr. Delafield, was to be designated as the Alumni Association Prize of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The members of the Association manifested a hearty interest and responded with great liberality. In 1870 the requisite amount of \$3,000 had been secured, in 1878 it was increased to nearly \$5,000, and in 1886 it amounted to \$6,000. Subsequent contributions have increased the total fund to about \$7,500.

The Alumni Association Prize, as now constituted, is a biennial prize of five hundred dollars, open for competition to the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It is awarded for the best medical essay submitted upon any subject the writer may select, and is open to competition in al-

ternate years (since 1878) with the Cartwright Prize. If no one of the competing essays be deemed sufficiently meritorious the prize is not awarded. An essay, in order to be held worthy of the prize, must contain the result of original investigation made by the writer.

This prize is not awarded to any essay which is the work of more than one author, or which is at the same time submitted for another prize. Each competitor is required to send with his essay to the Prize Committee a statement that these requirements have been complied with. Competing essays must be marked with a device or motto, containing the name and address of the author. The award of the prize is made by the Prize Essay Committee of three members chosen annually by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association. Since it was established in 1865 the personnel of the committee in each year has been as follows:

Alumni Prize Committee.—1865, William H. Draper reported as chairman; 1866, Alfred C. Post reported as chairman; 1867, Samuel R. Percy, George B. Banks, William C. Roberts; 1868-69, William H. Draper, William C. Roberts; 1870, Ellsworth Eliot, William H. Draper, Alonzo B. Ball; 1871, Cornelius R. Agnew, Ellsworth Eliot, William H. Draper; 1872-73, Gurdon Buck, Francis Delafield, Ellsworth Eliot; 1874, Ellsworth Eliot, George A. Peters, Gouverneur M. Smith; 1875, Ellsworth Eliot, Robert F. Weir, Alonzo B. Ball; 1876, Henry B. Sands, Edward C. Seguin, Ellsworth Eliot; 1877, M. D. Mann, Ellsworth Eliot, Thomas E. Satterthwaite; 1878, William H. Draper, Henry B. Sands, Frank E. Beckwith; 1880, Robert F. Weir reported as chairman; 1882, Albert H. Buck, Charles McBurney, George L. Peabody; 1884-86, Moses A. Starr, J. West Roosevelt, Edward C. Seguin; 1888, Andrew J. McCosh, Moses A. Starr, William G. Thompson; 1890, David B. Delavan reported as chairman; 1892, Timothy M. Cheesman reported as chairman; 1894, Samuel W. Lambert, Lucius W. Hotchkiss, John S. Thacher; 1896, William H. Park, Ellsworth Eliot, Jr., William K. Draper; 1898, Samuel W. Lambert, James Ewing, Walter Mendelson; 1900, William P. Northrup, Frederick R. Bailey, David Bovaird, Jr.

The successful competitors for the Delafield and Alumni Association Prizes in each successive year have been as follows: Samuel Rotton Percy, 1866; no award in 1867; Samuel Rotton Percy, 1868; no award in 1869; Andrew Heermance Smith and Albert Henry Buck, 1870; no award in 1871; Frank Pierce Foster, 1872; Andrew Heermance Smith, 1873; Albert Henry Buck, 1874; no award in 1875; Thomas Edward Satterthwaite, 1876; George Bingham Fowler, 1877; no award in 1878; Royal Wells Amidon, 1880; no award in 1882; Moses Allen Starr, 1884; William Gilman Thompson, 1886; no award in 1888; Eugene Hodenpyl, 1890; William Hallock Park, 1892; no award in 1894; Alexander Duane, 1896; no award in 1898; David Bovaird, Jr., 1900; George Alfred Lawrence, 1902.

The Cartwright Lecture and the Cartwright Prize, which have been such important factors in the work carried forward under the charge of the Alumni Association, were founded in 1878. In that year Benjamin Cartwright, a grateful friend of the Vice-President of the Association, Dr. A. N. Dougherty, whose patient he had been, bequeathed to the Association the munificent sum of \$10,000, with the stipulation that one-half the amount should be applied to the maintenance of an annual or biennial prize, and the remainder of the bequest to be for the maintenance of the biennial Cartwright Lecture, on some topic of general interest to the medical profession, to be delivered biennially under the auspices of the Association. With these aggregated funds the Association was enabled to provide two biennial prizes of five hundred dollars each, to be awarded in alternate years. The Alumni Association Prize is open for competition to the Alumni of the College, and is awarded for the best medical essay upon such subject as the writer may select, and must contain the result of his own original investigation, and be characterized by a high degree of literary excellence. The same rules are prescribed for the Cartwright Prize with the exception that it is open to universal competition. In either case the prize may not be awarded should no one of the competing essays be deemed sufficiently meritorious. However, a glance at the records of the Association discloses the fact that the Cartwright Lecture Prize has been awarded at each biennial contest since it was established and that it has been won by graduates representing several different institutions of learning in the country. The committee upon whom devolves the sometimes difficult work of deciding upon the successful competitor for the Cartwright Lecture Prize comprises three members chosen from the Alumni Association by the Trustees of that body.

The members of the Cartwright Lecture committees since 1880 have been as follows:

Cartwright Lecture Committee.—1880-84, William H. Draper, Alonzo B. Ball, John G. Curtis; 1886-90, records not kept; 1892, Moses A. Starr, William P. Northrup, J. West Roosevelt; 1894, David B. Delavan, William M. James; 1896, David B. Delavan, Edward W. Lambert, William K. Draper; 1898, Francis P. Kinnicutt, Andrew J. McCosh, William K. Draper; 1900, George S. Huntington, L. Emmett Holt, Henry A. Griffin; 1902, Benjamin F. Curtis, George L. Peabody, John S. Thacher.

The successful competitors in the Cartwright Lecture contests have been as follows:

1881—Prof. Robert Bartholow, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

1882—Prof. John C. Dalton, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

- 1883—Prof. W. T. Belfield, Chicago, Ill.
 1884—Prof. Burt G. Wilber, Cornell University.
 1886—Prof. William Osler, University of Pennsylvania.
 1888—Prof. William H. Welch, Johns Hopkins University.
 1890—John S. Billings, U. S. Army.
 1892—Prof. H. F. Osborn, Columbia University.
 1894—Prof. R. H. Chittenden, Yale University.
 1896—Prof. George S. Huntington, Columbia University.
 1898—Prof. W. W. Keen, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.
 1900—Prof. John G. Curtis, Columbia University.
 1902—Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Harvard Medical School, Boston.

The Cartwright Prize of the Alumni Association, offered for competition in alternate years with the Alumni Association prize, is judged by a committee of three chosen by the Executive Committee of the Association, when so instructed by the College Faculty. The personnel of this committee in each successive contest has been as follows:

Cartwright Prize Committee.—1881, Albert H. Buck, William T. Bull, Joseph E. Janvrin; 1883, Robert F. Weir, Edward C. Seguin, Edward L. Partridge; 1885, Royal W. Amidon, Walter Mendelson, Robert Abbe; 1887, Henry N. Heineman, C. L. Daner, Richard J. Hall; 1889, George C. Freeborn, William P. Northrup, Benjamin F. Curtis; 1891, Eugene Hodenpyl, Francis W. Murray, Walter J. Vought; 1893, George L. Peabody, Frank Hartley, Walter B. James; 1895, George S. Huntington, George R. Lockwood, John S. Ely; 1897, George M. Tuttle, Fred J. Brockway, Edwin B. Cragin, F. Tilden Brown; 1901, Andrew J. McCosh, William R. Williams, S. Ely Jelliffe; 1903, John G. Curtis, George S. Huntington, Walter Mendelson.

Since it was founded the Cartwright Prize of the Alumni Association has been awarded as follows: Frederick Porteous Henry, 1881; Walter Mendelson, 1883; William Russell, 1885; Benjamin Farquhar Curtis, 1887; Ira Thompson Van Gieson, 1889; no award, 1891; Ward A. Holden, 1893; James Ewing, 1895; George W. Crile, 1897; T. Judson Herrick (Denison University, Ohio), 1899; no award, 1901.

In 1873, the year of its incorporation, the Association entered upon a work which was destined to be one of mighty usefulness, and, at the same time, an enduring monument to its own zealous interest in the institution which it was to serve so well and a constant inspiration to similar benefactions at the hands of succeeding generations of Alumni. Having adopted a resolution declaring it to be a prevailing sentiment among the graduates of the College that its field of usefulness should be extended to meet the continued advance in medical science, the Association appointed a committee to confer with the faculty for the purpose of devising means for giving practi-

cal effect to their desires. As a result of this conference, it was determined to provide a fund for the special endowment of a chair of Pathological Anatomy and for the establishment of Laboratories for practical and experimental instruction in Chemistry, Physiology and Pathology.

In furtherance of this plan, the Association sent out to the Alumni in New York and its immediate vicinity a circular in which its desire and determination were made known, and in which it was declared that "there could be no more certain way of advancing the standard of medical education than by furnishing the most ample facilities for the prosecution of studies and investigations in the purely scientific departments of medicine," and that such accessories were most urgently needed by the College. As a result, in January following \$1,500 had been received, and this was increased to more than \$3,000 in 1875 and to \$10,000 in 1877, all contributed by graduates of the College.

The necessity for carrying out the original plan of endowing a chair of Pathological Anatomy had now been obviated through certain Faculty changes, and it was now proposed that the fund should be applied to the establishment of instructional laboratories, as the wisest purpose to which the means and energies of the Association could be devoted. This new determination was accordingly carried into effect after plans formulated by Dr. Francis Delafield, who was then adjunct Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine. The moneys contributed were now designated as the Laboratory Fund instead of the Endowment Fund. Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated for the equipment of the laboratory, and the income derived from the remaining \$8,500 was set apart for its maintenance during the year. For the first three years Dr. Delafield, who was among the foremost in the establishment of the laboratory, acted as Director and bore a considerable share of the incident expense. From time to time the Laboratory Fund was increased by the benefactions of the Faculty and the Alumni. In 1884 the Councillors of the Alumni Association, at a special meeting called for that purpose, set afoot plans for placing the Laboratory upon a basis suited to the requirements of Physiology and Pathology.

In 1881, while the Alumni Association was giving its most earnest thought and effort to the founding and equipment of the Laboratory, a committee of its Councillors, speaking for the body which it represented, said: "The Alumni are the natural guardians of our Alma Mater; it is their province and their privilege to maintain her honor, to stimulate her energy, and to aid her in becoming the representative of progress in medical education." These objects have been earnestly and successfully labored for, and the Alumni are well deserving of the encomium paid them by Dr. John C. Dalton:

"There is no part of the organization of the College of which it can more justly be proud, than the Association of the Alumni. Their regard for its traditions, and their interest in its reputation and welfare, form the surest guaranty of its future stability; and their counsel and co-operation must be often effective in guiding its policy and in furthering its designs. On the other hand, the highest honor which can attach to the College comes from the general professional standing of its graduates. This is the real purpose of its existence and the ultimate criterion of its success. Moreover, the College and the Association react upon each other to their mutual advantage. The more faithfully the College performs its part in the work of education the larger will be its returns in the esteem and attachment of its Alumni; and Alumni can render no better service for the improvement of the profession than by aiding to raise the character and increase the usefulness of their Medical School."

The establishment of the Laboratory fund, the beginning of work in that department, and the excellent results achieved through that medium were a source of gratification and material benefit to all who were identified with the undertaking, and particularly to the Alumni Association, whose members in fact founded the Laboratory and created the fund by which it was supported. On July 1, 1891, upon the merger of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia University, the Laboratory and its equipment passed under the control of the greater institution, and since that time has been maintained by it; but the interest from the Laboratory Fund created by the Alumni Association was and still is used for the maintenance of the three Fellowships established in the year mentioned. The fund at the present time aggregates about \$44,000.

The Fellowships of the Alumni Association, which have proven one of the most important adjuncts of the Association itself, and also to the College in its department of scientific research in the realm of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology, were established by the Trustees, at the request of the Alumni Association. They are three in number and are known and distinguished as the Fellowships of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

These Fellowships are open to graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons who have shown special aptitude for scientific research in the departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology, and have an annual value of five hundred dollars each. Previous to 1898 the Fellowships covered a period of two years, but since that time they have been held for one year. Appointments to these fellowships are made by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association from the candidates whose names may have been presented to them by the Professor of Anatomy, the Professor of Physiology and the director of the Pathological Laboratory.

The successful candidates for Fellowships are expected to devote themselves to scientific research in the department which they may respectively elect, in this country, either in the schools of Columbia College, where they are entitled to free tuition and the privileges of the laboratories, or in other institutions at their own expense. At the end of their term the holders of these Fellowships are required to present to the Association a thesis containing evidence of independent or original work in their special department.

Appointments to Fellowships were made for the first time in 1892. The names of successful candidates for this honor and high privilege—it is nothing less than that—are announced at the Commencement following their selection, and are published in the annual catalogue. Payments on account of Fellowships are made by the Treasurer of Columbia College according to the rules adopted for the government of other Fellowships.

Since they were founded, appointments to these Fellowships in each successive year have been as follows: 1892-93 and 1893-94, Frederick John Brockway, Anatomy; William Hallock Park and Alexander Lambert, Pathology. 1894-95 and 1895-96, Frederick John Brockway, Anatomy; William Steven Stone (resigned 1895) and Philip Hanson Hiss (appointed 1895), Pathology; Richard Hoop Cunningham, Physiology. 1896-97 and 1897-98, Joseph Augustus Blake, Anatomy; Richard Hoop Cunningham, Physiology; Charles Norris, Pathology. 1898-99, Joseph Augustus Blake, Anatomy; Frederick Randolph Bailey, Pathology; Evan Morton Evans, Pathology. 1899-1900, Joseph A. Blake, Anatomy; Frederick R. Bailey, Pathology; Augustus B. Wadsworth, Pathology. 1900-1901, Henry E. Hale, Anatomy; Augustus B. Wadsworth, Pathology; Charles Norris, Pathology. 1901-02, Henry E. Hale, Anatomy; Augustus B. Wadsworth, Pathology; Charles Norris, Pathology. 1902-03, Edward Anthony Spitzka, Anatomy; Hughes Dayton, Pathology; August B. Wadsworth, Pathology.

Having thus reviewed, in a general way, something of the great work accomplished through the Alumni Association, it is proper that there be furnished in this connection a brief tracing of the history of that organization. In 1873 the Association had so increased in numerical strength, and had conceived such high purposes of usefulness for the future, that it was deemed expedient to secure incorporation according to the laws of the State, under the name and title of "The Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York." The certificate of incorporation was approved by Justice Fancher of the Supreme Court on May 12, 1873, and was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on May 13, not quite a day thereafter.

The articles of association set forth the fact of previous existence of the

organization and the desire of the proponents to incorporate themselves and their associates in conformity with the provisions of the general law of April 12, 1848, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies." At the time indicated the officers of the Association, who also were named in the articles, were Cornelius R. Agnew, president; Robert A. Barry, vice-president; Frederick A. Burrall, secretary; George Bayles, assistant secretary, and Timothy M. Cheesman, treasurer. The first declaration in the articles described the name of the proposed corporation, which is given in the preceding paragraph, and the second set forth the objects for which the corporation was formed; the collection of funds by contribution and subscription, and the holding, investment and application of the same for the establishment and endowment of professorships and fellowships, the creation of prize funds, the equipment of laboratories, the acquisition of property, by lease or purchase, and for such other purposes of medical and scientific investigation and instruction as might be deemed expedient, under the authority vested in the corporation. The trustees mentioned in the certificate at the time of incorporation were Gurdon Buck, D. Tilden Brown, Robert A. Barry, Henry C. Eno and Thomas E. Satterthwaite.

The incorporation of the Association of the Alumni, in addition to the fact that it was in itself an evidence of progress, served a valuable and double purpose; it gave the Association a new and more permanent character, created it a body politic and corporate, with power to lease, buy and sell property and real estate, which it did not enjoy under the previous and less formal organization; and, again, under its new character the Association acquired a higher standing with the public and was enabled to carry forward its great work of education with greater ease and in a more systematic manner than under the old organization. The constitution adopted after the incorporation declared that "This Association is established to promote the interests of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the work of medical education, and to cultivate social intercourse among the Alumni."

In relation to membership, Article III of the constitution provided that "All graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in good standing in the profession, or engaged in other honorable occupations, are hereby declared to be members of this Association"; and, further, "Members of the Faculty who are not graduates of the College and such other persons as may be elected by the Managing Officers shall be honorary members of the Association."

Under the constitution the officers of the Association were a president, a vice-president, a secretary, an assistant secretary, a treasurer, an advisory committee, a laboratory committee and a board of councillors, to consist of

at least forty members, "who shall, within thirty days after their election, choose five of their number to serve as trustees of the Association for the ensuing year, and five others of their members to serve for the same period as an executive committee, of which committee the president and treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members."

However, in 1897 the Association was reorganized and several radical changes were made to these provisions of the constitution, as well as in the boards of officers. Article III of the new constitution, instead of including all graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in its membership, provided that all such "may become members of this Association upon notifying the Secretary of such desire, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, and upon payment of annual dues of three dollars." This amendment had the effect to somewhat reduce the aggregate membership in the Association, especially among graduates who were located at considerable distance from their Alma Mater, yet it in no sense lessened the efficiency of the general body of the organization; on the contrary, the result has been an increased treasury fund and more earnest interest in the welfare and work of the Association.

The new constitution also made changes in the officary of the Association, preserving the principal offices and reducing the Councillors from forty to sixteen members and prescribing for the latter a new term of office. Says Article V: "The Council shall consist of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary and Treasurer, together with sixteen Councillors. At the annual meeting in 1897, sixteen Councillors shall be chosen by ballot. Thereafter, at the end of each year, four members, selected by lot, shall retire until all of the originally chosen shall be disposed of, after which time four shall retire each year in the order of election," etc. It is made the duty of the Council to choose annually five of its members to serve as Trustees of the Association, and three of its members to serve for the same period as an Executive Committee, of the latter of which the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association are also members.

It is the duty of the Trustees to act as custodians of the funds of the Association, and to adjust its finances. They also appoint the Cartwright Lecture Committee. The Executive Committee has power to make such regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and by-laws, as shall be necessary for the protection of the property of the Association; to appoint a committee of three to be known as the Prize Essay Committee, and, also, when so requested by the Faculty of the College, to appoint the Cartwright Prize Committee. But the Executive Committee has not the power to bind the Association for any amount exceeding three hundred dollars in any year.

Of the graduates of the College of Physicians and Surgeons who served their country during the late war with Spain, three, John Blair Gibbs, George Washington Lindheim and Harry Augustus Young, lost their lives. As a memorial to these men the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, through a committee consisting of Dr. John G. Curtis, chairman, and Dr. George G. Wheelock, has recently placed on the walls of the students' reading-room of the College a bronze tablet, attractively designed and made by the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Co. It bears the following inscription:

—COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—

These Graduates

of the

College of Physicians and Surgeons

Died in the Discharge of Duty

During the War with Spain 1898-1899

JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, M. D., 1882

Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy

Killed in Battle at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba

June 12th, 1898.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LINDHEIM, M. D., 1898

Assistant Surgeon Eighth N. Y. Vol. Infantry

Died of Disease Contracted in the Service

September 16th, 1898.

HARRY AUGUSTUS YOUNG, M. D., 1895

Quartermaster-Sergeant Battery A

Utah Light Artillery

Killed in Battle Near Manila

February 6th, 1899

The Association of the Alumni of the

College of Physicians and Surgeons

Erected this Memorial in

1902

On the afternoon of May 8th, 1902, in the presence of the President of the University and a considerable body of Alumni and students, the tablet was unveiled and presented by the Alumni Association to the University. Dr. Curtis, on behalf of the Committee and the Association, spoke as follows:

Mr. President: It is to hear of no new thing that you meet here to-day, the elder and the younger sons of this house. It is to hear that which has stirred the blood of countless generations in the past, as it shall stir the blood of the generations yet to come.

These men died for their country. To those words nothing can be added, as from the glory of these who have deserved them nothing can be taken away. By a dramatic chance the three came to their deaths in ways which illustrate the varied dangers of war.

Gibbs was slain in the act of removing his wounded from the scene of a night attack.

Lindheim died of the typhoid, which cuts down combatant and non-combatant alike.

Young had received no medical post; but, not deterred by that, went to the front to fight, inasmuch as he had not been called to cure, and was killed wearing the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer.

Varied as were these deaths, they teach the same lesson of fearless devotion. Therefore it is not merely a modest memorial of three modest men which we graduates in medicine now offer to our University and commit, sir, to the keeping of yourself as its head. This bronze is for a sign to all who shall use this room that their elder brothers knew and claimed the ancient privilege of our profession, that whithersoever human daring penetrates—whether to where men die of pestilence, or to the edge of battle, or to the darkness of the polar winter, or to the tropical forest-path where the poisoned arrow strikes like a serpent—no matter how great the press of volunteers, a place is reserved for one of our calling. May those who shall come after heed the example and claim the privilege!

President Butler, in accepting the tablet, said:

Dr. Curtis and Gentlemen: I am glad to accept on behalf of the University, from the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, through you and the committee which you represent, this memorial of three of the University's sons who laid down their lives in the service of their country. They, like many others who have preceded them, ennoble and distinguish the profession which they chose as a life work—a profession which, during the past half century, has come to occupy the very foremost place as an agency of civilization and enlightenment. The profession of medicine is pre-eminently the profession of personal and public service. In the profession whose representatives, in their daily walk, come most closely in contact with every phase of human nature, human suffering and human sorrow. It is the lot of the true physician to learn to serve his kind. He serves while student and while active practitioner, whether he will or not, if he be true to the ideals which inspire his calling in these modern days.

It has been given to this profession to forward civilization in countless ways. While men have been flocking together in great cities, where, under older conditions, life would have been dangerous and perhaps impossible, this profession has made the world its debtor by the discovery of the ways and means to make these great aggregations of humanity centers and homes of health and prosperity, relatively free from disease and suffering. The discovery and application of the germ theory of disease; the control of the older forms of pestilence which ravaged great populations and took thousands and tens of thousands of lives of old and young; the development of the science

of sanitation and all that it means—these are some of the most distinguished and most noteworthy services of medicine to our modern life. Medicine has gone hand in hand with patriotic service: and the physicians of this nation, in particular, have from its foundation gone eagerly and speedily in response to the country's call whenever there has been need of their skilled service in the field, at home or half way round the world.

I need not pause to recount to you, who know the story so much better than I, what has been accomplished by physicians and surgeons for both arms of the military service of the United States. The three men to whom this memorial tablet has been erected are types of the young modern physician who has learned well the lesson of his calling, and who unites with it the lofty spirit of patriotism which sends him to serve his country when she calls for aid. It is eminently fitting that the University has to-day received and uncovered this tablet to these three heroic dead.

This memorial tablet will bear witness, year after year, from its place on the walls of the University, to the fact that these men were true physicians and zealous patriots. It was their lot to serve, and, as the event proved, to die for their country. The University is honored in honoring these noble sons.

Accept, sir, for yourself, for your Committee, and for the Alumni, the thanks of the University for this appropriate gift.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION CIVIL LIST.

The succession of principal officers of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York:

Presidents.—1859-60, Benjamin Ogden, '20; 1861, Thomas W. Blatchford, '17; 1862, Gurdon Buck, '30; 1863, Abraham DuBois, '35; 1864, Jared Linsly, '29; 1865, John G. Adams, '30; 1866, Alfred C. Post, '27; 1867, Gurdon Buck, '30; 1868, Joseph Mauran, '19; 1869, William C. Roberts, '32; 1870, George A. Peters, '46; 1871, Ezra M. Hunt, '52; 1872-73, Cornelius R. Agnew, '52; 1874-75, Charles M. Allin, '51; 1876, Alfred S. Purdy, '31; 1877-80, William H. Draper, '55; 1881-82, Robert F. Weir, '59; 1883-84, William H. Draper, '55; 1885-86, Francis Delafield, '62; 1887, Cornelius R. Agnew, '52, died April 18, 1888; 1888-89, Charles McBurney, '70; 1890-91, Francis P. Kinnicutt, '71; 1892, George M. Lefferts, '70; 1893-94, Albert H. Buck, '67; 1895, George G. Wheelock, '64; 1896, M. Allen Starr, '80; 1897-98, John G. Curtis, '70; 1899-1900, L. Bolton Bangs, '72; 1901-03, George Atherton Spalding, '75.

Vice-Presidents.—1859-60, Theodore L. Mason, '25; 1861, Richard S. Kissam, '30; 1862, Abraham DuBois, '35; 1863, Jared Linsly, '29; 1864, Chauncey L. Mitchell, '36; 1865, Alfred C. Post, '27; 1866, Gurdon Buck, '30; 1867, Galen Carter, '23; 1868, John Torrey, '18; 1869-71, Cornelius R. Agnew, '52; 1872-73, Robert A. Barry, '51; 1874-75, Alfred S. Purdy, '31; 1876, William H. Draper, '55; 1877-79, Alexander N. Dougherty, '45; 1880, Robert F. Weir, '59; 1881-82, Albert H. Buck, '67; 1883, Andrew H. Smith, '58; 1884, Francis Delafield, '62; 1885-86, Lewis W. Oakley, '52; 1887,

Charles McBurney, '70; 1888-89, A. Brayton Ball, '63; 1890-92, George M. Lefferts, '70; 1893, Edward W. Lambert, '57; 1894-95, M. Allen Starr, '80; 1896, James W. McLane, '64; 1897, George L. Peabody, '73; 1898, L. Bolton Bangs, '72; 1899, L. Emmett Holt, '80; 1900, Frank E. Beckwith, '71; 1901-03, Alfred Meyer, '77.

Secretaries.—1859-62, Joseph H. Vedder, '53; 1863, John H. Vinton, '52; 1864, Joseph H. Vedder, '53; 1865-69, Ellsworth Eliot, '52; 1870-72, John Shrady, '61; 1873, Frederick A. Burrall, '57; 1874-78, George Bayles, '59; 1879-92, Charles Hitchcock, '72; 1893-94, Timothy M. Cheesman, '78; 1895-99, George C. Freeborn, '73; 1900-03, Frederick R. Bailey, '95.

Assistant Secretaries.—1868-69, John Shrady, '61; 1870-72, Asahel N. Brockway, '61; 1873, George Bayles, '59; 1874-75, John N. Beekman, '68; 1876, G. N. Buckner; 1877, Charles S. Bull, '68; 1878, Charles Hitchcock, '72; 1879, John N. Beekman, '68, and Frank E. Beckwith, '71; 1880, Frank E. Beckwith, '71; 1881-82, George L. Peabody, '73; 1883-87, Matthew B. DuBois, '68; 1888-92, Frank W. Jackson, '79; 1893-94, Samuel W. Lambert, '85; 1895-96, Ervin A. Tucker, '89; 1897-98, Henry A. Griffin, '89; 1899-1900, Charles C. Carmalt, '91; 1901-03, Alexis V. Moschcowitz, '91.

Treasurers.—1859-67, Henry B. Sands, '54; 1868-69, William H. Draper, '55; 1870-72, James L. Banks, '57; 1873-75, Timothy M. Cheesman, '59; 1876-99, George G. Wheelock, '64; 1900-03, George C. Freeborn, '73.

Trustees.—1873-76, Gurdon Buck, D. Tilden Brown, '44, Robert A. Barry, '51, Thomas E. Satterthwaite, '67, Henry C. Eno, '64; 1877, Robert A. Barry, Henry C. Eno, George A. Peters, '46, Thomas E. Satterthwaite, Edward C. Seguin, '64; 1878-79, George Bayles, '59, Henry C. Eno, Watts C. Livingston, '52, George A. Peters, Thomas E. Satterthwaite; 1880, George Bayles, Alexander N. Dougherty, '45, Henry C. Eno, Watts C. Livingston, George A. Peters; 1881, William H. Draper, Alexander N. Dougherty, Henry C. Eno, Watts C. Livingston, George A. Peters; 1882, William H. Draper, Alexander N. Dougherty, Watts C. Livingston, George L. Peabody, George G. Wheelock; 1883-84, Watts C. Livingston, George A. Peters, George L. Peabody, Andrew H. Smith, '58, Robert F. Weir, '59; 1885-86, Watts C. Livingston, Edward L. Partridge, '75; George A. Peters, George L. Peabody, Robert F. Weir; 1887-91, Watts C. Livingston, Francis Delafield, '63, Edward L. Partridge, George A. Peters, George G. Wheelock, '64; 1892-96, William H. Draper, Francis Delafield, Albert H. Buck, Edward W. Lambert, '57, George G. Wheelock; 1897-98, William H. Draper, Francis Delafield, Albert H. Buck, Alonzo B. Ball, '63, Edward W. Lambert; 1899, Albert H. Buck, Alonzo B. Ball, John G. Curtis, '70, Samuel W. Lambert, '85, Francis P. Kinnicutt, '71; 1900, Albert H. Buck, John G. Curtis, Walter B. James, '83, Samuel W. Lambert, George G. Wheelock; 1901, John G. Curtis, Samuel W. Lambert, George G. Wheelock, Charles N. Dowd, '86, Alonzo B. Ball; 1902, John G. Curtis, George G. Wheelock, Alonzo B. Ball, George C. Freeborn, Frank W. Jackson, '79.

Executive Committee.—1873, George A. Peters, Charles M. Allen, Robert F. Weir, William H. Draper, Albert H. Buck; 1874-75, George A. Peters, Albert H. Buck, William H. Draper, Timothy M. Cheesman, Andrew H.

Smith; 1876, George A. Peters, Andrew H. Smith, John C. Barron, '61, Robert F. Weir, Timothy M. Cheesman; 1877, Andrew H. Smith, John C. Barron, Albert H. Buck, Alonzo B. Ball, Robert F. Weir; 1878-79, Alonzo B. Ball, Matthew D. Mann, '71, Joseph Wiener, '74, Joseph E. Janvrin, '64, Watts C. Livingston; 1880-84, Alonzo B. Ball, Francis P. Kinnicutt, Joseph Wiener, Joseph E. Janvrin, Albert H. Buck; 1885-86, Alonzo B. Ball, Francis P. Kinnicutt, Joseph Wiener, William H. Draper, Albert H. Buck; 1887-90, Willard Parker, '70, William H. Draper, Andrew H. Smith, Moses A. Starr, '80, Joseph Wiener; 1891-92, William H. Draper, Joseph Wiener, Moses A. Starr, Charles McBurney, Robert F. Weir; 1893, Alonzo B. Ball, Charles McBurney, Moses A. Starr, Francis P. Kinnicutt, Walter B. James; 1894, Frank P. Kinnicutt, David B. Delavan, '75, George C. Freeborn, Frank W. Jackson, '79, Walter B. James; 1897, Andrew J. McCosh, George A. Spalding, Francis P. Kinnicutt; 1898, Andrew J. McCosh, Benjamin F. Curtis, '81, Charles N. Dowd; 1899-1900, George A. Spalding, Charles N. Dowd, George T. Jackson; 1901, George T. Jackson, William F. Mittendorf, '73, Joseph A. Blake, '89; 1902, William F. Mittendorf, Joseph A. Blake, Otto H. Schultze, '89.

The Council (under the reorganization of 1897; the year indicates expiration of term).—1898, L. Bolton Bangs, L. Emmett Holt, Otto H. Schultze, George A. Spalding; 1899, Francis Delafield, Edward W. Lambert, Andrew J. McCosh, Van Horne Norris; 1900, Alonzo B. Ball, Benjamin F. Curtis, John H. Emerson, '64, Francis P. Kinnicutt; 1901, Albert H. Buck, Edwin B. Cragin, '86, William H. Draper, Walter B. James; 1902, Timothy M. Cheesman, Charles N. Dowd, George T. Jackson, Allen M. Thomas, '80; 1903, John G. Curtis, George Bayles, George A. Spalding, Samuel W. Lambert; 1904, Joseph A. Blake, William P. Northrup, Henry S. Oppenheimer, George G. Wheelock; 1905, John H. Emerson, A. Brayton Ball, William F. Mittendorf, Rowland G. Freeman, '86; 1906, William K. Draper, '88, Henry E. Hale, '96, Van Horne Norris, '89, Thomas S. Southworth, '87.

Membership (with year of graduation and place of residence).—Calvin T. Adams, '84, New York; Frank E. Agnew, '85, New York; A. Brayton Ball, '63, New York; George Wheelock Banning, '95, Hamilton, New York; Leo Burgheim, '79, New York; John Conner Barron, '61, New York; Albert F. Brugman, '83, New York; Thomas W. Bickerton, '81, New York; Albert H. Buck, '67, New York; Frank E. Beckwith, '71, New Haven, Conn.; Walter Bensel, '90, New York; Daniel E. Barry, '75, New York; L. Bolton Bangs, '72, New York; Joseph A. Blake, '89, New York; F. Tilden Brown, '80, New York; Joshua L. Barton, '81, New York; Charles V. Burke, '94, Newark, N. J.; Frederick R. Bailey, '95, Elizabeth, N. J.; David Bovaird, Jr., '92, New York; Walter A. Bastedo, '99, New York; George H. Balleray, '69, Paterson, N. J.; H. Leach Bender, '94, New York; Rudolph O. Born, '77, New York; Albert C. Benedict, '71, New York; Warren S. Bickham, '87, New York; Timothy M. Cheesman, '78 (life member), Garrisons, N. Y.; John G. Curtis, '70, New York; Augustus Caillé, '81, New York; John Cabot, '86, New York; Jean F. Chauveau, Jr., '91, New York; Benjamin F. Curtis, '81, New York; Edwin B. Cragin, '86, New York; Clement Cleveland, '71,

New York; Richard H. Cunningham, '88, New York; Charles C. Carmalt, '91, New York; Henry S. Carter, '72, New York; Willis H. Crowe, '96, New Haven, Conn.; Talbot R. Chambers, '78, Jersey City; Herbert Swift Carter, '95, New York; Rowland Cox, Jr., '98, New York; William K. Draper, '88, New York; David B. Delavan, '75, New York; Charles N. Dowd, '86, New York; Asa B. Davis, '89, New York; Albert A. Davis, '64, New York; George A. Dixon, '78, New York; Thomas G. Darlington, '80, King's Bridge, N. Y.; Francis Delafield, '63, New York; Henry B. Delatour, '87, Brooklyn; Charles T. Dade, '91, New York; Henry B. Douglass, '86, New York; Nicholas Dobkin, '98, Brooklyn; Edmund LeR. Dow, '95, New York; Sigmund Deutsch, '02, Brooklyn; Henry C. Eno, '64, Saugatuck, Conn.; James Ewing, '91, New York; John H. Emerson, '64, New York; Charles A. Elsberg, '93, New York; George C. Freeborn, '73 (life member), New York; Henry Arnold Fairburn, '78, Brooklyn; Thomas R. French, '71, Brooklyn; Edward Fridenberg, '78, New York; Howard Truman French, '91, Deep River, Conn.; Rowland Godfrey Freeman, '91, New York; William Flitcraft, '90, Paterson, N. J.; Thomas N. Gray, '79, East Orange, N. J.; Alfred W. Gardner, '90, New York; Lewis McP. Gibson, '89, New York; Bern B. Gallaudet, '84, New York; Everett W. Gould, '99, New York; William Charles Guth, '90, New York; Purdy L. Hitchcock, '81, Croton Falls, N. Y.; Francis Huber, '77, New York; Henry Heiman, '90, New York; James R. Hayden, '84, New York; Edward J. Hogan, '67, New York; L. Emmett Holt, '80, New York; William N. Harrison, '95, New York; Joseph Huber, '88, New York; John P. Henry, '81, Jersey City; Henry E. Hale, Jr., '93, New York; Frank P. Hammond, '98, New York; Philip H. Hiss, Jr., '95, New York; Joseph B. Harrison, '76, Westfield, N. J.; Edward J. Ill, '75, Newark, N. J.; Walter Belknap James, '83, New York; George T. Jackson, '78, New York; Adoniram B. Judson, '68, New York; Frank W. Jackson, '79, New York; Walter B. Johnson, '78, Paterson, N. J.; Edward G. Janeway, '64, New York; Julius Jungman, '95, New York; Smith Ely Jelliffe, '89, New York; Abraham Jacobi (honorary), Charles L. Kipp, '61, Newark, N. J.; Henry Krollpfeiffer, '75, New York; Meyer Katzenberg, '85, New York; Francis P. Kinnicutt, '71, New York; John M. Kellogg, '68, East Orange, N. J.; William K. Kubin, '92, New York; H. Knapp (honorary), Arnold H. Knapp, '92, New York; Edward W. Lambert, '57, New York; Samuel W. Lambert, '85, New York; Charles Henry Langdon, '74, Poughkeepsie; Robert Lewis, Jr., '85, New York; William G. LeBoutillier, '83, New York; Daniel Lewis, '71, New York; Edward Leaming, '92, New York; George M. Lefferts, '70, New York; Alexander Lambert, '88, New York; William H. Luckett, '94, New York; Charles F. Lehlbach, '88, Newark, N. J.; G. Alfred Lawrence, '95, New York; John Henry Larkin, '94, New York; Eugene B. Laird, '77, Haverstraw, N. Y.; Charles H. May, '83, New York; Walter Mendelson, '79, New York; Alfred Meyer, '77, New York; Francis W. Murray, '80, New York; William F. Mittendorf, '73, New York; Frederick W. Mercer, '62, Chicago, Ill.; John C. Minor, '65, New York; David Magie, '63, Princeton, N. Y.; Francis H. Markoe, '79, New York; James W. Markoe, '85, New York; Alexis V. Moschcowitz, '91, New York; Charles B. Mëding, '87, New York; Andrew

J. McCosh, '80, New York; James F. McKernon, '90, New York; John C. McCoy, '92, Paterson, N. J.; John D. McBarron, '92, New York; John H. Nesbit, '75, New York; William K. Newton, '77, Paterson, N. J.; William P. Northrup, '78, New York; Van Horne Norris, '89, New York; Nathaniel R. Norton, '94, New York; Henry S. Oppenheimer, '76, New York; Frederick Powers, '70, Westport, Conn.; Alfred E. M. Purdy, '61, New York; William H. Park, '86, New York; Charles T. Poore, '66, New York; James Pedersen, '90, New York; Alexander J. Primrose, '85, New York; George Livingston Peabody, '73 (life member), New York; T. M. Prudden (honorary), New York; Edward L. Partridge, '75, New York; William H. Porter, '77, New York; Edward O. Palmer, '97, New York; Edward W. Peet, '90, New York; A. M. Pappenheimer, '92, New York; Antonio D. Pisarie, '96, New York; Frederick D. Ruland, '89, Westport, Conn.; Montrose R. Richard, '77, New York; Charles S. Rodman, '68, Waterbury, Conn.; Emil A. Rundquist, '98, New York; Joseph M. Rice, '81, New York; Dudley DeV. Roberts, '98, Brooklyn; Brandreth Symonds, '84, Garden City, L. I.; Frederick S. Sellow, '91, New York; M. Allen Starr, '80, New York; George Atherton Spalding, '75, New York; Otto H. Schultze, '89, New York; Elihu B. Silvers, '52, Rahway, N. J.; Thomas S. Southworth, '87, New York; Arnold Sturmdorf, '86, New York; William K. Simpson, '80, New York; Henry S. Stark, '86, New York; Edward H. Squibb, '81, Brooklyn; William S. Stone, '91, New York; John Bentley Squier, Jr., '94, New York; Theodore William Simon, 1900, Brooklyn; Bernard Sour, '93, New York; Ernest S. Schultze, '90, New York; J. Gardner Smith, '87, New York; Edward A. Spitzka, '02, New York; Martin J. Symott, '94, Montclair, N. J.; Andrew H. Smith, '58, New York; Davison Heermance Smith, '02, New York; Edwin Sternberger, '90, New York; George M. Tuttle, '80, New York; Allen M. Thomas, Jr., '80, New York; H. Ling Taylor, '81, New York; John S. Thacher, '80, New York; Robert W. Taylor, '68, New York; John Oscraft Tansley, '77, New York; Robert W. Talbot, '77, New York; Leslie A. Turner, '98 Brooklyn; Ira O. Tracy, '82 Brooklyn; John Vander Poel, '81, New York; Frederic O. Virgin, '99, St. Luke's Hospital; Jose L. de Victoria, '86, New York; George G. Wheelock, '64, New York; George Wackerhagen, '69, Brooklyn; Edmund Charles Wendt, '80, New York; Joseph Wiener, '74, New York; Nelson S. Wescott, '65, New York; Ezra H. Wilson, '82, Brooklyn; Isaac Weil, '78, New York; William R. Williams, '95, New York; Augustus B. Wadsworth, '96, New York; Abraham L. Wolbarst, '98, New York; Freeman Ford Ward, '94, New York; Andrew Benedict Yard, '96, New York.

In 1897, two years after the opening of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, it became apparent that the number of Alumni was sufficiently large to warrant the organization of a permanent society. Accordingly, a formal invitation was sent out by Dr. Ervin A. Tucker and Dr. A. Ernest Gallant, requesting the graduates to meet on January 12th of the following year. The response was most gratifying, a goodly number assembling on the date announced, when an organization was effected with Dr. Tucker as President,

and Dr. Gallant as Secretary, as the principal managing officers. Subsequently a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the body took for its name the Society of the Alumni of the Sloane Maternity Hospital.

The Society holds two meetings each year for the discussion of professional topics, and an annual dinner meeting is held on the fourth Friday in April.

The officers for the year 1901-1902 were as follows: President, Dr. Henry P. DeForest; First Vice President, Dr. William S. Stone; Second Vice President, Dr. Franklin A. Dorman; Recording Secretary, Dr. Herman B. Baruch; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Jr.; Treasurer, Dr. Edmund LeRoy Dow; Pathologist, Dr. Louis A. di Zerega; Council, Dr. Edward W. Peet, Dr. Frank Sidney Fielder, Dr. Wilhelm K. Kubin.

The autumn meeting of the Society was held on the evening of Friday, October 25, 1901, at the residence of Dr. Edmund LeRoy Dow, and was attended by about fifty members. An interesting programme was carried out, and a paper presented by Dr. Tucker was one of more than ordinary interest, and was the last which he ever prepared.

The winter meeting was held on the evening of Friday, January 24, 1902, at the residence of Dr. A. Ernest Gallant, and was attended by sixty-two members. The programme followed in the same order as at the preceding meeting, reports and papers being presented by Dr. Henry P. de Forest, Dr. Ervin A. Tucker, Dr. Franklin A. Dorman, Dr. James D. Voorhees, Dr. Oliver Paul Humpstone, and Dr. William Steven Stone.

In the discussion which followed Dr. Stone's paper on the operation of craniotomy on the forecoming and on the aftercoming head, Dr. Herbert Old, of Norfolk, Virginia, read the history of one case; Dr. DeForest, of Brooklyn, presented histories of two cases; and Dr. Tucker, of New York, the histories of the last ten cases which he had been called in consultation to attend.

In March occurred the death of the former president, Dr. Ervin Alden Tucker. A meeting of the Council of the Society was at once called, and a committee appointed to prepare suitable resolutions, and a biographical sketch. Notices were sent to each member, and at the services held in St. Thomas' Church, on Friday, March 7, 1902, the officers and members of the Society met as a body and acted as an escort. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

WHEREAS, An inscrutable Providence has called us to mourn the loss of our beloved member, Ervin Alden Tucker, one of the founders of this Society and our first President, we, the members of the Society of the Alumni of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, desire to place on record our appreciation of his worth to the medical profession and our personal esteem of his character and his ability.

As a result of years of diligent, faithful and persistent endeavor, Doctor Tucker had become a recognized and worthy leader in his chosen profession. He had entered upon a brilliant and promising career, with no regrets for neglected opportunities, and with the fruits of merited success well within his grasp. In our deliberations he was a constant source of information, inspiration and encouragement. He joined every student in his search for knowledge. We shall miss his wise counsel and we do deeply mourn his sudden departure.

In memory of these qualities which ennobled his life and endeared him to his friends, be it

Resolved, That the Society of the Alumni of the Sloane Maternity Hospital express to his wife our deep sorrow and heartfelt sympathy for her irreparable loss, and be it further

Resolved, That this testimonial be spread upon the records of our Society and that a copy be sent to his afflicted wife.

On the evening of April 25, 1902, the fifth annual dinner of the Society was held at the Hotel Manhattan. About seventy-five members and a number of invited guests were present. The dinner programmes, adapted somewhat from the customs of a German *Kommers*, were artistically bound, and formed a Sloane Maternity Song Book dedicated to the four honorary members of the Society, Dr. James W. McLane, Dr. Theodore G. Thomas, Dr. Edwin B. Cragin and Dr. Edward L. Partridge. Music was furnished by a Neapolitan orchestra, with one of the members of the Society as piano accompanist, and some excellent glees and chorus singing were given through the post-prandial portion of the meeting.

The President of the Society, Dr. de Forest, presided. The first speaker, Dr. Frank S. Fielder, delivered an impressive Memorial Address upon "Ervin Alden Tucker, Our First President," which was followed by a silent toast. Dr. James W. McLane responded to the toast, "Our *Alma Mater*—Columbia," and reviewed some of the historic incidents in the career of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he had been for years the Dean. Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, Professor of Obstetrics, responded to the toast of "The Sloane," and was followed by Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, who spoke with feeling of his friend, Dr. Tucker, and dwelt with satisfaction upon the friendship now existing between sister institutions of learning as compared with the somewhat acrimonious rivalry of the past.

The officers elected for the year 1902-1903 were as follows: President, Dr. James D. Voorhees; First Vice President, Dr. Eugene W. Belknap; Second Vice President, Dr. James Ewing; Recording Secretary, Dr. Arthur M. Shrady; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. John Douglas; Treasurer, Dr. Charles A. McWilliams; Pathologist, Dr. D. S. D. Jessup. The Society numbered one hundred and sixty active and non-resident members in 1902.

CHAPTER XV.

OFFICIARY OF THE COLLEGE.

The following is the list of officers of the College of Physicians and Surgeons from its founding in 1807 to 1891, when it was finally united with Columbia College:

THE PRESIDENTS.

Nicholas Romaine, M. D., 1807-11.—Grad. Edinburgh, 1870, M. D.; Prof. Instit. of Medicine and Forensic Med. in Queen's Coll., New York; Prof. of Prac. of Physic, Anatomy and Chemistry in Columbia Coll.; First Pres. Medical Soc. County of New York, 1806; President of Med. Soc. of State of New York, 1808-10; Trustee, 1807-11; Prof. Instit. Med., 1807-8. Died at New York, July 20, 1817, of apoplexy, æt. 61.

Samuel Bard, M. D., L.L. D., 1811-12.—Grad. Edinburgh, 1765; Columbia Coll., 1768; Trustee, 1807-21; Prof. of Theory and Practice of Physic in Columbia Coll., 1767-76; Prof. in Midwifery in same, 1770-76; Prof. of Chemistry in same, 1784-87; Dean of Medical Faculty, 1792-1804; Phys. to New York Hosp.; Member Med. Soc. County of New York; Member Med. Soc. State of New York. Died at Hyde Park, N. Y., May 24, 1821, of pleurisy, æt. 79.

Wright Post, M. D., 1822-26.—Prof. Surg. and Anat. in Col. Coll., 1796-1811; Prof. of Anat., Physiol. and Surg., 1811-26; Trustee, 1814-26; Vice Pres., 1820-22; Pres., 1822-26; Surg. to New York Hosp. Died in Westchester, N. Y., June 14, 1828, of phthisis pulmonalis, æt. 62.

John Watts, M. D., 1826-31.—Grad. Edinburgh, M. D., 1809; Prof. of Prac. of Physic in Queen's Coll., N. J.; Trustee, 1820-31; Visiting Phys. New York Hosp.; Consulting Phys. N. Y. Disp. and Lying-in Asylum; Mem. Med. Soc. County of New York. Died February 4, 1831, of gastro-enteritis, æt. 45.

John Augustine Smith, M. D., 1831-43.—M. R. C. S., London; Prof. of Anat. and Surg., 1808-13; Prof. of Anat. and Physiol., 1811-13; Resigned, 1814; Pres. William and Mary Coll.; Pres. Columbia Coll., 1831-43. Died in New York City, February 9, 1865, æt. 84.

Alexander Hodgdon Stevens, M. D., L.L. D., 1843-55.—Grad. Univ. of Penna., M. D., 1811; Columbia Coll., L.L. D.; Fellow, 1813; Prof. of Surg. in Queen's Coll., N. J., 1814-26; Surg. to N. Y. Hosp., 1817; Trustee, 1820-36; Prof. Clin. Surg., 1826-37, 1840-44; Emer. Prof. of Clin. Surg., 1844-69; Pres. Med. Soc. State of New York, 1848-49; Vice Pres., 1847, and Pres. Amer. Med. Association, 1848; Pres. New York Acad. of Med., 1851; Consulting Surg. N. Y. Hosp; Contrib. to Med. Journals, 1818-41. Died in New York City, March 30, 1869, æt. 80.

Thomas Cock, M. D., 1855-58.—Grad. Columbia Coll. Med School, M. D., 1805; Fellow, 1820; Visiting Phys. New York Hosp., 1819-34; Consulting Phys., N. Y. Hosp., 1834-69; Prof. Anat. and Physiol. in Queen's Coll., N. Y.; Pres. Med. Soc. County of New York, 1822-29; Vice Pres. Coll. of Phys. and Surgs., 1827-55; Pres. New York Acad. of Med., 1852. Died in New York City, June 14, 1869, æt. 86.

Edward Delafield, M. D., 1858-1875.—Grad. Yale Coll., 1812; Grad. Coll. Phys. and Surgs., 1815; one of Founders and Attending Surg. to N. Y. Eye and Ear Inf., 1820-50; Consulting Surg. and Vice Pres. to same after 1850; Att. Phys. N. Y. Hosp., 1820; Prof. of Obstet. and Dis. of Women and Children, Coll. Phys. and Surgs., 1835-38; Trustee, 1839-58; Founder of Soc. for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Med. Men, 1842; one of Founders and Pres. of Med. Board of Nursery and Child's Hosp., 1854; one of Founders of Assoc. of the Alumni, Coll. of Phys. and Surg.; Founder of Delafield Prize Fund, 1864; Senior Consulting Phys. St. Luke's Hosp., 1858-75; one of the Founders of N. Y. Ophth. Soc. and its first Pres., 1865; Sen. Consult. Phys. to Woman's Hosp. and Pres. Med. Board, 1872. Died February 18, 1875, æt. 81.

Alonzo Clark, M. D., LL. D., 1875-84.—Grad. Williams Coll., A. B., 1828; Fellow, 1844; Prof. Pathol. and Mat. Med. in Vermont Med. Coll.; Prof. Physiol., Pathol. and Prac. of Med.; Phys. to Bellevue Hosp., N. Y.; Pres. Med. Soc. State of N. Y., 1853; Univ. of Vermont, 1853, LL. D.; Phys. to St. Luke's Hosp. N. Y.; Pres.; Trustee. Died Sept. 13, 1887, æt. 80.

John Call Dalton, M. D., LL. D., 1884-89.—Grad. Harvard, 1844, and M. D. in Medical School, 1847; Prof. Physiol. Univ. of Buffalo, 1852; Prof. Physiol., Vt. Med. Coll., 1854; Prof. Physiol., Long Island Coll. Hosp., 1859; Lect. Coll. Phys. and Surgs., 1854; Prof. of Physiol., same, 1855; Pres. same, 1883. Died 1889, æt. 64.

James Woods McLane, A. B., M. D., 1889-91.—Grad. Yale Coll., 1861; Grad. Coll. Phys. and Surgs., M. D., 1864; Prof. Mat. Med. and Therapeutics, Col. Coll., 1868-72; Adj. Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 1872-79; Prof. of same, 1879, and now Emer. Prof.; Pres. Coll. P. and S., 1889-91; Dean of Med. Fac., 1891; Cons. Phys. N. Y. Hosp., and Nursery and Children's Hosp.; Obstet. Phys. Sloane Matern. Hosp.; Pres. Vanderbilt Clinic; now Dean Med. Fac., Coll. Phys. and Surgs.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Samuel Latham Mitchell, M. D., LL. D., 1807-11.—Grad. Edinburgh, M. D., 1786; Columbia Coll., M. D., honorary, 1788; Member N. Y. Assembly, 1790-92, and 1797-99; Prof. Botany, Columbia Coll., 1792-95; Prof. Chemistry and Nat. Hist., Columbia Coll., 1792-1801; Rep. in Congress, 1801-3 and 1810-12; United States Senator, 1804-10; Pres. Med. Soc. County of New York, 1807; Trustee, 1807-26; Prof. of Chemistry, 1807-8; Prof. of Materia Med., 1820-26; Prof. of Nat. Hist., 1808-20; Vice Pres. Rutgers Med. Coll., N. Y., 1826-30; Pres. Med. Soc. State of N. Y., 1821-22. Died Sept. 7, 1831, æt. 67.

Benjamin DeWitt, M. D., 1811-19.—Grad. Univ. of Penna. M. D., 1797; Prof. of Prac. of Med., Columbia Coll.; Prof. Instit. Med., 1807-8; Trustee, 1811-19; Prof. of Chemistry, 1808-11; Prof. Nat. and Experimental Philosophy, 1813-15. Died Sept. 11, 1819, of Yellow Fever, while Phys. to the Port of New York, æt. 45.

Wright Post, M. D., 1820-22 (see Presidents).

David Hosack, M. D., L.L. D., F. R. S., 1822-1826.—Grad. Edinburgh, M. D.; Union Coll., L.L. D., 1818; Trustee, 1807-26; Prof. Mat. Med., 1807-8; Prof. Instit. Med., 1820; Prof. Bot. and Mat. Med., Columbia Coll.; Pres. and Prof. of Prac. of Physic in Rutgers Med. Coll.; Mem. Med. Soc. State of N. Y. Died December 22, 1835, æt. 67.

Hon. Jonas Platt, 1826-27.—Trustee, 1826-27.

Thomas Cock, M. D., 1827-55 (see Presidents).

Edward Delafield, M. D., 1855-58 (see Presidents).

Edward Langdon Beadle, M. D.,—Fellow 1844; Trustee and Comr. of Schools, 15th Ward, N. Y. City, 1842-59; Cor. Sec. N. Y. Acad. Med., 1850-52; Trustee of same, 1851; Mgr. N. Y. Instit. for Blind, 1851-62; Sec. Am. Med. Assn., 1852-53; Vice Pres. N. Y. Acad. Med., 1853-57; Treas. N. Y. Soc. for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Med. Men, 1853-63; Phys. N. Y. Asylum for Lying-in Women, 1856-63; Pres. Med. Soc. Co. of N. Y., 1858-60; Vice Pres., 1863, and Pres., 1870-71, N. Y. Soc. for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Med. Men; ex-Pres. N. Y. Med. and Surg. Soc.; Trustee from 1854; Vice Pres. from 1858; Trustee Col. Coll., 1853; Consult'g Phys. N. Y. Inst'n for Blind from 1856; Perm. Mem. Med. Soc. State of N. Y.; Trustee Vassar Coll.; Mgr. Hudson River State Hosp., 1860-82; Consulting Phys. St. Barnabas Hosp., 1871-82; Corresp. Fellow N. Y. Acad. Med.; Pres. Dutchess Co. Med. Soc.; Life Mem. N. Y. Hist. Soc. Died April 5, 1882, æt. 73.

Willard Parker, Jr., M. D., L.L. D., 1882-83.—Grad. Col. Coll., A. B., 1866; A. M., 1869; M. D., Coll. Phys. and Surgs., 1870; Mem. N. Y. Pathol. Soc.; Mem. N. Y. Acad. Med.; Mem. Medico-Legal Soc.; mem. N. Y. Soc. for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Med. Men.

Thomas Masters Markoe, M. D., 1885-90.—Grad. Coll. of New Jersey, A. B., 1836; Coll. Phys. and Surgs., M. D., 1841; Prof. Path. Anat. Med. Dept. Univ. City of N. Y., 1852-54; Surg. to N. Y. Hosp.; Prof. Adjunct of Surgery, 1860-71; Prof. Principles of Surg., 1879; Att'dg Surg. Roosevelt Hosp.; Consulting Surg. Mt. Sinai and Women's Hosp., N. Y. Died August 26, 1901, æt. 82.

REGISTRARS.

Archibald Bruce, M. D., 1807-11.—Grad. Columbia Coll., A. B., 1797; Edinburgh, M. D., 1800; Mem. Med. Soc. Co. of N. Y.; Trustee, 1707-11; Prof. Mineralogy, 1807-8; Prof. Mat. Med. and Mineralogy in Queen's Coll., N. Y. Died Feb. 24, 1818, æt. 41.

John Wakefield Francis, M. D., L.L. D., 1811-1826.—Grad. Col. Coll., A. B., 1809; Fellow, 1811; A. M., 1812; Prof. Obstet. and Med. Jurisp., Rutgers Med. Coll., N. Y.; Prof. Mat. Med., 1813-16; Trustee, 1814-16;

Prof. Instit. Med., 1816-20; Prof. Obstet., etc., 1820-26; Vice Pres., 1847, and Pres., 1848, N. Y. Acad. of Med.; Trinity Coll., 1850, L.L. D.; Hon. Mem. Med. Soc. State of N. Y. Died in New York City, Feb. 8, 1861, æt. 72.

Nicoll Havens Dering, M. D., 1826-43.—Grad. Yale Coll., A. B., 1813; A. M.; M. D., 1817; Trustee, 1820-43; Fellow, 1844; Pres. Med. Soc. Co. of N. Y.; Comr. of Health for N. Y. City, 1812-20. Died in Utica, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1867, æt. 74.

Gurdon Buck, M. D., 1844-69.—Grad. Coll. Phys. and Surgs., 1830; House Phys. N. Y. Hosp.; Vis. Surg. N. Y. Hosp., 1837-77; Vis. Surg. St. Luke's Hosp.; Vis. Surg. Eye and Ear Infirm., 1852-62; Trustee of same; Trustee N. Y. Dispens.; Trustee N. Y. Ophth. and Aural Instit.; Trustee Coll. Phys. and Surgs.; Registrar; Mem. Med. Soc. State of N. Y.; Med. Soc. Co. of N. Y.; N. Y. Acad. of Med. (Vice Pres., 1852, 1855, 1856, 1859-60); Pres. N. Y. Pathol. Soc. Died in N. Y. City, March 6, 1877, æt. 70.

Ellsworth Eliot, M. D., A. B., 1869-85.—Grad. Yale, A. B., 1849; Coll. Phys. and Surgs., M. D., 1852; Trustee; Mem. Med. Soc. Co. of N. Y.; Mem. N. Y. Acad. of Med.; N. Y. Pathol. Soc.; N. Y. Phys. Mut. Aid Assn.; Medico-Histor. Soc., N. Y.; New York Historical Soc.

George G. Wheelock, M. D., A. M., 1886-90.—Grad. Harvard, A. B., 1860, A. M., 1864; Coll. Phys. and Surgs., M. D., 1864; Lect. in Phys. Diag., Coll. Phys. and Surgs., 1868, 1880; Registrar and Trustee, same, 1885, 1890.

TREASURERS.

Abraham Brower, M. D., 1807-08.—Grad. Queen's Coll., N. J.; M. D., 1793; Trustee, 1807-11.

Dr. John D. Gillespie, 1808-11.—Trustee, 1807-11.

John Q. Jaques, M. D., 1811-38.—Hon. degree of M. D., 1817; Trustee.

Fanning C. Tucker, 1838-43.—Trustee, 1836-50. Died in New York City, Jan. 9, 1856, æt. 73.

Floyd Smith, 1843-1874.—Trustee, 1837-44; Vice Pres. Manhattan Gas Lt. Co., N. Y.; Trustee Northern Disp., N. Y.; Sen. Warden, Church of the Annunciation, N. Y. Died April 6, 1874, æt. 83.

Cambridge Livingston, 1874-1878.—Trustee, 1863-79. Died, 1879.

John Sherwood, 1878-84.

William Warner Hoppin, Jr., 1884.—Resigned, November, 1885.

George Bliss, 1886-90.

Under the Charter of Incorporation granted by the Regents of the University to the Medical Society of the County of New York, as a College of Physicians and Surgeons, "all the members of said Society, and all the physicians authorized to practice in said city, are declared to be Trustees, or members of the said College, and are duly incorporated as such." This Charter contained a full reservation to the Regents of "right to alter or amend

the Charter in every respect, and to remove the Trustees, or any of them." The Regents retained the appointment of the Professors, and the Trustees were granted the right of their own President and other officers. By the amended Charter, March 3rd, 1808, the Regents were empowered to appoint the President and other officers, instead of the Trustees themselves.

TRUSTEES, APPOINTED MARCH 12, 1807; RESIGNED IN 1811.

Sir James Jay, Knt., died Oct. 20, 1815, æt. 83; James G. Graham, M. D.; Alexander Sheldon, M. D.; Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D.; William Livingston, M. D.; Isaac Sargent, M. D.; Peter C. Adams, M. D.; John Ely, M. D.; Hugh Williamson, M. D., Univ. Utrecht, 1768, M. D., died 1819; William McClelland, M. D., died 1812; William Wheeler, M. D.; Moses Willard, M. D.; John Stearns, M. D.; Philip Smith, M. D.; W. Willoughby, M. D., died 1844; Caleb Sampson, M. D.; Dunforth Shumway, M. D.; Hugh Henderson, M. D.; Gurdon Huntingdon, M. D.; James Moore, M. D.; John H. Frisbie, M. D.; Barnabas Smith, M. D.; Reuben Hart, M. D.; Jesse Shepard, M. D.; Thomas B. Whitmarsh, M. D.; David R. Arnell, M. D., died 1826; Lyman Cook, M. D.; John M. Mann, M. D.; James Smith, M. D., died 1812; Samuel Bard, M. D.; Samuel Stringer, M. D., died 1817; H. Woodruff, M. D., died 1811; Joseph White, M. D., died 1832; Ebenezer Sage, M. D., Yale Coll., 1778, A. B., Rep. in Congress, 1809-15, died 1834; Richard Udall, M. D., King's Coll (now Columbia Coll.), 1772, M. B., died Oct. 6, 1841; John Smith, M. D.; Charles D. Cooper, M. D.; Elias Willard, M. D., died 1827; Jacob Outwater, M. D.; Benjamin DeWitt, M. D.; Abraham Corson, M. D.; David Hasbrouck, M. D.; Charles Mitchell, M. D.; Felix Pascalis, D. M. P., died July 27, 1833; Samuel Torbert, M. D., late Surg. U. S. army; Joshua E. R. Birch, M. D.; John Riddell; George C. Anthon, M. D.; John I. Coventry, M. D.; Gardiner Jones, M. D.; Philip Turner, M. D., Phys. and Surg. Rev. War, Surg. Gen. U. S. A., died April 20, 1815; Lewis Faugeres; Samuel Nesbit, Asst. Surg. in British service, died Sept. 28, 1811; John Onderdonk, M. D., died August 23, 1832; William Moore, M. D., Mem. Royal Med. Soc., Vice Pres. and Pres. Med. Soc. Co. N. Y., died 1824; Nicholas Romaine, M. D.; James Tillary, M. D., M. R. M. & S. S., Edinb., Scot., Vice Pres. and Pres. Med. Soc. Co. of N. Y., Pres. St. Andrews Soc., N. Y. City, died May 25, 1818; Archibald Bruce, M. D.; Valentine Seaman, M. D., died 1817; David Hosack, M. D.; John R. B. Rodgers, M. D.; Wright Post, M. D.; Edward Miller, M. D.; William Hammersly, M. D.; James G. Stringham, M. D.; John H. Douglass, M. D., Surg. U. S. N. and Marine Phys., Port of N. Y.; George W. Chapman, M. D., died 1845; William James Macneven, M. D.; John D. Jaques, M. D.; Malachi Treat, M. D.; Andrew Morton, M. D.; John D. Gillespie, M. D.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., Asst. Surg. U. S. N.; Philip D. Kettletas, M. D., died 1845; John Clark, M. D.; Charles Buxton, M. D.; Michael DeGray, M. D.; Daniel B. Cornelius, M. D.; Joel Hart, M. D., Mem. Royal Coll. of Surg., Eng.; Abraham Brower, M. D., Surg. U. S. N.; John Wilson, M. D.; Eloy Berger, M. D.; Richard Sharp Kissam, M. D., Surg. U. S. N., died 1822; Andrew Hunt, M. D., Surg. U. S. N.; Benjamin Prince, M. D.; Beekman Van Buren, M. D.; John

Hicks, M. D.; Joseph Bloodgood, M. D.; Matthew Wendell, M. D.; Samuel Bradhurst, M. D.; John Stone, M. D., died in Springfield, Mass., 1838; Baron Alexis De Carondefferz, M. D.; George D. Clussman, M. D.; Samuel Osborn, M. D.; Benjamin Low, M. D.; Joshua Secor, M. D.; Benjamin Rockwell, M. D.; Shadrach Ricketson, M. D.; George D. Quackenbos, M. D., died 1858; Robert Thom, M. D.; Abraham Lozier, M. D.

TRUSTEES APPOINTED DECEMBER 8, 1808, AND RESIGNED IN 1811.

John W. Zeiss, M. D., late of Mil. Hosp. Hesse Cassel, died 1832; George Angelis, M. D.; George Cumming, M. D.; Alexander Wertheim, M. D.; D. G. Lozier, M. D.; Thomas Dawson, M. D.; John Leymerie, M. D.; William Knowles, M. D.; Thomas Boyd, M. D., died 1856; Walter Taylor, M. D., Surg. Brit. Navy; John Regan, M. D.; William Stilwell, M. D., Surg. 1st Regt. Jersey Brigade, died 1828; James Kipp, M. D.; Silas Lord, M. D.; Stephen Dempsey, M. D.; Libertus Van Bokkelen, M. D.; Jacob V. Brower, M. D.; John See, M. D.; Frederick Graham, M. D.; D. Gautier, M. D.; Robert Johnson, M. D.; William Meyer, M. D.; Charles Guerin, M. D.; Andrew Renelon, M. D.; Servant Lafaye, M. D., Surg. French army; William Simers, M. D.; Henry M. Van Solingen, M. D.; Samuel Henry, M. D.; James Wilson, M. D.

TRUSTEES SINCE THE REORGANIZATION OF THE COLLEGE IN 1811.

Samuel Bard, M. D., LL. D., Pres., 1811-21; Benjamin DeWitt, M. D., (Vice Pres., 1811-19); John Augustine Smith, M. D., Pres., 1811-20; David Hosack, M. D., LL. D. (Vice Pres.), 1811-26; William James Macneven, M. D. (Univ. Vienna; M. D., 1783; Prof. Mat. Med. Rutgers Med. Coll.; Prof. Obstetrics, 1808-11; Prof. Chemistry, 1811-26. Died July 12, 1841), 1811-26; Samuel Latham Mitchell, M. D., LL. D. (Vice Pres.), 1811-26; Hugh Williamson, M. D., LL. D., 1811-19; John D. Jaques, M. D., 1811-38; Thomas Addis Emmet, LL. D. (died Nov. 14, 1827), 1811-26; Dr. Joseph Bloodgood, 1811-20; Dr. Andrew Hunt, 1811-20; Andrew Morton, M. D., 1811-18; Lyman Spalding, M. D. (Dart. Coll., 1798, M. D.; Pres. and Prof. Anat. and Surg., Coll. Phys. and Surgs.; died 1821), 1811-21; Wright Post, M. D. (Pres.), 1814-26; John Osborn, M. D. (Prof. Instit. Med. and Mat. Med. in Columbia Coll.; Prof. Obstetrics, 1813-18; died in West Indies, March 5, 1819), 1814-18; James S. Stringham, M. D. (Columbia Coll., A. B., 1793; A. M., 1797; Edinburgh, M. D., 1799; Prof. Chem. Columbia Coll., 1802-13; Prof. Med. Jurisp., 1813-17; died June 29, 1817), 1814-17; Valentine Mott, M. D. (Columbia Coll., M. D., 1806; Prof. Surg., Col. Coll.; Prof. Surg. Rutgers Med. Coll.; Prof. Princ. and Prac. Surg., 1813-26; Prof. Oper. Surg. and Surg. Anat., 1831-37; Emer. Prof., 1850-52; Pres. and Prof. Surg. in Univ. City of N. Y.; Pres. N. Y. Acad. Med., 1840; died April 26, 1865), 1814-26; John Wakefield Francis, M. D., 1814-26; William Hammersley, M. D. (Edinburgh, M. D.; Prof. Prac. Med. Col. Coll.; Prof. Clin. Prac. Med., 1813-23; Phys. to N. Y. Hosp.; Mem. Med. Soc. Co. of N. Y.; Hon. Mem. Med. Soc. State of N. Y.; died, 1833), 1814-33; William Moore, M. D., 1820-24; Joseph Bailey, M. D. (Columbia Coll., M. D., 1802),

1820-37; Samuel Borrowe, M. D., 1820-28; Charles Drake, M. D., 1820-35; John R. B. Rodgers, M. D. (Phila. M. B.; Edinburgh, M. D., 1786; Prof. Obstet. Col. Coll.; Pres. Med. Soc. Co. of N. Y.; Pres. Med. Soc. State of N. Y., 1812-14), 1820-22; John Watts, M. D. (Pres. 1826-31), 1820-31; Dr. Hugh McLane (died August 13, 1846, æt. 69), 1820-26; Henry M. Van Solingen, M. D. (Queen's Coll., N. J., M. D., 1792; Mem. Med. Soc. Co. of N. Y.; died, æt. 70), 1820-26; William Handy, M. D., 1820-18—; John Stearns, M. D. (Yale Coll., A. B., 1789; Pres. Med. Soc. State of N. Y., 1817-20; Pres. N. Y. Acad. Med., 1847-48; died, 1848), 1820-26; Nicoll Havens Dering, M. D. (see Registrars), 1820-43; Alexander Hodgdon Stevens, M. D. (see Presidents), 1820-26; Dr. Anthony L. Anderson (died Oct. 26, 1847), 1820-45; James R. Manley, M. D. (Col. Coll., A. B., 1799; M. D., 1803; Fellow, 1820; Pres. Med. Soc. State of N. Y., 1825-26; Res. Phys. N. Y. City, 1828-40; Pres. St. Nicholas Soc., N. Y., 1843-45; Consult'g Phys. and Pres. Med. Board Bell. Hosp., 1847-51; Vice Pres. N. Y. Acad. Med., 1849; died Nov. 21, 1851), 1821-26; Samuel W. Moore, M. D. (Col. Coll., M. D., 1810; died Aug. 26, 1854), 1821-54; John Broadhead Beck, M. D., 1822-26; John James, M. D., 1823-24; James Upfold, M. D., 1823-26; David L. Rogers, M. D., 1824-26; Dr. Christopher Yates (died Sept. 23, 1848), 1824-41; Samuel Boyd, 1826-37; Hon. Elisha W. King, 1826-37; Duncan P. Campbell (died Nov. 9, 1860), 1826; James A. Hamilton, 1826-36; Hon. George W. Bruen, 1826-49; Hon. Jonas Platt (Vice Pres.), 1826-27; Hon. Stephen Allen (died July 28, 1852), 1826-27; Hon. Peter A. Jay, L.L. D. (Pres. N. Y. Hosp.; died Feb. 20, 1843), 1826; Hon. James Campbell, 1827-32; John Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 1827-51; Charles G. Troup, 1827-35; Dr. Gilbert Smith, 1827-37; Hon. Campbell P. White (died Feb. 12, 1859), 1827-36; John C. Cheesman, M. D. (Queen's Coll., N. J., M. D., 1812; Fellow, 1822; Surg. to N. Y. Hosp., 1821-56; Consulting Surg. to same, 1856-62; Mem. Med. Soc. State of N. Y.; N. Y. Acad. Med.; died Nov. 11, 1862), 1827-62; Marinus Willett, Jr., M. D. (Columbia Coll., A. B., 1819; Fellow, 1827; died, 1847), 1827-40; Ansel W. Ives, M. D. (Yale Coll., A. M., 1821, honorary; Fellow, 1821; died Feb. 5, 1838), 1827-38; Edward Greenfield Ludlow, M. D. (Fellow, 1827; Mem. N. Y. Acad. Med.; died July 7, 1877), 1827-77; Francis Upton Johnston, M. D. (Phys. N. Y. Hosp.; Fellow, 1826; Vice Pres. N. Y. Acad. Med., 1847; died Jan. 17, 1858), 1827-37; Thomas Cock, M. D. (Vice Pres. and Pres.), 1827-58; Joseph Delafield, 1832-72; George Griswold, 1836-46; Fanning C. Tucker (see Treasurers), 1836-50; George D. Strong, 1836-43; Reuben Withers, 1836-43; Henry Wyckoff, 1836-52; Benjamin L. Swan (died March 31, 1866), 1836-43; Floyd Smith, 1837-74; James Boyles Murray (died 1866), 1837-66; Hon. William Beach Lawrence, 1837-51; William K. Strong, 1837-41; Richard M. Blatchford; 1839-71; Edward Delafield, M. D. (see Presidents), 1839-75; John Clarkson Jay, M. D. (Columbia Coll., A. B., 1827), 1840-43; John R. Rhineland, M. D. (Columbia Coll., A. B., 1811; Prof. Anat., 1834-39; died in 1857, æt. 66), 1840-48; Robert B. Minturn (Pres. St. Luke's Hosp.; died Jan. 9, 1866), 1840-42; Hon. Murray Hoffman, 1841-55; Theodore Sedgwick (died, 1859), 1842-59; Alexander Hodgdon Stevens, M. D., L.L. D. (see Presidents), 1843-55; William W. Fox (died March 1, 1861), 1844-58; John

Knox, D. D. (died Jan. 8, 1858), 1844-58; John R. Crosby (drowned 'at Fire Island, Sept. 19, 1876), 1844-76; Gurdon Buck, Jr., M. D. (see Registrars), 1844-77; Hon. Luther Bradish (died August, 1863), 1845-63; Hon. Hamilton Fish, L.L. D., 1847-56; John Smyth Rogers, M. D., 1849-51; James Cotton Bliss, M. D., 1850-55; John A. Stevens, 1850-56; David Spratt Kennedy (died, 1853), 1850-53; Hon. Alexander S. Johnson, 1852-54; Hon. James W. Beekman, 1852-77; Daniel D. Lord, 1852-84; Benjamin Robert Winthrop (died, London, Eng., July 26, 1879), 1854-79; Richard Kissam Hoffman, M. D. (Surg. U. S. N., 1814; Fellow, 1827; Surg. N. Y. Hosp.; Consult'g Surg. to same; died Dec. 25, 1860), 1854-60; Edward Langdon Beadle, M. D. (see Vice Prests.), 1854-81; Wickham Hoffman, 1855-65; Isaac Wood, M. D., 1855-68; George W. Wright, 1856-73; James W. Alexander, 1858-59; Charles Henschel, M. D. (Univ. Würzburg, M. D., 1813; died Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 18, 1872), 1858-72; Hon. Frederick A. Conklin, 1858-90; Washington Murray, 1860-67; Henry Chauncey, Jr., 1860-69; Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, D.D., 1860-87; William Betts, 1860-84; John Jacob Astor, Jr., 1860-63; G. Talbot Olyphant, 1860-71; John Torrey, M. D., L.L. D., 1860-73; Benjamin Ogden, M. D., 1863-67; Cambridge Livingston, 1863-79; Jared Linsly, M. D. (class of 1829), 1865-87; John Jacob Crane, M. D., 1867-87; Ellsworth Eliot, M. D. (see Registrars), 1868-90; Robert G. Remsen, 1870-90; James Lenox Banks, M. D., 1870-82; George D. H. Gillespie, 1870-74; Edward H. Ludlow, 1873-74; Edward Delafield, Jr., 1873-84; Charles Clarkson Goodhue, 1873-74; Willard Parker, M. D., L.L. D., 1873-90; John Glover Adams, M. D., 1874-84; Alexander Van Rensselaer, 1874-75; Charles Mnason Allin, M. D., 1874-75; Abraham DuBois, M. D., 1874; John Sherwood, 1874-84; Frederick Augustus Porter Barnard, S. T. D., L.L. D. (Yale, A. B., 1828; A. M., 1831; S. T. D., 1855; L.L. D., 1859; Univ. Mississ., S. T. D., 1861; Tutor Math. and Nat. Phil., Univ. Mississ.; Prof. Chem. in same; Prof. Math. and Astron. in same; Pres. and Chancellor Columbia Coll.), 1874-88; Alfred Seaman Purdy, M. D., 1875-77; Alonzo Clark, M. D., L.L. D., 1875; Thomas F. Cock, M. D., 1875-90; John Clarkson Jay, M. D., 1876-80; William H. Draper, M. D., 1877-79, 1884-90; William Warner Hoppin, Jr., M. D., 1877-90; Cornelius Rea Agnew, M. D., 1879-86; George Absalom Peters, M. D., 1879-90; Hon. Gilbert M. Speir, 1879-90; James M. Brown, 1880-81; Edward Mitchell, 1880-90; Robert B. Campbell, 1883; Willard Parker, M. D., LL. D., 1883-90; William M. Halsted, 1884; John C. Dalton, M. D., 1884-88; James T. Swift, 1884-90; Thomas W. Markoe, M. D., 1885-90; Cornelius Vanderbilt, 1885-90; George G. Wheelock, M. D., 1885-90; James A. Roosevelt, 1886-90; George Bliss, 1886-90; Morris K. Jesup, 1886-90; Joseph H. Choate, 1890; Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, S. T. D., 1888-90; Alonzo B. Ball, M. D., 1888-90; T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D., 1889-90; James W. McLane, M. D., 1890.

In 1891, when the union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia University was finally accomplished, the Board of Trustees of the former named institution went out of existence. Two of its members, Dr. William H. Draper and Dr. George C. Wheelock, were elected to membership in the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, now University.

APPENDIX.

THE CHARTER OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE COLLEGE OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK IN AMERICA.

George the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. To all whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, by several acts of the Governour, Council, and General assembly of our Province of New York, divers sums of money have been Raised by Publick Lotteries, and appropriated for the founding, erecting, and establishing a College in our said Government, for the Education and Instruction of Youth in the Liberal Arts and Sciences:

And Whereas, the Rector and inhabitants of the City of New York in Communion of the Church of England as by Law Established, for the encouraging and promoting the same good design, have sett apart a parcel of ground for that purpose, of upwards of Three Thousand Pounds value, belonging to the said Corporation, on the west side of the broadway, in the west ward of our City of New York, fronting easterly to Church street, between Barclay street and Murray street, four hundred and forty foot: and from thence running westerly between and along the said Barclay street and Murray street, to the North River; and also, a street, from the middle of the said Land, Easterly to the Broadway, of ninety Foot, to be called Robinson street. And have declared that they are ready and desirous to Convey the said Land in Fee, to and for the use of a College, intended and proposed to be Erected and Established in our said Province, upon the terms in their said declaration mentioned:

And Whereas our Loving Subjects, the Trustees, appointed in and by an act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of our said Province of New York, Intitled an Act for Vesting in Trustees the sum of three Thousand four Hundred and forty-three Pounds eighteen shillings by way of Lottery, for erecting a College within this Colony, esteeming the said Lands offered and sett apart by the said Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law Established, the most convenient place for the Building, Erecting, and Establishing, a College, in our said Province, have, by their humble petition, presented to our trusty and well Beloved James DeLancey, Esq., our Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province of New York, In Council, prayed our Letters patent of Incorporation for the Better Establishing, Erecting, and Building a College, on the said Lands, and the more Effectually Governing, Carrying on, and Promoting the same, and Instructing of Youth in the Liberal Arts and Sciences:

Wherefore Wee, being willing to Grant the Reasonable request and desire of our said Loving Subjects, and to Encourage the said good design of promoting a Liberal Education among them, and to make the same as Beneficial as may be, not only to the Inhabitants of our said Province of New York. But to all our Colonies and Territories in America.

Know Ye, that Wee, considering the premises, do of our especial Grace, Certain Knowledge, and meer motion, by these presents, will, Grant, Constitute, and ordain, that when and as soon as the said Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York in Communion of the Church of England as by Law established, shall legally convey and assure the said herein before mentioned Lands to the Corporation, or body politick, Erected and made by these our Letters patent, That there be erected and made on the said Lands, a College, and other Buildings and Improvements, for the use and convenience of the same, which shall be called and Known by the name of Kings College, for the Instruction and Education of Youth in the Learned Languages, and Liberal Arts and Sciences; And that in Consideration of such Grant, to be made by the Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law Established, the President of the said College, for the time being, shall for ever hereafter be a member of, and in Communion with the Church of England, as by Law established; And that the Governors of the said College, and their successors, for ever, shall be one body Corporate and politick, in deed, fact, and name, and shall be called, named, and distinguished, by the name of the Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the City of New York, in America, and them and their successors, by the name of the Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the City of New York, in America, one Body Corporate and politick, in deed, fact, and name, really and fully, we do for us, our heirs and Successors, Erect, Ordain, make, Constitute, declare, and Create by these presents, and that by that name, they shall and may have perpetual succession:

And we do for us, our heirs, and successors, for the Continuance and Better Establishment of the said College, Will, Give, Grant, Ordain, Constitute, and appoint, that in the said College, to be Erected and Built upon the Lands aforesaid, there shall from henceforth forever be a Body Corporate and politick, Consisting of the Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the City of New York, in America; And for the more full and perfect Erection of the said Corporation and Body politick, consisting of the Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the City of New York in America, we do will, Grant, ordain, Constitute, assign, Limitt, and appoint, by these presents, the most Reverend Father in God, our Trusty, and well beloved Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and the most Reverend the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; The Right Honorable Dunk, Earl of Halifax, first Lord Commissioner for Trade and plantations, and the first Lord Commissioner for Trade and plantations for the time being; Our now Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief of our said Province of New York, and the Governor or Commander in chief of our said Province for the time being; the eldest Councillor of our said

Province now and for the time being; the Judges of our Supreme Court of Judicature of our said Province now and for the time being; the Secretary of our said Province now and for the time being; the Attorney General of our said Province now and for the time being; the Speaker of the General Assembly of our said Province now and for the time being; the Treasurer of our said Province now and for the time being; the Mayor of our City of New York in our said Province now and for the time being; the Rector of Trinity Church in our said City of New York now and for the time being; the Senior Minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in our said City now and for the time being; the Minister of the ancient Lutheran Church in our said City now and for the time being; the Minister of the French Church in our said City now and for the time being; the Minister of the Presbyterian Congregation in our said City for the time being; the President of the said College, appointed by these Presents, and the President of the said College for the time being, to be chosen as herein after is directed, and twenty four other Persons, Who shall be called and named, and are hereby called and named, the Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the City of New York, in America;

And for that purpose, We have elected, nominated, ordained, constituted, limited, and appointed, and by these Presents do, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, elect, nominate, ordain, constitute, limit, and appoint, the said most Reverend Father in God, Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; The Right Honorable Dunk, Earl of Halifax, first Lord Commissioner for Trade and Plantations, and the first Lord Commissioner for Trade and Plantations for the time being; our now Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of our Province of New York, and the Governor or Commander in chief of our said Province for the time being; the eldest Councilor of our said Province now and for the time being; the Judges of our Supreme Court of Judicature of our said Province now and for the time being; the Secretary of our said Province now and for the time being; the Attorney General of our said Province now and for the time being; the Speaker of the General Assembly of our said Province now and for the time being; the Treasurer of our said Province now and for the time being; the Mayor of our said City of New York now and for the time being; the Rector of Trinity Church in our said City now and for the time being; the Senior Minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in our said City now and for the time being; the Minister of the ancient Lutheran Church in our said City now and for the time being; the minister of the French Church in our said City now and for the time being; the minister of the Presbyterian Congregation in our said City for the time being; the President of the said College, appointed by these Presents, and the President of the said College for the time being; and Archibald Kennedy, Joseph Murray, Josiah Martin, Paul Richard, Henry Cruger, William Walton, John Watts, Henry Beekman, Philip Ver Planck, Frederick Philipse, Joseph Robinson, John Cruger, Oliver De Lancey, James Livingston, Esquires, Benjamin Nicoll, William Livingston, Joseph Read, Nathaniel Marston, Joseph Haynes, John Livingston, Abraham Lodge, David Clarkson,

Leonard Lispenard, and James De Lancey the Younger, Gentlemen, to be the present Governors of the said College; and we do by these Presents ordain and appoint our well beloved Samuel Johnson, Doctor of Divinity, to be the first and present President of the said College, for and during his Good Behaviour; and do will that he and the President for the time being after him, who shall also hold his office during Good behaviour, shall have the Immediate care of the Education and Government of the students that shall be sent to and admitted into the said College for Instruction and Education, according to such Rules and orders as shall be made by the Governors of the said College; And they are by these presents made and constituted a Body Corporate and politick, by the said name of the Governors of the College of the province of New York, in the City of New York, in America; and they and their successors, by the said name of the Governors of the College of the province of New York, in the City of New York, in America, be, and for ever hereafter shall be, a Body politick and Corporate, in deed, fact, and name, and shall be Capable and able in Law to sue and be sued, Implead and be Impleaded, answer and be Answered unto, Defend and be Defended, In all Courts and places, before Us, our Heirs and Successors, and before all and any the Judges, Justices, Officers, and Ministers of Us, our Heirs and Successors, in any Court or Courts, place and places Whatsoever, in all and all manner of actions, suits, Complaints, Pleas, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever, and of what kind or nature soever, in as full, ample manner and form as any of our other Liege Subjects of our said Province of New York can or may sue and be sued, Implead and be Impleaded, defend and be Defended, by any Lawfull ways and means whatsoever.

And, also, that they and their successors, by the said name of the Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the City of New York, in America, be, and for ever hereafter, shall be a Body Corporate, Capable and able in Law to purchase, take, hold, receive, Enjoy, and have any messuages, houses, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, and real Estate whatsoever, in Fee simple, or for Term of Life, or Lives, or Years, or in any other manner howsoever, for the use of the said College: Provided Always, the clear yearly value thereof do not exceed the sum of Two Thousand pounds Stirling; and also Goods, Chattels, Books, moneys, annuities, and all other things of what nature and kind soever. And, also, that they and their Successors, by the same name of the Governours of the College of the Province of New York, in the City of New York, in America, to and for the use of the said College, shall and may have full power and authority to Erect and build any house or houses, or other Buildings, as they shall think necessary or convenient; and also to Give, Grant, Bargain, sell, demise, assign, or otherwise dispose of all or any messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, and other Hereditaments, and real Estate, and all Goods, Chattells, moneys, and other things whatsoever, as to them shall seem fitt, either in the payment of the Salary or Salaries of the President, Fellows, and Professors of the said College, or any other officers or ministers of the same, at their will and pleasure; excepting always, and it is, Nevertheless, our True intent and meaning that the said Governors of the said College for the

time being, and their Successors, or any of them, shall not do or suffer to be done, at any time hereafter, any act or thing whereby or by means whereof the Lands set apart and offered to be Conveyed by the Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York, In Communion of the Church of England as by Law Established, for the use of the College, or any part thereof, shall be Vested, Conveyed, or Transferred, to any other person, contrary to the true meaning hereof, other than by such Leases as are hereafter mentioned: our will and pleasure is, therefore, and we do for us, our heirs and Successors will and ordain, that no Grant or Lease of the said Land, or any part thereof, shall be made by the said Governors of the said College which shall exceed the number of twenty-one years, and That either in possession for not above three years before the End and Expiration or Determination of the Estate or Estates in possession.

And we do by these presents will, ordain and direct, that the said Governors of the said College (Except always the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and our First Lord Commissioner for Trade and Plantations) do, at their first meeting, after the receipt of these our Letters patents, and before they proceed to any business of and concerning the said College, take the oaths appointed to be taken by an act passed in the first year of our Late Royal Father's Reign, Entituled [an Act for the further security of his Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown, in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being protestants, and for extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and Secret abettors,] and make and subscribe the declaration mentioned in An Act of Parliament made in the twenty-fifth year of the Reign of King Charles the second, Entituled, [an act for preventing Dangers which may happen from popish Recusants:] as also, an oath, faithfully to execute the trust Reposed in them, as members of the said Corporation, which Oaths we authorize and Impower the Justices of our Supreme Court of Judicature, for our said Province of New York for the time being, any or either of them to administer; and that when, and as often as any person or persons, either by his office or place in our said Government, or Elsewhere, (Except always the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and our first Lord Commissioner for Trade and Plantations for the time being), or by Choice of the said Governors of the said College, shall become, or be chosen a Member or members of the said Corporation, they shall, before they are admitted, or enter into the said office or Trust, take the said Oaths, and subscribe the said Declaration to be administered to them in the manner above directed.

And we do further will, ordain, and direct, that the Governors of the said College shall yearly, and every year hereafter, forever, on the Second Tuesday in the Month of May, in every year meet together in our said City of New York, for the Better taking care of, and Promoting the Interest of the said College; and that the said Governors of the said College, or any fifteen or more of them being met, shall be a Legal meeting of the said Corporation, and they, or the major part of them so met, shall have full power and authority to adjourn from day to day, as the Business of the

said College may require, and to do, execute, and perform, all and every act and acts, thing and things whatsoever, which the said Governors of the said College are, or shall by these, our Letters patent, be authorized and Impowered to do, act, or Transact, in as full and ample manner, as if all and every of the members of the said Corporation were present.

And we do will, ordain, and direct, that as our Right Trusty and well beloved Thomas, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; and our said first Lord Commissioner for Trade and Plantations, and the first Lord Commissioner for Trade and Plantations, for the time being, cannot attend the meetings of the said Corporation, they and each of them shall, from time to time, have full power and authority to appoint a proxy, in writing, under their hand and seal, which person or persons so appointed by them, and each of them shall and may Represent them, and each of them, Respectively, according to such appointment, and shall have full power to vote and acts as a Governor or Governors of the said Corporation, at any and every meeting of the said Corporation, as fully and amply as if they, the Constituents, and each of them were present at every such meeting or meetings; And, in Case any other meeting or meetings of the said Governors of the said College shall, at any other time or times, be Judged and deemed Necessary for the Carrying on and promoting of the Business and Interest of the said College, or the Government thereof, by any five members of the said Corporation, we do, by these presents, authorize and Impower such five members, by writing, under their hands, to direct the Clerk of the said Corporation to Give notice of the day appointed by them, for such meeting, at the said City of New York, by advertising the same in one or more of the public newspapers, at Least seven Days before such meeting; and, that at such meeting, the said Clerk, before entering on any Business, shall Certify such Notification, under his hand, to the Board then met; Provided, always, Fifteen or more of the said members shall be then met together, which said Fifteen or more members, so met, In pursuance of such Notification, shall be a legal meeting of the said Governors of the said College; and they, or the major part of them so mett, shall have full power and authority to adjourn from day to day, as the Business of the said College may require, and to do, Transact, and perform, all matters and things whatsoever, that the said Governors of the said College are, or shall be authorized and Impowered to do, by these presents.

And, of our further Grace, Certain Knowledge, and meer motion, to the Intent that the said Corporation and Body politic, may answer the end of their erection and Constitution, and may have perpetual succession and Continue forever, Wee do for us, our heirs and Successors, Give and Grant, unto the said Governors of the said College of the Province of New York, in the City of New York in America, and to their Successors for ever, that when and as often as they or any fifteen or more of the said members of the said Corporation or of their Successors shall be mett together at their said Yearly meeting herein before appointed, or at any other meeting upon Notification, as aforesaid, for the Service of the said College, that

the Governor or Commander in chief of our said Province of New York, and, in his absence, the First person in Rank in our said Government, who holds his place as a Governor of the said Corporation by his office, place, or Dignity, and, in the absence of such, the Eldest Governor or member of the said Corporation then present, such Seniority to be taken according as they are named in this our Charter, during the lives of the present Governors, and after their death, the Seniority to be taken and accounted as they have been a Longer or shorter time Governors of the said Corporation, shall preside at such meeting from time to time, and that at such meeting or meetings from time to time, they or the major part of them so met, shall have full power and authority to Elect, nominate, and appoint any person to be president of the said College in a Vacancy of the said Presidentship for and during his Good Behaviour; provided, always, such President Elect or to be elected by them, be a member of, and in Communion with the Church of England, as by Law Established; and, also to Elect one or more Fellow or Fellows, Professor or Professors, Tutor or Tutors, to assist the President of the said College in the Education and Government of the Students belonging to the said College, which Fellow or Fellows, Professor or Professors, Tutor or Tutors, and every of them, shall hold and Enjoy their said office or place, either at the will and pleasure of the Governors of the said Corporation, or during his or their Good Behaviour, according as shall be agreed upon Between such Fellow or Fellows, Professor or Professors, Tutor or Tutors, and the said Governors of the said College, Provided, always, such Fellow or Fellows, Professor or Professors, Tutor or Tutors, before they or either of them enter into or take upon themselves such office, do take the Oaths and subscribe the declaration hereinbefore directed, to be Taken and subscribed by the Governors of the said College before they enter upon their said Respective offices; and that when and as often as any or either of the said offices shall become Vacant by death or otherwise, the said Governors or the major part of any Fifteen or more of them so met as aforesaid, shall have full power to Elect, Nominate, and appoint, other or others in their places, upon the same proviso or Condition as aforesaid; and, Also, to Elect, Nominate, and appoint, upon the Death, Removal, Refusal to Qualify, or other vacancy of the place or places, of any Governor or Governors of the said Corporation not holding his office or place as a member of the same, by virtue of any other station, office, place, or dignity, from time to time, or others in their places or stead as often as such vacancy shall happen, which Governor or Governors so from time to time elected and appointed, shall, by virtue of these presents, and of such Election and appointment be vested with all the powers, authorities, and priviledges, which any Governor of the said Corporation is hereby Invested with.

And, we do further, of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer motion, for us, our heirs, and Successors, Grant and ordain that when and as often as the president of the said College, or any Fellow, Professor or Tutor holding his place during Good behaviour shall misdeemean himself in his or their said offices, and thereupon a Complaint or Charge in writing of such misdeemeanour shall be exhibited against him or them by any

member of the said Corporation, at any meeting or meetings of the said Corporation met and convened as aforesaid, That it shall be Lawful for the said members of the said Corporation then met, or the major part of them from time to time, upon Examination and due proof, to suspend or discharge such President, Fellow, Professor, or Tutor, from his said office, and other or others in his or their places to appoint; and we do further for us, our heirs, and Successors, will and Grant that the said Governors of the said College, or the major part of any fifteen or more of them Convened and met as aforesaid, shall and may, from time to time, as occasion may require, Elect, Constitute, and appoint, a Treasurer, Clerk, and Steward, for the said College, and to appoint them and each of them their respective Business and Trusts, and to displace and discharge from the Service of the said College such Treasurer, Clerk, or steward, and to elect other or others in their places and stead; and such Treasurer, Clerk, and steward, so Elected and appointed, we do for us, our heirs, and Successors, by these presents Constitute and Establish in their several offices, and do Give them full power and authority to Exercise the same in the said College, according to the direction and during the pleasure of the said Governors of the said College, or the major part of any fifteen or more of them convened as aforesaid, as fully and freely as any other the like officers in any of our universities of any of our Colleges in that part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called England, Lawfully may and ought to do: and we do further, of our Especial Grace, Certain Knowledge, and meer motion, Give and Grant unto the said Governors of the said College, that they and their Successors, or the major part of any fifteen or more of them Convened and mett Together in manner aforesaid, shall and may direct and appoint what Books shall be publickly read and taught in the said College, by the President, Fellows, Professors, and Tutors: and shall and may, under their Common seal, make and set down, and they are hereby fully Impowered, from time to time, to make and set down in writing, such Laws, ordinances, and orders, for the Better Government of the said College, and Students, and Ministers thereof, as they shall think best for the General Good of the same, so that they are not Repugnant to the Laws and statutes of that part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called England, or of our said Province of New York, and do not extend to exclude any person of any Religious Denomination whatever from Equal Liberty and advantage of Education, or from any of the Degrees, Liberties, Privileges, Benefits, or Immunities of the said College, on account of his particular Tenets in matters of Religion; And such laws, Ordinances, and orders, which shall be so made as aforesaid, we do by these Presents, for us, our heirs, and Successors, Ratify, Confirm, and allow, as Good and Effectual to bind and oblige all and every the Students and Officers and Ministers of the said College: and we do hereby authorize and Impower the said Governors of the said College, or the major part of any fifteen or more of them, at any of their meetings Convened as aforesaid, and the President, Fellows, and Professors for the time being, to put such Laws, ordinances, and orders, in execution, that is to say, such as Inflict upon any Student the Greater Punishments of Expulsion, Suspension, Degradation,

and public Confession, by the Governors of the said College, or the major part of any fifteen or more of them, convened and met Together as aforesaid only; and such as Inflict the Lesser Punishments, by the President, Fellows, and Professors, or any of them, according to the true Intent of such Laws, ordinances, and orders, as shall be made In Pursuance of these presents for that purpose.

And we do further will, ordain, and direct, that there shall be forever hereafter Publick morning and evening service Constantly performed in the said College, morning and evening for ever, by the President, Fellows, Professors, or Tutors, of the said College, or one of them, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England as by Law Established, or such a Collection of prayers out of the said Liturgy, with a Collect peculiar for the said College, as shall be approved of from time to time by the Governors of the said College or the major part of any fifteen or more of them Convened as aforesaid; and we do further will and Grant, that the said Governors of the said College for the time being, or the major part of any fifteen or more of them Convened as aforesaid, shall have full power and Lawful authority to visit, order, punish, place, and displace, The Treasurer, Clerk, Steward, students, and other officers and ministers of the said College, and to order, Reform, and Redress, all and any the disorders, misdemeanors and abuses in the persons aforesaid, or any of them, and to Censure, suspend or deprive them, or any or either of them, So always, that no visitation, act, or thing, in or Concerning the said College, be made or done by any other person or persons whatsoever but as is herein before Directed and Declared.

And we do further, of our Especial Grace, Certain Knowledge, and meer motion, will, Give, and Grant, unto the said Governors of the said College, that for the Encouragement of the Students of the said College to Diligence and Industry in their Studies, that they and their Successors, and the major part of any fifteen or more of them Convened and mett together as aforesaid, do, by the President of the said College, allow to be given such degree or degrees to any students of the said College, or any other person or persons by them thought worthy thereof, as are usually Granted by any or either of our universities or Colleges in that part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called England, and that the President, or such other persons to be appointed for that purpose as aforesaid, do sign and seal Diplomas or Certificates of such Degree or Degrees, to be kept by the Graduates as a Testimonial thereof.

And further, of our Especial Grace, Certain Knowledge, and meer motion, we do for us, our heirs, and Successors, will, Give, and Grant, unto the said Governors of the said College, and to their Successors, that they shall and may have one Common Seal, under which they shall and may pass all Grants, Diplomas, and all other writings whatsoever, requisite, necessary, or Covenient to pass under the seal of the said Corporation; which seal shall be Engraven in such form and with such Devices and Inscriptions as shall be agreed upon by the said Governors of the said College, or the major part of any fifteen or more of them that shall be Convened for the service of the said College, in the manner above directed; and by these our Letters

patent it shall and may be Lawful for them and their Successors, at any of their meetings Convened as aforesaid, as they shall see cause, to Break, Change, alter, and new make the same, or any other common Seal, when and as often as to them shall seem convenient.

And we, further, for us, our heirs, and Successors, Give and Grant unto the said Governors of the said College, and their Successors, or the major part of any fifteen or more of them Convened as aforesaid, full power and authority, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to nominate and appoint all other Inferior officers or Ministers which they shall think convenient and necessary for the use of the College, not here particularly named or mentioned, which Officers and Ministers we do hereby Impower to execute their Respective offices or Trusts, during the will and pleasure only of the Governors of the said College, or the major part of any fifteen or more of them Convened as aforesaid, as fully and freely as any other the like Officers or ministers in and of our Universities or any other College in that part of our Kingdom of Great Britain Called England may or ought to do.

And, Lastly, of our Express will and pleasure, and meer motion, we do, for us, our heirs, and Successors, Give and Grant unto the said Governors of the said College, and to their Successors for ever, that these our Letters patent, being entered of Record, as is herein after particularly Expressed, or the Enrollment thereof, shall be Good and Effectual in the Law, to all Intents and purposes, against us, our heirs, and Successors, without any other Lycense, Grant, or Confirmation, from us, our heirs, or Successors, hereafter by the said Governors of the said College to be had or obtained, Notwithstanding the not reciting or misrecital, or not naming or misnaming, of the aforesaid offices, Franchises, Priviledges, Immunities, or other the premisses, or any of them: and notwithstanding a writt *ad Quod Damnum* hath not issued forth to inquire of or concerning the Premisses, or any of them, before the ensealing hereof, any Statute, act, Ordinance, or provision, or any other matter or thing to the Contrary thereof in any wise Notwithstanding; To have, hold, and Enjoy, all and singular the Priviledges, Liberties, advantages, and Immunities, and all and singular other the Premisses herein or hereby Granted, or meant, mentioned, or Intended to be herein and hereby Given and Granted unto them, the said Governors of the said College of the patent, and the Great seal of our Province of New York to be hereunto Successors forever.

In Testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made patent, and the Great seal of our Province of New York to be hereunto affixed, and the same to be entered of Record in our Secretary's office of our said Province, in one of the Books of Patents there Remaining.

Witness our Trusty and well beloved James De Lancey, Esq., our Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in chief in and over our Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon, in America, in, by, and with the Advice and Consent of our Council of our said Province, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty four, and of our Reign the twenty eighth. The following Erasures and Interlineations appearing in these our Letters Patent. That is to say, in the first skin, Line four, the word [Law]. Line nineteen, these words, [by

these our Letters Patent, that there be Erected and made] Interlined: line Twenty one, [with] wrote on Erasure: line twenty two, [Law] Interlined. In the second skin, line Twelve, [the] interlined, and [Younger] wrote on Erasure. In the third skin, the First line, [and secret,] and in the sixth Line, [Administered] wrote partly on erasure. In the twelfth line [And the first Lord Commissioner for Trade and Plantations] Interlined. And in the fourth skin, and first line, the word [And] Interlined.

CLARKE, Junior.

[GREAT SEAL OF THE PROVINCE.]

EXTRACT FROM CHARTER OF 1784.

AN ACT FOR GRANTING CERTAIN PRIVILEGES TO THE COLLEGE HERETOFORE CALLED KINGS COLLEGE, FOR ALTERING THE NAME AND CHARTER THEREOF, AND ERECTING AN UNIVERSITY WITHIN THIS STATE.

PASSED MAY 1, 1784.

LAWS OF 1784. CHAP. 51.

Whereas by letters patent under the great seal of the late colony of New York, bearing date the thirty-first day of October, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of George the second the king of Great Britain, a certain body politic and corporate was created by the name of the Governors of the College of the Province of New York in the city of New York in America, with divers privileges, capacities and immunities, as in and by the said patent will more fully appear.

And whereas there are many vacancies in the said corporation, occasioned by the death or absence of a great number of the governors of the said college, whereby the succession is so greatly broke in upon as to require the interposition of the Legislature.

And whereas the remaining governors of the said college, desirous to render the same extensively useful, have prayed, that the said college may be erected into a university, and that such other alterations may be made in the charter or letters of incorporation above recited, as may render them more conformable to the liberal principles of the Constitution of this State.

Be it therefore enacted by the People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all the rights, priviledges and immunities heretofore vested in the corporation, heretofore known by the name of the Governors of the College of the Province of New York, in the city of New York in America, so far as they relate to the capacity of holding, or disposing of property either real or personal, of suing or being sued, of making laws or ordinances for their own government, or that of their servants, pupils and others, under their care and subject to their direction, of appointing, displacing and paying stewards and other inferior servants, of making, holding and having a common seal, of altering and changing the same at pleasure, be and they hereby are vested in the regents of the university of the State of New York, who are hereby erected into a corporation or body corporate and politic, and enabled to hold, possess and enjoy the above mentioned rights, franchises, priviledges and immunities, together with such others as are contained in this act, by the name

and stile of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, of whom the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the President of the Senate for the time being, the Speaker of the Assembly, the mayor of the city of New York, and the mayor of the city of Albany, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the State respectively for the time being, be and they hereby are severally constituted perpetual regents, in virtue of their several and respective offices, places and stations, and together with other persons herein after named to the number of twenty-four, to-wit, etc.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the college within the city of New York heretofore called Kings College, be forever here after called and known by the name of Columbia College.

CHARTER OF 1787.

AN ACT TO INSTITUTE AN UNIVERSITY WITHIN THIS STATE AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES THEREIN MENTIONED.

PASSED APRIL 13, 1787.
LAWS OF 1787, CHAPTER 82.

Recites that:—“*Whereas*, by two acts of the legislature of the State of New York, the one passed the first day of May, and the other twenty sixth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, an university is instituted within this State, in the manner and with the powers therein specified. And whereas from the representation of the regents of the said university, it appears there are defects in the constitution of the said university which call for alterations and amendments. And whereas a number of acts on the same subject amending, correcting and altering former ones, tend to render the same less intelligible and easily to be understood. Whereof to the end, that the constitution of the said university may be properly amended and appear entire in one law, it will be expedient, to delineate and establish the same in this, and repeal all former acts relative thereto.” The act provides for the establishment of a university to be called and known by the name or style of “The Regents of the University of the State of New York,” and creates the regents a corporation, with power to visit and inspect all the colleges, academies or schools which are or may be established in the State, to confer diplomas, and to grant charters. The act further repeals the acts passed May 1st and November 26th, 1784, and provides:

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the charter heretofore granted to the governors of the college of the province of New York, in the city of New York, in America, dated the thirty first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty four, shall be, and hereby is fully and absolutely ratified and confirmed, in all respects, except that the college thereby established, shall be henceforth called Columbia College: That the style of the said corporation shall be, The trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York; and that no persons shall be trustees of the same, in virtue of any offices, characters, or descriptions whatever; excepting also such clauses thereof as require the taking of oaths, and subscribing the declaration therein mentioned; and which render a person ineligible to the office of president of the college, on account of his re-

ligious tenets, and prescribe a form of public prayer to be used in the said college; and also excepting the clause thereof which provides, that the by-laws and ordinances to be made in pursuance thereof, should not be repugnant to the laws and statutes of that part of the kingdom of Great Britain, called England; except also, that in all cases where fifteen governors are required to constitute a quorum for the despatch of business, thirteen trustees shall be sufficient. Provided always, That the by-laws and ordinances to be made by the trustees of the said Columbia College, shall not be contrary to the constitution and laws of this state. (Repealed by Laws of 1810, Chapter 85.)

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That James Duane, Samuel Provost, John H. Livingston, Richard Varick, Alexander Hamilton, John Mason, James Wilson, John Gano, Brockholst Livingston, Robert Harpur, John Daniel Gross, Johan Christoff Kunze, Walter Livingston, Lewis A. Scott, Joseph Delaplaine, Leonard Lisperard, Abraham Beach, John Lawrence, John Rutherford, Morgan Lewis, John Cochran, Gershom Seixas, Charles McKnight, Thomas Jones, Malachi Treat, Samuel Bard, Nicholas Romain, Benjamin Kissam, and Ebenezer Crossby, shall be, and they are hereby constituted and declared to be the present trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York, and that when by the death or resignation, or removal of any of the said trustees, the number of those trustees shall be reduced to twenty-four, then and from thenceforth the said twenty-four trustees shall be, and they hereby are declared and constituted trustees of the said Columbia College, in perpetual succession, according to the true intent and meaning of the said charter; and all vacancies thereafter shall be supplied in the manner thereby directed. (Repealed by Laws of 1810, Chapter 85.)

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and singular the power, authority, rights, privileges, franchises, and immunities, so heretofore granted to, and vested in the said governors of the college of the province of New York, in the city of New York, in America, by the said charter, excepting as before excepted, shall be, and the same hereby are granted to and vested in the trustees of Columbia college, in the city of New York, and their successors forever, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were herein particularly specified and expressed; and all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate, goods, chattels, rents, annuities, moneys, books, and other property, whereof the said governors of the college of the province of New York, in the city of New York, in America were seised, possessed, or entitled, under and in virtue of the said charter, or with which the regents of the said university were invested, under or by virtue of the said acts, for the use or benefit of the said Columbia college, shall be, and the same hereby are granted to and vested in the said trustees of Columbia college, in the city of New York, and their successors forever, for the sole use and benefit of the said college; and it shall and may be lawful to and for the said trustees, and their successors, to grant, bargain, sell, demise, improve, and dispose of the same, as to them shall seem meet. Provided, always, That the lands given and granted to the governors of the college of the province of New York, in the city of New York, in America, by the corporation heretofore styled, The rector and inhabitants of the city of New York, in communion of the church of England, as by

law established, on part whereof the said college is erected, shall not be granted for any greater estate, or in any other manner, than is limited by the said charter. (Repealed by Laws of 1810, Chapter 85.)

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any special meeting of the trustees of the said college shall be deemed necessary, it shall and may be lawful to and for the senior trustee of the said college, then in the city of New York, and taking upon himself the exercise of his office (which seniority shall be determined according to the order in which the said trustees are named in this act, and shall be elected hereafter), and he is hereby authorized and required, on application for that purpose in writing under the hands of any five or more of the said trustees, to appoint a time for such special meeting, in some convenient place within the said city, and to cause due notice thereof to be given in the manner directed by the said charter. (Repealed by Laws of 1810, Chapter 85.)

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the act, entitled, An act for granting certain privileges to the college heretofore called King's college, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting a university within this state, passed the 1st day of May, 1784; and the act, entitled, An act to amend an act, entitled, An act for granting certain privileges to the college heretofore called King's college, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an university within this state, passed the 26th day of November, 1784, be, and they are hereby severally repealed.

“THE DOCTOR'S MOB.”

Extract from description of the city of New York by James Hardie, A. M. (1827):

During the winter of 1787 and 1788, some medical students and other persons had dug up from several of the cemeteries in this city a number of dead bodies for dissection. This practice had been conducted in so indecent a manner as to raise a considerable alarm among the people. The interments not only amongst strangers and the poor Africans had been disturbed, but the bodies of some respectable persons had been, likewise, removed. These circumstances most sensibly agitated the feelings of the friends of the deceased and wrought up the passions of the populace to a ferment.

On Sunday, the 13th April, a number of boys, who were at play in the rear of the City Hospital, perceived a human limb, which was imprudently hung out to dry. They immediately informed a number of persons in the neighborhood. The news spread like lightning and was readily believed by listening crowds. Some medical students had upon this occasion acted with so great impropriety as to render it impossible for any apology to have been offered for their conduct; but a number of aggravating circumstances were certainly added to their fault, which had little, if any, foundation in fact. From the reports, however, which were thus propagated, an incensed multitude speedily assembled, rushed into the hospital, and in their fury destroyed a number of anatomical preparations, some of which had been imported from abroad. Some fresh subjects were also found, which were interred the same evening. Several of the young physicians with difficulty escaped the rage of

the people, and would undoubtedly have been exposed to great personal danger, had not the mayor, the sheriff, and some of our most distinguished citizens interfered in their behalf and lodged them in jail. The friends of good order were hopeful that the affair would have ended here, but they were unfortunately mistaken.

On the morning of the day following, a great number of people assembled for the purpose, as they avowed, of searching the houses of suspected physicians. The governor, the mayor, the chancellor, with General Hamilton and many others of our most influential characters, finding that the passions of the people were highly irritated, went among them, and endeavored to dissuade them from committing unnecessary depredations. They addressed them in the most pathetic manner and promised them every satisfaction which the laws of the country could afford. This had considerable effect upon many, who after examining Columbia College and the houses of sundry physicians, in which they expected to find dead bodies, repaired peaceably to their respective habitations. But in the afternoon the affair assumed a more threatening aspect. A mob, apparently desirous of riot and confusion, and who paid little regard to the promises of the magistrates or to the sovereignty of the laws, went to the jail and demanded that the physicians who were there imprisoned should be delivered to them. Had this demand been complied with, the poor doctors had reason to expect little mercy.

The magistrates, having found that the mild language of persuasion was of no avail, were under the necessity of calling out the militia to suppress the riot, maintain the dignity of government and protect the jail. A small party of armed men marched thither about three o'clock, whom the mob permitted to pass through them, with no other insult than that of a few volleys of stones, dirt, etc. Another party of only about twelve men made a similar attempt about an hour afterwards; but the mob having surrounded them, seized and destroyed their arms. This gave the populace fresh courage; they endeavored to force the jail, but were repulsed by a handful of men, who bravely sustained their attack for several hours. The mob then destroyed the windows of that building and tore down part of the fences. At dusk a party of armed citizens marched to its relief, and as they came near it, the mob, with loud huzzas, began to pelt them with showers of stones, brickbats, etc., in consequence of which several of the militia were greatly hurt and obliged to fire in their own defence. Five persons were killed and seven or eight severely wounded. The mob became alarmed and in a short time dispersed. A party of the militia were, for a few days, employed in guarding the jail. The students, to whose imprudence this threatening commotion was owing, retired to the country for a short time and by the firm, yet moderate conduct of our magistracy, the city was almost immediately restored to its wonted tranquillity.

AN ORDINANCE FOR ENFORCING THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE—1795.

Be it ordained by the Trustees of Columbia College, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, that the following shall be the order

and regulations for conferring the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in this College:

1. No person shall be admitted to an examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine until he shall have attained to the age of twenty-one years.

2. No person shall have the Degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred on him, but on the first Tuesday of May or second Tuesday of November.

3. No person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine unless he shall have studied Medicine for three years, in this or some other College or University, and shall have attended at least one complete course of all the Medical Lectures in the College, viz.: Anatomy, Chemistry, Practice of Physics, Midwifery, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, Botany, Surgery, and a course of Clinical Lectures in the Hospital of this city.

4. Any student of medicine who shall have complied with the preceding stipulations and is desirous of obtaining a degree, must apply to the Dean of the Medical Faculty, at least three months before the usual time of conferring degrees; and, as soon as it is convenient, he shall be informed when and at what place he may be admitted to his first examination, which shall be kept secret, unless the candidate should acquit himself to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

5. The candidate shall, before the 20th of March, or 20th of September, write a dissertation upon some medical subject, in the Latin, French or English languages, which shall be submitted to the inspection and correction of one of the Professors, who, having affixed his "*Perlegi et imprimatur*," and signed his name thereunto, the candidate shall be then admitted to his examination.

6. On the first of April or October the candidate shall again submit to an examination, before the Faculty, on the different branches of Medicine.

7. The candidate, having thus far acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the Faculty, shall have an aphorism from Hippocrates, and a medical question given him—upon the former of which he shall write an essay, and to the latter an answer, and shall be examined, upon both, on the 10th of April or 10th of October, before the Faculty.

8. If the candidate shall have thus far answered satisfactorily, he shall have assigned him two histories of diseases, accompanied with pertinent questions, on which he shall comment, and to which he shall reply in writing, and on the 20th of April or 20th of October he shall submit to be examined on them, before the Faculty.

9. After the above examinations, if the Medical Faculty are satisfied as to the merits of the candidate, he shall print, at his own expense, the first mentioned dissertation, and shall deliver, before the 23rd of April or 23d of October, to the Dean of the Faculty, twelve copies.

10. On the first Tuesday of May or second Tuesday of November, he shall be publicly examined in the College Hall, upon the doctrines contained in his thesis, and having acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the Faculty, he shall be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

PRESENT STATE OF LEARNING IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Prepared by President Wm. Samuel Johnson; Mr. Brockholst Livingston and Rev. Dr. John H. Livingston. Adopted by the Trustees, January 5th, 1795.

6. A Professorship of Economics was instituted in July, 1792, and Samuel Latham Mitchell, M. D., appointed Professor. This course, of which a Syllabus is published, is conducted upon the new French system. A few weeks ago, Mr. Mitchell gave an edition of the New Nomenclature of Chemistry, in French, German and English, for the use of the students. This Professorship comprises not only the classification and arrangement of natural bodies, but also treats of a great variety of facts which form the basis of Medicine, Agriculture, and other useful arts, as well as of manufactures.

This course, which it is necessary for students of Physic to attend, begins after the autumnal vacation, and ends in the spring, about the time the Medical Lectures are concluded. Any gentleman who wishes to study Chemistry may attend this class, without regularly entering Chemistry or performing the tasks required from students on the establishment. There is a handsome apparatus belonging to this department, and a considerable collection of fossils.

(II) *Under the Faculty of Physic.*

1. The Dean of the Faculty, Samuel Bard, M. D., is Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the New York Hospital. The objects of this course are all such medical cases occurring in the Hospital, which, from their nature or importance, are more particularly worthy the attention of the students. These being in the first place selected by the teacher, who is also one of the physicians of the Charity, are visited and attended with regularity, examined publicly before the students, and the symptoms, prescriptions and daily alterations recorded. These in due time become the subjects of lectures, in which the characteristic signs of diseases, the indications of cure, the effects of remedies, and every other circumstance of importance, are discussed: for which useful purpose the Hospital affords a sufficient number of interesting cases, and although a different corporation from that of the College, is regulated and governed in such a way as to further the instructive views and purposes of the College in the completest manner.

2. Botany is here a distinct branch of study, and the Professor is Samuel Latham Mitchell, M. D. In this course, besides the discussion of the Linnaean or sexual system, the explanation of terms and phrases, and the arrangement or classification of the vegetable species, an attempt is made by the Professor, who is a practical farmer, to elucidate and explain the economy of plants, their affinity to animals, and the organization, excitability, stimuli, life, diseases, and death of both classes of beings. The physiology of plants, including their food, nourishment, growth, respiration, perspiration, germination, etc., is therefore particularly enlarged upon, as connected with Gardening and Farming. This is a summer course.

3. The Anatomical chair is filled by Professor Wright Post. He commences with a compendious History of Anatomy, from the earliest ages to the present period, after which, the first object is to take a general view of

the principal materials of which the body is composed; endeavoring to explain the use of each, and the manner of connection, so as to give a general idea of the animal economy; he then proceeds, with more accuracy, to the more particular branches of anatomy, by first explaining the structure of the different organs and afterwards investigating their functions. In prosecuting this inquiry the body is divided into the following systems: 1, the Osseous; 2, Muscular; 3, Vascular; 4, Chylopoetic; 5, Secretory; 6, Nervous; 7, Respiratory; 8, Connecting and Communicating; 9, Defensive; 10, Genital. Under one or other of these heads every part of the human body may be naturally arranged, and this division is preferred to the one in common use, as being equally expressive and more comprehensive.

The structure and functions of the organs in their natural state being understood, an attempt is made to explain the changes they undergo by disease. In this investigation it is not considered sufficient barely to mention the appearances which are exhibited upon dissection, and to explain the manner of their production, which, strictly speaking, would be all that Pathology implies, but also to point out the symptoms which characterize each individual disease, and recommend such treatment as, from experience, has been found most beneficial. This is not all; through all the lectures, a constant application of the knowledge acquired in Anatomy is kept in view, as conducive to the cure of diseases, especially such as require manual operation. So that a course of Anatomy, as taught in Columbia College, has incorporated with it, a system of the theory and practice of Surgery.

It may not be uninteresting to some to be informed of the particular advantages which the School of Anatomy in Columbia College affords. The Professor has been at considerable pains to establish an Anatomical Museum, and for this purpose he has made two visits to Europe; the last expressly to collect anatomical preparations, and what a twelve month of labor and industry could obtain, is now exhibited in Columbia College. In this collection, the intimate structure of all the important organs in the body is made manifest and conspicuous, so that where a description fails to give clear conceptions, the eye makes up the deficiency, and communicates to the mind a just and accurate knowledge. The advantages of preparations in a course of anatomical lectures are so obvious than any observations tending to show their utility are quite unnecessary. It is sufficient to add, that without such aid it is impossible for any teacher to convey precise ideas of the structure of the animal body.

4. The Obstetric Branch, of which John R. B. Rodgers, M. D., is Professor, comprehends the Physiology and Pathology of Parturition. The Professor gives an anatomical description of such parts as are necessary to the consideration of his subject and explains the diseases to which they are incident, as well as the general diseases of the female system. He recites the various complaints of pregnancy and the means of alleviating them. The varieties of parturition are detailed and exemplified by machinery, as well as in practice. The diseases of the child-bed state are accurately treated of together with the management of women at that time.

The last part of the course comprehends not only the diseases to which children are subject in the month, but also those which most generally affect them in the first years of their lives. The Obstetric course, in short, gives a considerable view of Physiology and takes in an extensive range of the Practice of Physic.

The utility of such a course is obvious to all, and especially serviceable to medical students from the country, who must necessarily be often called on to practice midwifery, and ought therefore to be well acquainted with this branch of education.

5. William Pitt Smith, the Professor of *Materia Medica*, considers the subjects of his course under two general divisions, viz.: *Pharmaceutical* and *Therapeutical*. Under the first of these divisions rules are given in respect to the manner in which substances are to be prepared, preserved and combined so as to render their application most convenient and salutary; and under the second, doctrines are delivered respecting the medicinal nature of substances and powers that are happily applied to the human body in answer to some indication of cure. These are considered as either *Mechanical*, *Chemical* or *Physiological*. The mechanical powers are principally referable to *Surgery*. The operation of Chemical powers on the human body is explained on the principles of Lavoisier, Beddoes, Girtanner, etc. *Physiological* powers are classed by the Professor under the terms of *Stimulantia* and *Sedative*. These classes are subdivided into certain orders and genera, and the actions of all such powers are considered not only as either direct or indirect, but as, in general, peculiarly referable to some one of the various systems of which the human body is composed. This, as well as the *Botany*, is a summer course.

6. The Professorship of the *Institutes of Medicine* is held by William Hammersley, M. D. In his course of Lectures he treats of the different functions of the living body in health, and of the changes which they undergo in diseases. He endeavors to explain the operation of natural causes and of civil institutions upon the human system, and by these means to account for the variety of diseases incident to different climates and to different states of society. He considers all animal bodies as ultimately composed of a similar matter, and from the various modifications and texture of this matter, not only in different animals, but in different parts of the same animal, to explain the various uses to which different parts are destined. He endeavors to explain the phenomena of the nervous system (to which the living principle is attached) to investigate the laws which regulate it, and the various conditions of it in disease. This leads him to the consideration of the mutual influence of mind and body on each other, and of the causes of the different degrees of intellectual power observable in different individuals. He then treats of the nature and properties of the blood; of the circulation; of respiration; and of their connection with the production of heat, and with the formation of the voice, speech, etc. After the consideration of these, he treats of the digestion of the food, its assimilation into blood; and lastly, of the properties of the different fluids secreted into different cavities, to serve various purposes in the animal economy.

7. Surgery is taught by Professor Richard Bayley; and
8. Samuel Nicoll, M. D., is Professor of the Practice of Physic.

In accordance with the prayer of the petition, the Regents, in whom resided authority, granted the following:

Charter
by the
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY
of the
State of New York.

Whereas, The Medical Society of the County of New York have presented unto us their memorial under the seal of the said society, testified by Archibald Bruce, Secretary, stating that their efforts to contribute to the diffusion of science and the improvement of the medical profession would be more successful if they were directed under the patronage of the Regents of the University of this State, and were incorporated as a College of Physicians and Surgeons, and praying us to favour the views of the said Society, so far as they are connected with the public good, and with which the improvement of the medical profession is intimately connected, and that the said society may be incorporated as a College of Physicians and Surgeons under our patronage; and

Whereas, Nicholas Romaine, President of the said Medical Society of the said County of New York, has also presented unto us his memorial in writing, stating that the said Medical Society is directed by law to examine students of medicine and to grant licenses to such as are properly qualified to practice physic or surgery, or both. That the said Society are impressed with the importance to the public that a system of medical education should be instituted under their inspection, and praying us, in behalf of the said Medical Society of the County of New York, and of each and every member thereof, that all the members of the Medical Society of the County of New York might be incorporated by us into a College of Physicians and Surgeons under our direction and patronage, with all such rights and privileges as might conduce to the promotion of Medical knowledge and the public good. And we have taken the said memorials into our consideration, and being satisfied that a College of Physicians and Surgeons established in the City of New York, for the sole purpose of promoting medical science, may be of public importance in diffusing the knowledge of the healing art;

Be it therefore ordained by us, by virtue of the act entitled "An Act to enable the Regents of the University to establish a College of Physicians and Surgeons within this State," passed the 24th day of March, 1791, and we do by these presents, Ordain, Grant and Declare, that a College of Physicians and Surgeons, for the promotion of medical science and diffusing the knowledge of the healing art, shall be and is hereby established in the City of New York, in this State, and that Sir James Jay, James E. Graham, Alexander Sheldon, Samuel L. Mitchell, William Livingston, Isaac Sargent, Peter C. Adams, John Ely, Hugh Williamson, William McClelland, William Wheeler,

Morris Willard, John Stearns, Phillip Smith, Westel Willoughby, Caleb Sampson, Dunforth Shunway, Hugh Henderson, Gordon Huntington, James Moore, John H. Frisbee, Barnabas Smith, Reuben Hart, Jesse Shepherd, Thomas B. Whitmarsh, David R. Arnell, Lyman Cook, John M. Mann, James Smith, Samuel Bard, Samuel Stringer, Hunloke Woodruff, Joseph White, Ebenezer Sage, Richard Udall, John Smith, Charles D. Cooper, Elias Willard, Jacob Outwater, Benjamin De Witt, Abraham Cornelison, David Hasbrouck, Charles Mitchell, Felix Pascalis, Samuel Torbert, Joshua E. R. Birch, John Riddell, George Anthon, John I. Coventry, Gardner Jones, Philip Turner, Lewis Faugeres, Samuel Nesbit, John Onderdonk, William Moore, Nicholas Romaine, James Tillery, Archibald Bruce, Valentine Seaman, David Hosack, John R. B. Rogers, Wright Post, Edward Miller, William Hammersley, James S. Stringham, John H. Douglass, George W. Chapman, William James McNeven, John D. Jaques, Malachi Foote, Andrew Morton, John D. Gillespie, Alexander Hosack, Phillip D. Kettletas, John Clark, Charles Buxton, Michael Degray, Daniel B. Cornelius, Joseph Hart, Abraham Brower, John Wilson, Elroy Berger, Richard S. Kissam, Andrew Hunt, Benjamin Prince, Beekman Van Beuren, John Hicks, Joseph Bloodgood, Mathew Wendell, Samuel Bradhurst, John Stone, Baron A. De Carendeszez, George D. Clusman, Samuel Osborn, Benjamin Low, Joshua Secor, Benjamin Rockwell, Shadrach Ricketson, George C. Quackenbos, Robert Thorn, Abraham Lozier, and all others who are now members of the Medical Society of the County of New York, and all physicians and surgeons now resident in the County of New York, and authorized by law to practice in their several professions, shall be the present trustees or members of the said College; and that the said trustees or members and their successors shall be a body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the name of "The College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York," and shall have perpetual succession, and by that name shall be in law capable to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to answer and be answered unto, to defend and be defended, in all courts and places and in all matters and causes whatsoever; and to purchase, take, hold, enjoy and have lands, messuages, tenements, hereditaments and real estate, in fee simple, or for a term of years, or lives, or in any manner whatsoever; and also goods, chattles, books, monies, and all other things of what nature soever. Provided always, that such estate, as well real as personal, which the said College is hereby authorized to hold, shall not exceed the sum of \$150,000, current money of this State, and that the trustees or members of said College shall or may have a common seal, and may alter and renew the same at their pleasure.

And it is hereby ordained, granted, and declared, that the trustees or members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons hereby established, shall and may meet together on the first Tuesday in May next, at twelve o'clock of that day, in the City Hall of the City of New York, or at such other hour and place as may be directed by the Chancellor of the University, and shall then elect by ballots a President, Vice-President, Register, Treasurer and Thirteen Censors, who shall hold their respective offices for one year, and until others shall be chosen in their places, and the first Monday in May shall

be forever after the day for the anniversary meeting, of said College of Physicians and Surgeons, and on which day the President and other officers before enumerated, shall be elected as aforesaid, and their quarterly meetings shall be on the first Tuesday in August, November and February in every year, and that on the days of their anniversary meeting and at their quarterly meetings, but at no other time, they, the said trustees or members, may enact such bye-laws, rules and regulations relative to the affairs, concerns and property of said College, and relative to the duties of their President, Vice-President, Register, Treasurer, Censors and other members, as they or a majority of the members of such annual or quarterly meetings may think fit and proper; *Provided*, such by-laws, rules and regulations be not contrary to or inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State, or the United States, or the Ordinances made by us or our successors, Regents of the University of this State. And the Register of the said College shall provide a book, in which he shall make an entry of all the recitations and proceedings which may be had from time to time, and also the annual reports relative to the state of the Treasury, and all such other things as a majority of the members of the College shall think proper, to which any member of the College may at any time have recourse, and the same, together with all books, papers and records, which may be in the hands of the Register, and be the property of the College, shall be delivered to his successor in office. And the Treasurer of the said College shall receive and be accountable for all monies which shall come into his hands, and shall pay the same in such manner as may be directed by a majority of the members of said College, convened at the anniversary or quarterly meetings, and by a warrant for that purpose, signed by the President or Vice-President.

And it is hereby further ordained and declared, That in case it should at any time happen, that an election of the said officers should not be made on the day when, pursuant to this ordinance, it ought to have been done, the said corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall be lawful on any other day within three months thereafter to hold and make an election for the said officers, in such manner as shall have been regulated by the by-laws of the said corporation.

Omitting the sections relating to meetings of the trustees, or members, the election of officers, and to official meetings, the remainder of the charter is here given:

And it is hereby further ordained, granted and declared by us, That the said College of Physicians and Surgeons shall, as far as they are able, at all times, provide suitable apartments for all such professors as shall hereafter be nominated and appointed by us in and for said College, and which professors shall have the style and title of "Professors of the University of the State of New York for the College of Physicians and Surgeons," and that all the members of said College shall be privileged from time to time and at all times, to attend, inspect and notice all lectures or other mode of teaching by the professors in said College appointed by us, and that in case of death or resignation of any professor, or other vacancy in said College, trustees or members of said College at any of their meetings, may appoint lecturers in

any branch of medicine, or of the sciences connected therewith, until such time as our pleasure be known respecting the same, or at all times, for them the said trustees or members to appoint lecturers in said College, in any branch of science for themselves and for their own instruction.

And it is hereby further ordained, granted and declared, That the president, vice president, censors, and all others, the trustees or members of said College, shall carry and put into effect all our ordinances respecting the said College, as well with reference to education as to other matters and things, and shall pay due attention to establishing and preserving, for the said College, an Anatomical Museum, Chemical Laboratory and Botanic Garden, and shall make an annual report to us in writing, or to the chancellor of the university in the month of January, in every year, respecting the funds and property of the students and professors thereof.

And it is further ordained, granted and declared, that twenty-one trustees or members of the said College may form a board to do business at any of the anniversary, quarterly or extraordinary meetings; and that the president, or in his absence, the vice president of said College, shall appoint and direct a special or extraordinary meeting to be called of the trustees or members of said College at any time or place he may think proper, provided application be made to him in writing for that purpose, signed by thirteen trustees or members, and the said meeting be previously advertised for six days in two of the newspapers printed in the city of New York, and that at all meetings of the College, in the absence of the President or Vice President, the senior Censor on the list of the College, then present, shall preside, and that the trustees or members of said college may at any of their anniversary, quarterly or extraordinary meetings adjourn from day to day.

And it is further ordained, granted and declared, That the president, vice president, trustees or members of said College may, at any time and at all times, recommend to us any person residing in the County of New York, and lawfully authorized to practice physic and surgery, or any physician or surgeon, or person eminent for learning and talents, to be a trustee or member of said College of Physicians and Surgeons, and any physician and surgeon, resident for two years in the County of New York, being of good moral character, and authorized by law to practice in his profession, may apply to us to be nominated and appointed a trustee or member of said College; and that the said College may direct that the president of the said College grant appropriate diplomas, under the hand of the president and seal of said College, testified by the register, certifying the name of every such trustee or member of the College.

And be it further ordained and declared, That reserving to ourselves and our successors, regents of the University of this state, all powers to appoint professors in said College; and also all powers to appoint and displace any trustee or member of said College, now nominated and appointed by this charter, or hereafter to be appointed by us or our successors; and also reserving all powers to confer degrees on any member or trustee or student of said College, which in our opinion, and in the opinion of the president and other trustees and members of said College, may be worthy

of any literary mark of distinction, in such manner as may be directed by us, and also reserving to ourselves and our successors the right of appointing fellows and honorary members for said College; and also of making such further grants or ordinances as we and our successors may find necessary and useful for said College, and also reserving to ourselves and our successors the right to alter and modify this ordinance establishing the said College, whenever we or our successors shall deem it necessary or expedient.

We do finally ordain, grant and declare, That the said trustees and members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the City of New York, and their successors forever, shall enjoy all the corporate Rights, Privileges and Immunities which are hereby granted.

In testimony whereof we have caused our common seal to be affixed to these presents the twelfth day of March, in the thirty-first year of the Independence of the United States, and of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

(L. S. A.)

MORGAN LEWIS.

By command of the Chancellor.

FR. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHARTER—1811.

By the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Whereas, we have reserved to ourselves the right to alter and modify our ordinances for establishing a college of physicians and surgeons, to the trustees or members thereof, shall hereafter be exclusively vested in and exercised by the trustees of the said College of Physicians and Surgeons, to be appointed from time to time by us or our successors, and the said trustees shall do and perform all matters and things which the said College of Physicians and Surgeons, the trustees or members thereof, and the senatus academicus and censors thereof, are authorized and required to do and perform.

And be it further ordained, That the president, vice president, professors and treasurer of the said College for the time being, and such other persons as we, or our successors, may hereafter appoint, shall be the trustees of the said College, provided the whole number of the said trustees shall not, at any time, be more than twenty-five.

And be it further ordained, That the president or vice president, or any three of the trustees shall have power, at any time, to call a meeting of the said trustees, by giving at least three days previous notice of the time and place of holding said meeting, and five of the said trustees (of which the president, or in his absence the vice president, shall be one) shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

And be it further ordained, That the trustees and members of the said College, who are not constituted trustees by the supplementary charter, shall be hereafter fellows or members thereof, and that the trustees shall have power to elect fellows or members of the said College, who shall at all times have the privilege of attending all the public lectures and also courses of instruction, delivered by the professors in the said college; and who shall also

have the privilege of visiting and inspecting the anatomical museum, the botanic garden, the cabinet of mineralogy and natural history, and the library of the said College, under such regulations as the trustees shall prescribe for that purpose.

And be it further ordained, That reserving to ourselves and our successors, regents of the university, the power of making such other grants or ordinances as may be necessary or useful for the said College, we finally order that this ordinance shall form part of the charter of the said College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and do hereby revoke and annul such parts of our previous grants and ordinances as are contrary to or inconsistent with the present ordinance.

A true extract from the minutes.

FR. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

DISRUPTION OF THE COLLEGE.

Extract from Report of a Committee of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, made January 12th, 1826:

"The College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York" has partaken largely in the liberal bounties of this state to its literary institutions. The importance of medical science to the public health and to the lives of our citizens, has been duly appreciated. This College has been one of the favorite institutions of the state, and may become one of its proudest ornaments. The known talents and celebrity in medical science of its professors has within a few years reared this infant institution, and while it has become the just pride of the city in which it is founded, it has been enabled to hold an eminence in science at least equal to similar institutions established in neighboring cities. Amongst the trustees of this college are found many individuals possessing great acquirements, and who are rapidly ascending the mount of fame. Practitioners in medicine, whose reputation so much depends on mere opinion, and who have no certain means whereby to test their relative merits, often imbibe too much sensitiveness, and encounter the conflicting opinions of others with an irritability which gives colour to their proceedings, and even influences their judgments. Perhaps in this rivalry in medical science, may be traced some of those latent causes from which may have proceeded those contentions and feuds which have hitherto attended the progress of this college, and which but too evidently yet exist between professors and trustees.

In order the better to understand the enquiry pursued, and the conclusions to which the committee have arrived, in this business, it seems necessary in their opinion to take a short retrospect of the origin of the "College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York," and from a knowledge of its past difficulties, to endeavor to prescribe beneficial regulations for its future government.

1791, January 13th, Doctor Nicholas Romeyn presented a memorial to the Regents, representing that he had established a medical school in the

city of New York, and requested the Regents to take the school under their protection.

On the 28th of January a report was made by a committee of the Regents in favour of the memorial, and the Regents thereupon appointed a committee of their body to visit the institution.

On the 23rd of February, in the same year, Sir James Jay Knight, Nicholas Romeyn and others presented a petition to the Regents, praying to be incorporated as a college of physicians.

A counter memorial or remonstrance was at the same time presented, signed by John Bard, President, and James Tillary, Secretary, of the medical society of New York, in behalf of said society.

On the 3rd of March, 1791, the Regents approved of the establishment of a medical college, as applied for; but having doubts of their power, resolved to apply to the legislature for further authority.

1791, March 24th, the legislature having passed an act empowering the Regents to establish a college of physicians and surgeons in this state, the Regents thereupon determined to establish one, and directed a charter to be drawn.

1792, February 8th, the trustees of Columbia College made a representation to the Regents respecting a medical school, and the Regents appointed a committee to confer with them on the subject.

February 15th, this committee of the Regents, appointed as above, reported that they had conferred with a committee of the trustees of Columbia College, and had learned from them that they were actually engaged in establishing a medical department in their college, agreeably to their charter, and that they requested the Regents to suspend any further proceedings in the matter, until they should see the success of the institution projected by the said trustees of Columbia College.

This request seems to have been acceded to by the Regents, and the subject remained under the experiment of the trustees of Columbia College.

1807, March 3rd, a memorial was presented by the medical society of the county of New York, praying for the incorporation, by the Regents, of a college of physicians and surgeons.

The Regents assented to the memorial and directed a charter to be prepared accordingly.

1807, March 12th, the Regents granted a charter of incorporation to the medical society of New York, as a college of physicians and surgeons, in which all the members of said society, and all the physicians authorized to practice in said city, are declared to be trustees, or members of the said College, and are duly incorporated.

This charter contained a full reservation to the Regents of right to alter or amend the charter in every respect, and to remove the trustees, or any of them.

The Regents retained the appointment of the professors, and the trustees had the appointment of their own president and other officers.

1807, April 3rd, the Regents appointed the professors for the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the College was fully organized. The trustees consisted of one hundred and one practitioners in medicine.

1808, March 3rd, the Regents, upon sufficient causes, and on the application of the trustees, amended the charter of the College, so as to vest the appointment of the president and other officers in the Regents, instead of the trustees.

From this time until March, 1811, several interchanges of professorships took place among the professors—some alterations and regulations of minor importance were made by the Regents—and much dissatisfaction and recrimination among the professors and trustees.

1811, March 1st and 25th, five several communications were made to the Regents, by different sects, or parties, in the College. They were all referred to a committee.

1811, April 1st, the last mentioned committee reported, "that unfortunate misunderstandings have taken place between the several professors of that institution, which have already materially impeded its operations," etc., etc. "The committee forbear to trace and bring to light the conduct of individuals, because they think it useless and invidious," etc., etc.

"The committee state that propositions have been made to remodel the institution with a view of rendering its operations more simple, and of introducing into it several of the professors of the medical school in Columbia College, and other eminent and distinguished individuals. This proposition has been viewed by the committee in the most favourable light, as it may extinguish the feuds existing among the present professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and as it will in all probability be the means of uniting the two schools. The latter appears to be an object of the first importance, in as much as it will assemble in one institution a splendid collection of medical and surgical talent, and as it cannot fail to merit and receive the patronage and encouragement of the legislature."

The committee then proposed an amendment of the charter, and a new list of officers and professors, which the Regents adopted. One of the amendments revoked the former number of trustees, and limited the number to twenty-five.

1812, June 4th, the Regents adopted an entire new charter for "the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York," consolidating into one, all former grants, and making such alterations as to them appeared expedient.

This charter does not contain any reservation to the Regents of the right to alter or amend its provisions, or to remove trustees, as was contained and reserved in the first charter, granted to the College on the 12th of March, 1807. Yet it may well be questioned, whether this consolidation of all former grants with new provisions into one entire charter, may not be considered in the light and nature of "alterations and amendments," to the first charter, and as such, to be taken and held subject to the reservations and rights retained to the Regents in the original charter.

In the 8th and 29th sections of "the act relative to the university," passed April 15th, 1813, and found in 2nd Vol. Laws, page 262, this last charter is confirmed to the College with certain limitations and reservations, and among others, that the Regents reserve the right of conferring degrees,

of appointing professors and teachers of the several branches of medical science in the said College, and of filling all vacancies as may arise among the trustees; and further declaring, that it shall and may be lawful for the Regents, at any time or times, to alter and amend the said charter, provided such alterations or amendments are not repugnant to the constitution or laws of this state, or inconsistent with vested rights.

1814, March 7th, the committee of the Regents, to whom the annual report of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was referred, reported that a complete union had taken place between the medical department of Columbia College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and that the trustees of Columbia College had abolished the Faculty of Medicine in their institution.

The committee recommended the necessary appointments, etc., to carry the said union into complete operation. The Regents thereupon (with the consent of the trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons) organized anew the College, by a new distribution of professorships, etc., and a new appointment of professors, etc. They also adopted the by-laws of the College as submitted by the trustees.

By this arrangement the medical professors in Columbia College were transferred to the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The College continued to progress under this state of arrangements from this time until 1819, subject, however, to many expressions of dissatisfaction, and various new suggestions for its better organization.

1819, February 10th, the state medical society represented to the Regents, that in their opinion the price of medical education in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York was too great, etc. Against this representation, it was urged, that any material reduction in the price of tuition would deprive the professors of the just reward of their talents, and in its tendency drive them from their professorships, to the great injury of the College.

The Regents made no ordinance on this subject.

1820, February 2nd, the medical society of the county of New York preferred sundry charges against the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and prayed an investigation.

The state medical society did the same, and also required an investigation.

The nature and the number of these charges, proceeding from sources so respectable, assumed such a formidable aspect as to command the attention of the Regents, and engrossed much of their time during their sessions. The complaints were referred to a committee of the Regents to investigate.

The committee in their report (March 22nd, 1820) state (1) "that collisions exist between the College of Physicians and Surgeons" and "the New York," and also "the state medical society," etc. They proposed various remedies and alterations, which were adopted by the Regents.

The Regents adopted several ordinances, altering the charter, being another new organization of the College, etc., etc.

Notwithstanding the various and untiring efforts of the Regents to

perfect the government of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, so as to secure to it harmony and that public reputation to which it seemed eminently entitled, and which was so necessary to enable it to confer upon the state those public benefits which it had just reason to anticipate; yet, although the College increased in reputation and in the number of its students in medicine, new difficulties were found to exist, and new complaints were pressed upon the consideration of the Regents. These complaints, or rather, "representations and suggestions for the better regulation and advancement of the concerns of the College," as they were termed by the trustees from whom they proceeded, at length assumed such complexion of differences in sentiment between the professors and trustees as finally led to the appointment of your present committee (April 5th, 1825) to visit the College, and enquire into its general condition and concerns.

With such a pre-existing state of facts in view, connected with the various organizations which the College had undergone, and with such a preface of circumstances, which had occurred in the government and regulations of the institution, all exhibited before your committee, they commenced their visitatorial inquiry on the 30th of June, 1825.

The business was opened on the part of the trustees by one of its members, with a general explanation and statement of very many existing evils, and suggestions for many new regulations, all of which were urged to be essential to the welfare of the College.

The committee then interfered, and determined that they could not, in this manner, admit discussions on matters and things in general appertaining to the College. That such a course irritated feelings and tended to no conclusion. That the object of the committee was to invite enquiry and accusation, and not to shut out discussion, but that the business might have shape and certainty, it was necessary to specify some item of complaint, and then produce the proof in support of the charges, after which discussions as to the conclusions and proper remedies would be in order, and that in such manner any complaint preferred by the professors or trustees, or any individual, should be diligently investigated.

The enquiry subsequently proceeded, under such regulations, and every matter which appeared to the committee of importance, or which was alleged to affect the interest of the College, was minutely and diligently investigated. The material and prominent points of this enquiry can only be necessary, in the opinion of the committee, to detail in this report of the Regents.

THE FUNDS AND FINANCES OF THE COLLEGE.

The committee called for any suggestion or knowledge of any misapplication or mismanagement of the funds and finances of the College. They were happy to find there was no suggestion or pretence of any misapplication or abuse of the funds and finances of the institution on the part of any individual, or by either the professors or trustees of the College. Several of the trustees here explained, and said their communications appeared to have been misunderstood by the Regents, and also by the committee. They were not intended as charges against the professors; that they were not accus-

ers, and had no complaints to prefer. But their communications were made in the performance of their duty as trustees and intended only to procure a reorganization of the charter, and better regulations for the government of the institution, and the more economical management of its concerns.

The committee proceeded and examined the particulars of the current expenses of the College for the last two years, which had been allowed and paid by the trustees, all of which appeared to be reasonable and proper. In the course of this examination it appeared there was some dissatisfaction from the amount expended by the professors in annually advertising the commencement and course of the lectures at the College; the professors insisting on the importance of full notice being given, not only in this, but in other states, and that the expenses had been necessarily incurred. The committee were of the opinion that this matter belongs to the trustees, and recommended, that to prevent any further difference, an order should be provided by the trustees, limiting the amount of expenses hereafter annually to be incurred for such advertisements, or specifying the number and places for such publications; and that a similar provision should be made for all usual and ordinary expenses which the professors may annually and necessarily incur.

The endowments to this College of Physicians and Surgeons, granted by the state at different times, in the whole amounts to \$59,457.27, and have been made from the proceeds of certain lotteries.

An appropriation was originally made for the support of a professorship of anatomy and surgery in Columbia College, and was transferred to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1810. It has since been regularly paid to the Regents for the benefit of this College, till July, 1824, viz.: Fourteen years, at \$500 per annum; total, \$7,000. These two sums, amounting to \$66,457.27, constitute the endowment to this College.

The College has also received from its own revenue the sum of \$10,172.34, and from sundry loans of money the sum of \$14,336.59: these several sums of money, amounting to \$90,966.20, show the total sum of the receipts and expenditures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons from its institution until the first of January, 1825. This sum is exclusive of the botanical garden, also bestowed upon the College, but which, by an act of the legislature, was shortly after granted and transferred to Columbia College.

It was represented to the committee that portions of these monies had been indiscreetly invested, and improvidently expended, and that its fiscal concerns had not been conducted with a due regard to economy. It appeared, however, that most of the monies had been expended, when persons, other than the present incumbents, held several of the professorships; and before most of the present trustees came into office. The committee did not, therefore, pursue the inquiry on this point; not perceiving that it would tend to any beneficial conclusion. It is, however, important that the condition of this College, in regard to its finances, should be fully disclosed and be distinctly understood.

After the lotteries were granted, by which the endowments to this

College were to be raised, the proceeds of these lotteries (with the assent of the legislature) were anticipated and realized. This measure gave to the College the immediate benefit of the endowments, subject, however, to a discount for its ready payment. The College has, consequently, been subject to a very heavy debt for interest on these advances and its subsequent loans. The sum of \$20,785.35 appears to have been already paid for interest, and the further sum of \$6,742.43 yet remains due for interest, and forms a part of the remaining debts from the College. In 1817 additional purchases, and considerable alterations and repairs were made to the College property and edifices. To provide funds for the deficit of these expenditures, and to meet arrears of interest, it seems the professors agreed to loan to the College, in proportion to their several receipts, the necessary sums to meet its annual payments. Several of the former and the present professors of the College have made sundry loans, and therefore now have a debt against the College amounting to \$21,079.02. For this amount they hold the scrip and certificates of the treasurer, for the sums due to the professors respectively. This last sum of \$21,079.02 forms the total debt now due and owing from the College, and for which provision is required.

The income of the College consists in the ground rent of a cellar under the building, the matriculation fee, and the five hundred dollars per annum from the Regents; the total income per annum has been about \$1,400.

The expenditures of the College have been for the interest due on the debt to the professors, the contingent expenses of the College for repairs, etc., additions to the library and periodical publications, and the interest due on the debt of \$20,000.00 to Mr. A. H. Lawrence; the total expenditures have amounted per annum to about \$4,000. (After October, 1826, the College will be relieved from the interest on the debt to Mr. Lawrence, the money to meet that sum being then receivable.) The excess of the expenditures heretofore, over the income of the College, has placed the institution in a sinking condition. The provision to meet this excess of expenditure, over the income, has been annually made by the professors, and forms the principal part of the debt before mentioned, as due to them. The debt of the College has been accumulating by borrowing monies to pay its interest and expenses. The College edifices are deteriorating in value, and under its present operations the time is not very remote when the whole College property will be inadequate in value to meet its growing debts. It has been correctly urged that the public institution is fast merging into private property.

It is indispensable in the preservation and the continuance of this institution, that material alterations should be made in the operation of its finances. It remains for the wisdom of the Regents to determine on some proper plan to relieve and redeem the College from its present burdens.

It has been proposed that the College should receive the tuition money for the lectures, and that the professors be allowed fixed salaries. Such a measure would damp the literary pursuit of the professors; would take from individuals the proportionate rewards due to their celebrity, and might

endanger the ultimate prosperity and success of the institution. The committee respectfully suggest that the graduation fee be appropriated permanently to the funds of the College. This sum added to the fees for matriculation, and the ten per cent on the tuition, with the retrenchments hereinafter proposed, as to the treasurer and register, and with care in the ordinary expenditures will produce an alteration in the operation of the finances, annually, of about \$4,000. It will produce a considerable amount of receipts, and provide for a gradual redemption of the debts.

The committee recommend this subject to the particular consideration of the Regents. Sundry documents and papers have been prepared, and are herewith submitted, which throw much light on this interesting subject. An abstract of the finances of the College, marked A, is especially referred to.

The late Dr. DeWitt received certain monies, to be expended and accounted for to the College. His representatives hold scrip or claims against the College, and the account remains unsettled. Other monies have been advanced to other of the professors, to erect fixtures, and meet expenditures for the College. They also have demands, and the accounts remain unliquidated. It is very desirable, in the opinion of the committee, that all those accounts be finally adjusted, and the correct balances be ascertained and distinctly stated. The income and the expenditures of the college should be precisely known, and often compared.

THE TREASURER AND REGISTRAR.

The present Treasurer has performed the labor of this office since 1811. He appears to have discharged the duties imposed upon him with intelligence, fidelity and care. He performed the duties without compensation from 1811 to 1818. Since that time he has charged in his account, for receiving and disbursing, a commission of two and one-half per cent on the monies which have passed through his hands. He now claims (in his letter of April, 1825) "inasmuch as the other offices are extremely lucrative, and no disposition on the part of the incumbents to make sacrifices for the benefit of the institution," that he be allowed a like commission on all monies received and disbursed by him, before 1818. The amount of commissions received by him since 1818 is \$1,257.17. The Treasurer, upon the whole, has been very well compensated; there is no good reason for a very great commission on receiving any paying the sums granted to literary institutions. In the opinion of the committee, this claim of the Treasurer for further commissions ought not to be allowed.

The present Registrar (Dr. Francis) has received no compensation since he has held office, for recording and keeping the books and proceedings of the College. Considerable sums, however, have been paid to a scrivener, amounting to \$745, for engrossing into record books, the minutes, charter, by-laws, and other proceedings of the College, from its organization to this time. This duty ought to have been performed as the proceedings occurred. - But it appeared the Registrar could not sooner possess

himself of the papers to complete the records. It is hoped the trustees will not again suffer it to be in arrear. The sum of \$50 per annum, to each, would, at all times, be a sufficient and reasonable compensation to the Treasurer and the Registrar, if any pay was required for their services. The allowance to them ought to be limited to such sum, but the Registrar does not ask compensation, and several of the professors and trustees now prefer to perform the duties of Treasurer in future, without any charge. The present Treasurer is willing to do the same, if other officers are put on the same footing. No allowance for either of these officers will hereafter be expected.

This will form a considerable retrenchment of expenses, and obviate future difficulties. These duties, important in their character, but of very little risque or labour, ought ever to be performed by some officers interested in the concerns of the College. An installment of \$20,000 from the lottery endowments is receivable this year to meet the debt due to Mr. Lawrence; this sum, with the other ordinary receipts, would produce a commission of nearly \$700, while its labour will principally be performed by receiving and handing over a check.

A graduation fee of \$25 is required of each candidate on his obtaining a diploma. This fee seems to have been required since 1811, and was then considered a perquisite to the professors, and a compensation for the labour of examination. It was received by them for their own use. In the infant state of the College, and when the classes of the students were small, the allowance of this fee was a proper and necessary encouragement to the professors.

The classes of students have since increased, and the amount of the tuition money has been so much augmented, it may well be considered whether the tuition is not alone a very sufficient compensation to the professors for four months' labour in a course of lectures of one hour each day, and more especially, if the advantages derived from the winter students are considered. The committee recommend an ordinance appropriating this graduation fee in future to the funds of the College. It may be estimated as producing annually about \$1,000, and will greatly aid the finances in their depressed condition.

A controversy formerly existed between the late President (Dr. Bard) and the professors, as to the division of the residue of this graduation fee, after an allowance of three dollars to the Secretary of the Board of Regents for diplomas, etc.. An appeal was made to the Regents.

By an ordinance of the Regents in 1820 this fee was confirmed and granted \$5 to the President and the remainder equally to the professors, and formed, as it had before, a source of their individual income and profit arising from their lectures. Upon an examination into the funds of the College in 1822, and finding they were greatly embarrassed, and sinking under accumulating debts, the trustees had under actual discussion a resolution proposing to the Regents to resume the graduation fees, and place them in aid of the common funds of the College. The professors, thereupon, on

the 24th of January, subscribed and delivered to the Trustees the following agreement:

"COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

"January 24th, 1822.

"We, the undersigned, professors and surgeons, etc., do agree to place our graduation fees for a term of five years at the disposal of the College, unless in the meantime it should be relieved from its present embarrassment."

The proposed resolution then under discussion by the Trustees was withdrawn and not further acted upon. The trustees in their report to the Regents represented that the professors had relinquished to the College their graduation fees for the term of five years.

The Regents on the 10th of April, 1822, passed the following ordinance: "That the sum of five dollars, heretofore allowed to the President of the said College, together with the sums allowed to the professors therein, out of the graduation fees, etc., etc., be and the same is appropriated to the general funds of the said College for the said period of five years."

The trustees, understanding that some difference of opinion was entertained as to the effect of the surrender of the graduating fees, made by the professors, passed on the 12th February, 1822, the following resolution: "*Resolved*, as the sense of this board, that the arrangement entered into by the professors, in relation to the graduation fees, is understood to amount to a relinquishment of said graduation fees to the College, so long as its embarrassments require them, providing the said term does not exceed five years."

This resolution was passed in the board of trustees when the professors were present. It appeared that no division of names was taken on the passing of the resolution. The affirmative of the question was put, to which there was a general answer "aye." The negative was put, to which there was one voice said "No," and the resolution was recorded as duly passed. It did not appear whether professors voted or remained silent upon the passing of the resolution, yet it was understood by sentiments previously expressed, that one or two of the professors were opposed to it.

Notwithstanding all these proceedings, the professors claim that the graduation fees were not relinquished by them to the College, but that to aid the College they were allowed to be put into the funds as a loan for the term of five years and that the amount thereof with interest is a just debt due from the College to the professors. They further urge, that the Regents in their reports to the Legislature in 1822 and 1823, recognized this claim as a loan put into the College funds for five years only.

The graduation fee was in 1821-2, \$730.50; 1822-3, \$750.00; 1823-4, \$1,275.00; 1824-5, \$1,025.00; suppose 1825-6 to be the same, \$1,025.00; \$4,805.50.

If this claim is allowed, this sum, with interest thereon, must be added to the amount of debts due from the College. In the opinion of the committee, the claim ought not to be allowed.

ANATOMY AND SURGERY.

Under this head, the committee had cause to apprehend that if exactions had not been made upon students, yet that improper usages were allowed, which required the interposition of authority.

The subject was critically examined. All suggestions of grievances were attentively heard, and the result was such, it appeared to your committee that these departments were conducted in a correct manner and without just cause of complaint.

The provision made by law for delivering over for dissection certain convicts who were executed, or who die in the state prison, furnishes an insufficient number of "subjects," even for the regular course of surgical and anatomical lectures.

The professors, in the course of their lectures, give explanations and perform the operations of surgery and dissection in the presence of the class of students, seated upon elevated benches around the lecture room. This course teaches the principles and the practice of anatomy and surgery and is a performance of the professor's duties. But the student who is desirous to become a skillful practitioner, feels the evident necessity of a more intimate examination of the matters of his study, and the important benefits to be derived from it, and from reducing the theory of the lectures to practice, by descending from the benches and handling the subject and actually performing operations with the instruments.

This desire, in the pursuit of practical information, induces the students oftentimes to assemble in the dissecting rooms, out of lecture hours, to participate in actual practice. The assistants to the professors attend with them, take care of the instruments, aid them in the performance of operations, and with renewed explanations. Those assistants, to be professors in Surgery and Anatomy, are called Demonstrators, and appear to be very useful aids to the diligent student.

These volunteer associations and meetings of the students with the demonstrators require other subjects for operations. It seems a usage has therefore been introduced that each student, uniting in these meetings with the demonstrators, shall contribute the sum of five dollars, to constitute a common fund, from which to provide other subjects to operate upon. It appeared that the sums thus contributed by the students, had been actually applied to the professed object, leaving a deficit of the expenses actually incurred, and that no part of the monies had been received, or retained, by either the professors or demonstrators, and that the contributions had been voluntary, and from such students only as desired admission into those private meetings among themselves.

It was urged that these meetings and this contribution was an abuse, and led to evil consequences, and that they ought to be prohibited; or that, if they were deemed beneficial, they should be sanctioned by the Regents and the offices of the demonstrators should be erected into a distinct department.

In the opinion of your committee the practice yet has led to no abuse—that it is productive of great benefits, and that the diligent student ought not

to be prohibited from this source of additional information. To recognize the offices of these demonstrators, in separate departments, would greatly augment the present expenses to the students; and, perhaps, might grow into competition with the professors in surgery and anatomy. If these demonstrators are left as the unforbidden and unauthorized assistants of the professors, the Regents can hold those professors responsible for the conduct of their agents; and a watchful care over the concerns of the College will prevent any growing abuse.

Connected with this subject was the representation of a further abuse, in requiring from each student a contribution of two dollars for an attendant on the dissecting room. It appears that a person, in the character of servant, waits upon the students at the dissecting room, at the lectures, and at their private meetings; provides water, soap and towels for their use, and attends to the removing the offals and useless parts of the subject, and cleaning the room. For these services, this contribution of two dollars has been made. It does not appear to the committee that the subject requires the interposition of the Regents.

A matriculation fee of five dollars yearly is now required from each student. This is a perquisite to the College library, and for its gradual increase, especially in the modern periodical publications, and for which the student is entitled to its free use. The annual amount of this fee depends upon the number of students.

It produced to the College in 1819, \$711.00; 1820, \$925.00; 1821, \$1,005.00; 1822, \$1,000.00; 1823, 1,010.00; 1824, \$975.00.

Perhaps a portion of these monies might be advantageously applied to the purchasing of appropriate medals, to be offered annually, under the auspices of the Regents, for prize essays on medicine, or subjects of science connected with the public health. It would call forth the talents of the country, excite a spirit of improvement and furnish a collection of valuable materials for periodical publications. Two prizes of \$50 each are regularly offered for the best medical dissertations, by a committee of the University of Massachusetts, and it is worthy of remark that the premiums have been annually awarded to young physicians and medical students. The medal should derive its value from being a token of honour, rather than from its intrinsic worth. If an honorary degree should sometimes be conferred upon a meritorious competitor for a prize, it would spring from as good causes, rest on a safer foundation, and promise as beneficial results to society, as many other degrees now often bestowed by other literary institutions.

It has been urged that one matriculation fee, or a fee for one year, should only be charged to each student, and that the amount of the fee should be increased. It appears to the committee to be inexpedient, at this time, to make any alterations in the present regulation on this subject.

If the provision now made by law, for delivering certain convicts to the College, could be extended to the convicts who de cease in the penitentiary, it would probably supply a sufficient number of subjects, not only for the regular lectures, but even for the meetings with the demonstrators of surgery and anatomy. Such provision might assist the criminal police of the

state; it would remove the odious practice of the exhumation of bodies; it would relieve the students from the necessary contribution to procure subjects, and might well then justify an increase of the matriculation fee, for the benefit of the College funds.

PROFESSORSHIPS IN THE COLLEGE.

The College has established six professorships, in each of which full courses of lectures are given to the students.

1. Dr. Hosack, on the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.

2. Dr. Macneven, on Chemistry.

3. Dr. Mitchell, on Botany and Materia Medica.

4. Dr. Post, on Anatomy and Physiology.

5. Dr. Mott, on Surgery.

6. Dr. Francis, on Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

The lectures commence on the first Monday of November and continue daily until the first of March. The examination of candidates is then begun and continued till about the 20th of March, when the degrees are conferred.

The prescribed plan of instruction appeared to have been executed according to the existing regulations. The College has a respectable medical library.

The professors have a valuable cabinet of anatomical and surgical preparations; a laboratory and expensive chemical apparatus; an extensive collection of specimens in the materia medica, botany and natural history; and museums containing specimens and articles illustrative of the subjects taught in the lectures. They are deposited in convenient rooms in the College edifice, and are used for the instruction and improvement of the students. It is from these facilities in education from which the student probably derives as much benefit in his studies as from his attendance on the lectures. It may be safely said that there are very few medical schools in this country which equal, if there are any that surpass, in the facilities of education, those afforded in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. But it must be stated that these valuable cabinets, collections, apparatus and museums, are the private property of the professors. They ought to belong to and form a part of the public institution, and be open and accessible to the medical practitioners throughout the state. Till this is effected it cannot be considered entirely a public institution; all proper sources of revenue should be put into the funds of the College; first, for the liquidation of its debts, and then to acquire and increase all those facilities in education which are so important to the student, and so desirable to the public.

The appointment of persons to the professorships in the College should ever be made with great care; and after great deliberation to ascertain their fitness and their devotedness to the pursuits of medical science. It is recommended that the Regents occasionally cause a scrutiny to be made into the manner and skill with which the duties of the professors are performed; to

ascertain their acquaintance with recent discoveries and modern improvements in medicine, and the treatment of diseases, as well as their continued attention to science, and the continued usefulness of each one, to the advancement of the interests of the College. Such watchful proceedings will keep up proper excitement, and stimulate professors and students to renewed efforts, and increasing acquirements. It will elevate the rank of professorships, and raise the institution to the highest grade in science. "The science of medicine was once greatly involved in mystery and artificial theories, when genius lashed it with the pen of Moliere. Since it has abandoned its useless nostrums, and formulas, and fixed itself firmly on the basis of fact and experiment, it has considerably gained in respect, honour and emolument." To become perfect, it must be divested of its jargon of technicalities; its principles must be studied and understood, and be attired in the plain robe of reason and common sense. The spirit of free inquiry which characterizes the present age, has considerably improved it. But the patrons of scientific institutions should hold their professors responsible for further amendment. All this will be accomplished in a considerable degree by the board of visitors, hereafter recommended.

A tuition fee of fifteen dollars is charged for the full course of lectures, for one year, with each professor. An additional charge of five dollars is allowed to the professors of chemistry and anatomy for their assistants, and extra necessary expenses about their lectures.

There is great difference of opinion as to the price proper to be paid for a course of lectures; some urge that the price is too high; and others insist that it is much too low.

The University of Pennsylvania has six professors in the medical department; the fees are \$20 to each professor, for one course of lectures, and the number of students is about 400.

The University of Maryland has seven professors in medicine, fees \$20 to each; and about 200 students. The medical institution in Connecticut has four professors; the fees are \$12.50 to each and about 90 students. The Western College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield has five professors; the fees are \$10 each for three of them; the other two have \$12 each, and about 120 students. (It is not the object of this report to remark upon the extent or comparative excellence of the courses of the lectures in these different institutions.) After a full hearing of the reasons urged on either side of this question, your committee recommend that it shall remain with the Regents under advisement, but that no alteration shall be made at the present time.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

From the very many regulations called for, in order to perfect the discipline and promote the interests of the College, relative to students, it was but too evident, many of the causes of the differences of opinion between the professors, and the trustees and medical societies, were dependent upon or intimately connected with this subject. It therefore received the particular consideration of your committee.

It appeared that the average number of students annually attending the lectures in the college had been for several years past about two hundred.

The students which attended the lectures of the several professors in 1824-5 were as follows:

Dr. Hosack, 136 students, 4 of which were received without fee.

Dr. Macneven, 117 students.

Dr. Mitchill, 121 students.

Dr. Post, 158 students, 16 of whom paid no fees.

Dr. Mott, 158 students, 16 of whom were private students, and 6 were poor and paid no fee.

Dr. Francis, 129 students.

It appeared that several of the professors had an established usage, that any person who had regularly attended with them two full courses of lectures, should not be subject to any farther charges for any subsequent attendance at the lectures. It was under such usage that some of the persons who had been at the lectures were returned as not paying any fee. It appeared, however, that the matriculation fee to the College library had been duly paid by this excepted class of students.

The regulations of the College require, that in order to be admitted to an examination, each candidate shall be twenty-one years of age; shall have pursued medical studies for the term of three years, and attended two full courses of lectures, one of which must be at this College. Attend one year the lectures of certain of the professors, another year the lectures of the others, so as to complete in three years the full course. This enables the student to attend a second or third time the lectures of the professors in the department which he intends more immediately to follow. This manner of receiving the lectures at different seasons gives many additional advantages to the student.

The students who come from the country, or from abroad, to attend the College during the season of lectures, are not necessarily required to enter into the office of either professor, trustee, or other practising physician. It is entirely at their own option, into what office they enter themselves, or whether they go into any one. It is, however, generally the case, that those students do enter into some office, and by far the greater portion of them enter the office of some of the professors. Indeed the professors have almost a monopoly of this class of students.

The two classes of students in the several offices are distinguished by distinct appellations. The students steadily residing in any office are called "private students." Those who enter the office to remain only during the course of lectures, are denominated "winter students."

The students who attend the lectures suppose they can derive great additional advantages from frequenting the office of some practitioner, where they can obtain further explanations on the subjects of the lectures; compound medicines; make experiments in chemistry; assist in surgical operations, or witness clinical practice. It is probable from such views they generally enter into some office, and most usually give preference to the

office of a professor. Many of the students, however, while attending lectures, enter at the same time into the offices of two different professors. It has been urged that persons who contemplate a residence as practising physicians where they must be called to practice in the different branches of medicine require to become skillful in those several branches, and therefore properly enter at the same time as students in two or more offices, as interest or inclination may prompt, to increase their opportunities for acquiring information. That the same person may advantageously be a student at the same time, with the professor of surgery or anatomy; and also with the professor of the theory and practice of physic, of botany or chemistry, and attend his office while engaged with his lectures.

On the other hand, this practice of allowing persons to enter as students into two offices at the same time has been reprobated in strong terms, and represented as injurious to the character of the College, and intended only to secure favoritism with the professors at their examinations, and as calculated to send forth incompetent men, from motives of partiality, with the honors of the College, which ought only to be the reward of great merit.

Connected with this subject, it appeared that the annual public examination of the candidates for graduation, which, by the charter, is required to be before the board of professors and trustees, has usually been preceded by a private examination before the professors. It was alleged that the effect had been to render the public examinations a mere form, and that it enabled the professors more easily to accomplish any objects of favoritism to students who should have entered their several offices. On the other part, it was insisted to be correct and proper for the professors, by previous private examinations, to ascertain the fitness of the pupils before they were recommended as candidates, and thus to guard them from failure and dishonor by an unsuccessful public examination. It was said that no evil could result from such a course, or because the candidate had been a student in more than one office, inasmuch as the professors were but six members of a board of twenty-five trustees, all of whom were by the charter required to attend the examinations, and each of whom were to pass, after satisfactory inquiry, upon the fitness of the candidates, by a direct vote, rejecting or recommending each to a diploma.

The committee called for some proof of any instance of favoritism or oppression against any candidate, by either professor or trustee; and especially, if any instance could be shown, where a candidate had been favored, because he had been in the office of one or more of the professors, or had been oppressed because he had been a student in the office of a trustee. The inquiry was diligent, but ineffectual, to establish any such case. The trustees insisted that proof ought not to be expected—that the circumstances did not admit of proof. The motives which might influence a student to give preference to a professor's office, or to enter at the same time into more than one office, or the bias it might produce on the professors' minds, could not be a matter of proof. It was said the moral effect was evinced from the relation in which the parties were placed, and from the attitude and power of the professors over the students, and the evils were to be inferred from the circumstances.

In the absence of proof, the case rested wholly upon inferences, which were pressed with great force upon the consideration of the committee. It was represented that the college would never attain any considerable eminence under its present regulations, which were so replete with incongruous provisions. In this latter provision only both professors and trustees seemed to accord. The committee required of each to submit the alterations and amendments which were deemed so essential to the welfare of the institution. Various propositions were submitted, and which are herewith delivered over to the Regents. The principles of these propositions require, on the one hand, that an ordinance should be passed making the professors depend on a specified salary, and prohibiting the professors from taking any "winter students," in order to elevate the character of the College, by a more rigid and entirely impartial examination of the candidates for diplomas. And, on the other hand, that the trustees should be removed from their places, or that the examination of the candidates and the care of the instruction in the College be placed wholly with the professors.

In the perplexity arising from the different opinions entertained on these subjects by medical gentlemen, of acknowledged respectability, and perhaps of equal talents, your committee have endeavored to derive instruction from a reference to the manner and principles upon which other medical institutions, in the adjoining states, have been founded. Their means of information are limited; but as far as they have been enabled to learn, it appears:

The Regents of the University of Maryland, is an incorporation, embracing four faculties, together with the provost of the said university. The four faculties are, viz.:

The Faculty of Physic,
The Faculty of Divinity,
The Faculty of Law, and
The Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

These four faculties thus united, constitute the university. "Each of the faculties are declared to possess the power of appointing its own professors and lecturers." And the professors now appointed in the college of medicine of Maryland, and their successors, are declared to constitute the faculty of physic.

The University of Pennsylvania consists of the following general divisions:

1. A department of the Arts and Sciences,
2. A Medical department,
3. A Law department,
4. A department of Natural Sciences,
5. A department of General Literature.

Its government is the governor of the state, ex-officio, and twenty-four other persons (who are not medical men) denominated a "Board of Trustees." The medical school is under the immediate government of the medical professors, with power to establish proper rules and regulations for conducting the business of the department, subject to the rules and statutes of the Board of Trustees.

The candidates are examined privately by the professors, in the presence of such of the trustees as choose to attend. If found qualified, they are to be reported to the provost, who is to communicate such report to "the Board of Trustees" in order, if approved of by them, that degrees may be conferred.

In Massachusetts, the medical school is controlled by a medical faculty, composed of the president of the university, and the five medical professors. It is subject to the incorporation of the president, and fellows of Harvard university, and which is again subject to the "overseers of the university." The overseers are composed of the governor, and senate of the state, with about thirty distinguished individuals. In practice, the medical faculty regulate their own department, and fill their own vacancies, subject to the negative of the overseers.

In Connecticut, "The Medical Institution of Yale College" is a faculty attached to the incorporation of that college; it has four professors:

- 1st. Of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
- 2nd. Of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
- 3d. Of Anatomy, Surgery and Midwifery.
- 4th. Of Materia Medica and Botany.

The institution is under the government of the corporation of Yale College, by which its professors are appointed; its concerns regulated and its degrees conferred. The diploma is under the seal of Yale College, and signed by the president. The examinations and recommendations of candidates are made by a board to consist of the four professors and four members from county medical societies, to be annually appointed by "The Medical Convention," which is a meeting composed of delegates from the county societies.

From the preceding reference it appears that the Medical Faculty of other institutions have the immediate government of their college, with the power of the examinations and the right of recommending candidates for degrees to a Board of Trustees, answering to "the Regents" in this state, and without any intervening body of Medical Trustees, vested with power to control the examinations and recommendations of candidates for degrees. A recurrence to the rise and progress of "The College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York," through its various mutations and regulations, from its commencement to this time, shows that it has hitherto been conducted under the immediate guidance of medical professors and medical trustees, subject to a negative of the Regents. The first proposition in 1791, for its incorporation, was accompanied with opposition and a remonstrance signed by the president and secretary of the medical society. Subsequently from that time, differences in the government of its concerns have been uninterrupted, and collisions have been unceasing. At the last examination of candidates these differences rose to personal altercations between professors and some of the trustees in the presence of the students. Their continuance is injuriously indicated to the public by two conflicting notices for the commencement of the lectures this last term. The one from the professors, the other from the trustees. It is, however, with feelings of conscious satisfaction, your committee are enabled to state that these differences and collisions appear to have been confined within the body of the

professors and medical trustees; and that they have in no instance extended themselves to produce injustice by partiality or oppression to any student or candidate. In the meanwhile, the College has continued to advance in prosperity, and has retained its number of students, notwithstanding other medical schools have been established in most of the other states; and one other in this state, denominated "The Western College of Physicians and Surgeons," which is also in a flourishing condition, and well attended. To have sustained itself against such competition, is proof of its increasing strength; and which is yet more certainly demonstrated by a reference to its students, which have been collected not only from this state, but from most of the other states, the Canadas, and even the West India Islands. The fame of the College as a medical school, combining very many advantages for improvement in that department in science, has become widely extended, and from its importance, general utility, and admitted facilities in education, it seems to have attained a high degree of eminence.

Perhaps it will not be a matter of surprise, that disagreements have arisen in the management of this College, between the professors and the trustees, and medical societies, when it shall be recollected those bodies are composed of practicing physicians, and candidates for the same patronage, and that most, or all of the trustees, are also members, and many of them officers of the medical societies. The advantages incident to a professorship may furnish causes of excitement. The duties of a professor do not impede or hinder him from the ordinary pursuits of his private practice. Probably it is even increased in the particular department, by his place of a lecturer. Upwards of one hundred and fifty intelligent young gentlemen, annually brought about him in habits of intimate friendship, in the attendance upon the lectures, carry home with them the kindest feelings of respect, and more widely spread, in their respective places of residence, the fame of their professors. The fee of fifteen dollars, paid by each attendant upon the lectures, forms no inconsiderable sum, and to which may be added a further amount for the fee of thirty-five dollars, claimed by the professors from each "winter student," who enters into his office.

The acquisition of such profit and fame is the just reward of distinguished reputation, and high attainments in science. To rear this College to its proper eminence, and to sustain it in the fulness of its usefulness, it must ever be in a condition to command talents of such an order. These places ought to be preserved as the meed of high ambition. Such prizes may be expected to awaken competitors in talents, in fame, and fortune. It is one of the benefits to be derived from this institution to society.

By an ordinance of the Regents, passed in March, 1825, the professors are required to account and pay to the funds of the College, ten per cent upon the sums received by each one for their lectures. Perhaps, at some future time, it may be expedient to increase this rate of percentage, to be paid over to the College funds. The exigencies of the funds require relief. It must, however, be observed that the graduation fees, together with this allowance of ten per cent on the tuition money, being hereafter to be taken from the professors, make a very material reduction from the income of

their lectures, and forms an important annual addition to the finances of the College. The ability to redeem its debt will depend on its future prosperity. The professors ought not to be depressed with too much parsimony, lest it might impair their efforts, and prove injurious in the result to the institution.

After full consideration upon the proposed alterations in the regulations of the College, your committee do not believe it would be expedient to make the professors salary officers.

An ordinance forbidding professors from taking "winter students" would infringe upon the rights of the students to acquire information with whom they please. The reasons upon which this ordinance is now required against the professors might then be urged with equal force, to have the same prohibition extended to the trustees, who also have a vote upon the examinations. Such regulations would abridge the opportunities of information to the students—would proscribe too large a portion of the medical talent of the city, and would bespeak an unreasonable and improper jealousy of the respectable and honourable gentlemen who are professors and trustees. In the opinion of the committee, the ordinance ought not to be granted.

Whatever difference of sentiment has been entertained, and whatever disagreements have arisen in the government and regulation of this College, the trustees have proceeded only *pari passu* with the professors. However much we may differ from the propositions and conclusions urged by either, there is no sufficient reason to censure the fairness of the motives of each. If the Regents possess the power, the committee are of the opinion it ought not to be exercised to remove all or any of the trustees.

In searching for remedies, to secure harmony to this College, and to produce a greater unity of action in the members of its government, the committee are induced to recommend, that the several vacancies now existing, and which shall hereafter in the Board of Trustees, shall be filled by distinguished gentlemen who are not medical men, until they shall be equal in number to the medical Trustees.

A board thus composed of the professors, and of Trustees, one part of medical men, and the other of men from other professions and pursuits in life, would, in the opinion of the committee, possess within itself an equipoise, and the means of harmony, and yet retain all the medical information necessary and useful for the greatest advancement of the interest of the College. By interposing this third body between the professors and medical Trustees, it would neutralize the ingredients of the College government and prevent its too great tendency to effervesce. An ordinance making provision for this case, is therefore recommended to be adopted by the Regents.

Connected with this subject, and with a view that the board of Trustees shall be composed of those three orders, it is necessary and proper to retain the professors as members of the board. The committee, therefore, recommend the repeal of the ordinance of the Regents in 1820, whereby any professor thereafter to be appointed is declared ineligible to be a Trustee. Another ordinance, requiring that to make a quorum to transact business, a majority present shall be Trustees who are not professors, is a sufficient

guard against any acts of the professors. The board thus organized will be composed of six professors, ten medical Trustees and nine Trustees from other pursuits.

In the course of the discussions on this enquiry, the disinterested zeal and patriotic feelings which influenced the Trustees so solicitously to promote the advancement of the College, were often urged upon the consideration of the committee. It was insisted, on the part of the professors, that they, too, were influenced by the same zeal and the same patriotic feelings, and an equal desire for the advancement of the College, with the additional stimulus of a great personal and individual interest in fame and fortune. It is a practice in courts of equity, allowing equal rectitude to all, to confide any property in its keeping to those persons most interested in its preservation and improvement. It is a rule of the common law, established by ancient jurists, and handed down as the determination of wisdom, adopted from experience in human concerns, that the guardianship and possession of an infant shall never be committed to the persons next entitled to the inheritance, in case of the infant's decease.

THE EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.

The charter of the College provides, that the examination of candidates shall be by the professors, in the presence of the trustees, who are to receive due notice of the time and place of the examination, and may attend. Professors and trustees all vote on the fitness and recommendation of the candidates to the Regents for a degree, and a majority of voices determines the result. All agree that the practice and the regulations on this subject are of importance to the student, and of deep interest to the advancement and the honour of the College. The possibility that any student should be either unduly favoured or oppressed in the course of his studies or at his examination, must not be admitted. And the committee believe it has hitherto occurred in no instance. Examinations which become too lax, will favour the indolent student, and send out the ignorant candidate with the honours of the College, and bring discredit on the institution. If too rigid and unreasonably severe, they become oppressive, and will drive away the pupils, and chill and even nip the growth of the College with an untimely frost.

Should that section of the present charter, relating to the examination of candidates, be so amended as to suspend the right of the recommendation of candidates on the vote of the professors and trustees, and further provision be made, that the examination should be by the professors in the presence of the trustees, and under the direction of a "board of visitors," and who alone should recommend the candidates to the Regents, as found worthy and meriting the honors of the College, it would put at rest all possibility of unfairness in the examinations, or of favouritism or oppression. A board of visitors of not less than five persons, distinguished for medical science or literature, might be annually appointed by the Regents a short time before the close of the lectures, to attend the examination. They would be entirely impartial. They would cherish the worthy candidate, and yet sufficiently guard the reputation of the College.

Such a board for examiners might be selected from the Regents, from the Trustees, or from other persons in the city or state, respectable for their learning. A professor from the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, or even a distinguished professor from the universities of Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore or New Haven, might be requested by the Regents to associate as a member of such a board of visitors. It will be observed that these suggestions are intended to assimilate with the regulations adopted for the examination of cadets at the West Point academy. These principles have proved in practice most auspicious to the harmony and reputation of that distinguished seminary.

An examination and recommendation of candidates by such a board of examiners would carry forward its own credit. It would raise the qualifications of a degree. Above suspicion for its intelligence and impartiality, it would redound to the honour of the students, stimulate professors to exertions, and greatly add to the celebrity of the College. From the observations which your committee were enabled to make, of the proficiency and acquirements in science of the professors and trustees of this College, they confidently believe it can come with its class of candidates, from the scrutiny of such a board of examiners, and stand holding its place with renewed lustre in the ranks of science. It is therefore recommended that an ordinance be adopted by the Regents, carrying into effect these provisions, in regard to the examination of students.

Should the Regents approve of these recommendations, and any doubts be entertained as to the power of the Regents to amend the charter of the College, so as to carry the suggestions into full effect, the committee believe the evident utility and necessity of new regulations on this subject, would induce the professors and trustees, upon application from the Regents, to give their coroporate assent to the alterations. Legislative interposition may otherwise become necessary. But the provisions recommended in regard to the filling of vacancies in the board of Trustees from persons not concerned in medicine, till they constitute the one-half of the number, will, however, carry into effect and accomplish the principal means desired to secure harmony in the institution.

From the preceding remarks, it will be apparent that the opinion of this committee is decidedly against granting the prayer of the trustees in their memorial of the 6th of January, 1825, in which the Trustees ask the Regents "to vest them with the power of regulating all the affairs of the College, and to delegate to the trustees the power of making their own by-laws and regulations." In the opinion of this committee, a surrender of these important powers and authority by the Regents would be inconsistent with the high duties which they owe to the people of this state, and would, under existing circumstances, be altogether inexpedient for the interest of the College.

Before closing this report, the committee take the liberty to suggest for the consideration of the Regents, one other subject, which has occurred to them in the course of their inquiries. They are aware that this subject is not directly included in the visitational powers confided to them. But its importance induces them to present it for consideration.

It is proposed to extend and apply the medical schools, and perhaps the College, to the teaching of Agriculture, Mechanics and the Useful Arts, as collateral branches, and to separate classes.

Notwithstanding the liberal endowments made by this state, in the support of its various literary institutions, yet great deficiencies exist, in supplying the requirements of society, and in the adaptation of the sciences to the actual practice in the pursuits of common life. The rapid growth of this state: its multiplied resources; and the industry and enterprise of its citizens, make large demands upon the scientists, to aid and co-operate in advancing the general prosperity. It is not sufficient that the sciences connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts are diligently studied and correctly understood by a few votaries in our literary institutions. It seems very necessary that these sciences essential to the prosperity of manufacturing industry, should be especially promoted, and adapted to the comprehension of a meritorious class of citizens, whose situation and circumstances, while they deny them the opportunities of an academic life, devote them more sedulously to mechanic pursuits, and perhaps as certainly prepare them to advance the public good. If this class of sciences was exhibited to the manufacturer and practical mechanic in a course of lectures, it would not fail to produce improvements, and confer lasting benefits on the country. Courses of popular lectures for a few weeks in every year, upon Agriculture, Chemistry and Mechanics, with illustrations, and the exhibition of experiments, models and specimens, would secure an advantageous union in the efforts of theoretical and practical men; would awaken the mental energies of the agriculturist and the artisan and soon produce a new era in the mechanic arts.

The advantages which may be anticipated from the proposed more intimate union of the efforts of scientific and of practical men, will be sufficiently illustrated by reference to a recent and familiar case. The hats hitherto in use, have been manufactured and stiffened with glues, which were dissoluble in water. Within the last five or six years, "water proof" hats, warranted to be impervious to water, have come into general use. The art of making them has been blazoned forth as a new invention, and has been even the subject of "patent rights." The important discovery consists in the use of "Shell Lac" as the stiffening glue. It is a gum imported and found in all druggist stores. It is often used in medicine, and a peculiar property of which has long been known to the chemist, to consist in its being indissoluble in water, while it readily dissolves in alcohol, and becomes a convenient glue, impervious to water. The discovery and recent invention, therefore, consist in the working mechanic having acquired and adopted into his daily business, the information on this one point, which has been possessed and used for the last century by every chemist, druggist, and compounder of medicines.

Perhaps, within another century, or, if assisted, within another year, the worker in leather may acquire a like secret, and by saturating his material with some such ingredient, effectually protect our feet from moisture. Water proof cloth has long been also a desideratum for mankind. It is

said it has been recently manufactured in Great Britain with the use of the common "India Rubber." The manufacturer has hitherto been unable to make a solution of this substance, while the chemist has long known its solubility, by the application of bituminous oils, like the "Seneca Oil," of which this country affords an abundance.

The indigent mechanic must rely upon his daily labour for his subsistence. He can not waste his time, or incur expense, to go in pursuit of the sciences, even as applied to his own occupation. Any separate establishment, requiring him to leave his employment to the apprentice to forego his labor, would thereby be inaccessible to them. To be of utility, it must be fitted to their opportunities and their means. It must be applied to their condition.

The school should be organized with a view to convenience and economy, in time and expense, and with the expectation that the manufacturer, the mechanic, the journeyman, apprentice and labourer, will become the pupils, and there learn the principles upon which successful practice in their several occupations depends, and acquire additional skill in their respective employments. Some public provision, by which these advantages may be extended to this portion of our community, seems to be required, as a measure of policy, and as an act of equal justice. It is believed it may easily be accomplished, under the patronage of the Regents, and by an authority to hold such a course of lectures. Scientific gentlemen would undertake the duties; or the Professors of Chemistry and of Natural Philosophy in the institutions already established, might derive fame and profit, and find employment for their leisure time, in this further duty. It would be consonant with their present pursuits. The institutions now provided for medical or literary purposes, might thus be made more extensively focal points, from which to radiate the public mind. They would better accord with the situation and condition of our country. The plan of education in our Colleges was derived from Europe, where it was established by the Romish priesthood, and it has been adopted here, and since continued with too great a subserviency to precedent. Perhaps at some future time it may be deemed expedient to re-examine the system of education now in practice, and to adopt such improvements as may more immediately conform it to the pursuits of our citizens, and the spirit of our government, at least, to provide a plan of education in some of the Colleges, a part of which shall be more suited for our intercourse with other nations, and more adapted to the energies and the enterprise of our people. To encourage the arts, as applied to manufacturing industry, by a more direct application of the sciences upon the plan now proposed, will be an extension, and a new application, of the benevolent and important system of common schools. It may be presumed that the judicious master would not only permit, but encourage "his apprentices to frequent lectures within their reach, sure that the little time so lost to his trade, would be amply repaid, by the increased diligence, sobriety and knowledge, thereby purchased."

The moral effect justly to be anticipated upon the youth and middle classes of society, should also induce to the proposed object. It will diffuse

intelligence amongst a portion of society whose condition has been hitherto almost inaccessible to improvement, and remove that state of ignorance and depression usually incident to, and often urged against, mechanic pursuits and manufacturing establishments.

The laboratory apparatus, models, and specimens now used by Professors, might, without prejudice, be allotted to this further purpose.

If an augmentation of the cabinet of models and specimens should be required, the importance of the object would justify the hope of further bounty from the Legislature.

The able Professor of Moral Philosophy in Columbia College (Mr. McVickar), with great benefit to the institution, and increased reputation to himself, has recently made "Political Economy" the subject of a course of lectures. The Professor of Natural Philosophy in the same College (Mr. Renwick); the Professor of Chemistry (Dr. Macneven)), in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York; and the Professor of Chemistry (Mr. J. Nott) in Union College, upon suggestions from your committee, have assented to undertake, with the permission of the institutions to which they belong, courses of lectures for the instruction of mechanics, under the authority and sanction of the Regents. The Colleges at New York, Schenectady, Fairfield, Hamilton and Geneva; and perhaps the academies at Albany, and the principal villages, furnish convenient opportunities to make the experiment of teaching such branches of education, as collateral to the professorships, and the original objects of those institutions.

The utility of the scheme would soon be ascertained, and the expediency determined, of hereafter conferring degrees for proficiency in agriculture and the useful arts.

PROTEST OF THE PROFESSORS.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly convened:

A memorial or remonstrance having been lately presented to your honorable body, coming as from the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and the undersigned being also Trustees of the said College, but differing altogether from the statements of the said memorial, and pronouncing many of them to be absolutely false and suited to mislead, we beg leave, in vindication of truth, as well as the interests of the valuable public institution to which we are attached, to request your attention to this our counter memorial.

Fortunately we can offer testimony which you may not doubt.

It is not the unsupported assertion of obscure or needy adventures; it is not biased by rivalry or malice; but it is the record of a court of justice. It is that report which was laid upon your table by the judges in the cause; the Lieutenant Governor, Gen. Talmadge, the Honorable Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Mr. Marcy, the comptroller. When these distinguished gentlemen held a visitation in the College last June, on behalf of the Regents, it was to hear the cause between the Professors and Trustees. Then

our opponents for years back, were loud, unmeasured and incessant in their charges. They were called upon to prove them; but they did not even attempt that; they then abandoned them. We desire only to refer to what is developed in such lucid order, in such convincing plainness, and withal, after a manner so forbearing in that able report, even towards those Trustees whom the court pronounces to have been actuated by rivalry and self-interest. The Trustees then turn round, in desperation, upon the Regents themselves. It is true they very much disappointed those gentlemen, for they did not remove the Professors as was fondly desired; nor did they surrender their own powers to that presumptuous cabal. As a *dernier ressort*, it approaches the Legislature, and feeling themselves no longer tied down to the facts, as when before the court, they conclude their calumnies by soliciting that the Trustees shall be invested with the right of regulating the concerns of the College—of filling their own vacancies—*appointing their own Professors*, and making their own by-laws and regulations. Now the cloven foot uncovers itself, and all the clamour about abuses, which made its annual pilgrimage to Albany, and vented itself more lately before the Legislature, closes with soliciting the power of turning everybody else out, and letting themselves in. This is the grand panacea of those doctors for remedying the present evils of the College. Evils that no doubt afflict them, and for greater vexation, are likely to continue.

As some apology for going with their irrelevant memorial before the Legislature, they say “they conceive it to be a duty which they owe to themselves, which they owe *to the Medical Profession which they represent*,” etc. As to what they owe to themselves, we presume the Legislature takes no account of that matter; and as to their representing the Medical Profession, we deny the fact. We belong to the Medical Profession, and *we know* they do not represent it. If they have any such appointment, or any authority from the Medical Profession for presenting their memorial, let them produce that authority; or in default of doing so, let them submit to the just imputation of being guilty of deception toward your honorable body.

They are also fearful, they allege, of being deprived of an *important right*, if the suggestion of the Regents should take effect, to prevent them, in future, from intermeddling with the recommendation of candidates for degrees. But they would be puzzled to specify the importance to them of such right of interference, unless it consist in the opportunity of annoyance; and then whether it be important or not, depends on the disposition to use it. They know best what solace that opportunity would yield them. We know that it set the students in a ferment last spring; that it was then a great source of trouble and vexation to the Regents, and that now, for the sake of its being retained in very unfit hands, they and the Professors are maligned to the Legislature.

“Believing,” say the Trustees in another paragraph, “*that neither boys, nor persons uninstructed in the Medical Profession, are competent to take charge of the health and lives of their fellow-creatures, your honorable body has wisely enacted that no person shall be licensed to practice physic*

until he shall have reached the age of twenty-one years and shall have gone through a term of study prescribed by law." And then they add "that in March, 1825, eleven persons received the Doctor's Degree *from the hands of the Regents*, who were *not legally qualified*." We would ask those candid and conscientious complainants if a person aged twenty years and eleven months is *a boy*; and if a person, having studied two years, three hundred and thirty-five days, and attended two courses of lectures, the law requiring three years, is to be deemed uninstructed? Their insinuation would imply the affirmative, and when they maintain such nonsense we do not envy them their intellects. One gentleman on whom the Regents conferred a degree lacked one month of being twenty-one. He went immediately after to Europe to improve his knowledge, and but for the liberal discretion of the heads of the University, must have staid a year longer at home. Every medical man knows that it is most advantageous for a young physician to travel when he has graduated. A second lacked one month of pupilage, and a third three weeks of being of age. One of them was from the West Indies, and must else have gone away without his degree, or remained here eleven months to put in three weeks. The other was of a different state from our own. Every supreme power has sound discretion. The Regents have such a power in regard to conferring degrees, and nobody of unbiased views regrets that it is lodged with gentlemen so perfectly disinterested.

The remaining eight graduates were from other states, and some of them as distant as Georgia, Alabama, and Maine. They all made solemn declaration, which they signed with their names, that they were of full age, had completed three years' study, and they exhibited their tickets of the lectures. Now there is no law of the state, nor ordinance of the Regents to prescribe how age and pupilage are to be exclusively proved. It is therefore competent of the Regents to accept of such proof as they shall deem sufficient. We go further to communicate to those Trustees, for their more ample and necessary instruction, that there is no law to restrain the Regents from conferring degrees according as they shall see fit in their sound and liberal discretion. Indeed, in the second section of the act passed 13th April, 1819, it is further enacted, that *no college of physicians and surgeons* in this state shall confer a diploma for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, upon any student until such student shall have complied with the requisitions contained in the first section of the act, etc., passed 20th April, 1818. By the said first section, no person shall be admitted to an examination as a candidate for the practice of physic and surgery *in this state*, unless, etc. It is, therefore, not true, that in any one of the specified instances, the Regents conferred degrees upon disqualified persons. Those accusing Trustees, in the accuracy of their reasoning, apply to the *Regents* what is enacted concerning a *college of physicians and surgeons*.

The eleven persons who received the Doctor's Degree from the hands of the Regents, and who were not legally qualified, as the Trustees pretend, were persons, nevertheless, who had been examined and found fit, and who were then recommended to the Regents under the seal of the College in official form, by a vote of the Trustees, of whom the complainants were

part, and the Professors a minority. Effrontery like this, with which the Regents are now assailed for degrees so conferred, is happily not common, and we regret the necessity of proving it upon men whose profession is honourable, whatever be its members. Pending the chicanery with the candidates, one of them, Mr. J., of New Jersey, being asked how old he was, replied that he did not know, but that his eldest son was more than seventeen years. It was therefore presumed that he was himself twenty-one, and he passed without a certificate of nativity. Another, a Mr. H., from the state of Maine, answered to a demand for his certificate to his term of studies that he had none to offer, for that his preceptor was twenty years dead, but that he is himself an old practitioner in medicine, and that for many years he had been in the employment of the United States.

Between 1811 and 1820, when the Professors chiefly had charge of the College, "its pecuniary embarrassments arose." But during that period the College was built, and altered, and repaired, and after that another building was added as large as the first, and all this cost money. But that one penny of the cost went to the Professors, is as false as the imputation or insinuation is uncandid. The gentlemen Trustees made the most of inculpation before the visiting court last June, and their present spleen is all that remains of their fruitless efforts. When they came within the lists with the Professors and had to fight with specific charges and proofs, their blustering was at an end; they were constrained to confess that they had no complaints to prefer. (Report of the committee of the Regents, p. 13.)

"During the same period," say the Trustees, "the general laxity of discipline in relation to examinations, and qualifications for graduation, excited such universal disgust, that the Trustees almost unanimously arose and preferred charges against the Professors to the Regents." Mere assertion—the drivel of witnesses already discredited. The profession that moved them is the same that moves now—just fourteen in number. Their names are on the College minutes; they were then the agitators of the County Medical Society—they are now the agitators of the Trustees. They preferred charges freely enough, but it is untrue that they proved them. Their charges were refuted by the Professors and their selfish objects were frustrated by the Regents. Why, if there was any truth in the delinquency of the Professors, did not these vituperating Trustees bring it forward before the court of visitors last June, when they had so fair an opportunity? They did not want the will. Why, if universal disgust existed against the Professors among the members of the profession, did no one individual, out of that large and respectable body, appear to arraign them and support these Trustees? The whole aspersion is devoid even of probability, and shows how fortunately painful it is for folly and malevolence to preserve consistency.

The proof offered by these Trustees that the Regents were satisfied with the truth of their charges, is, that the vacancies in the board were filled up with medical men. In this there is certainly no connexion between the alleged offenses of the Professors and the ostensible punishment; although as an organization of the College, the thing is deeply to be lamented. But

the true reason lies behind; political considerations mingled, at last, with the controversy, and party opened a door to some persons which science would have shut in their face.

It is for all these merits that the memorialists contend, "that the Professors should be subordinate to the Trustees, whose business it is to *regulate* the concerns of the institution." In this sentence an argument is attempted to be built upon a misrepresentation. Who made it their business to regulate the concerns of the College? The charter grants them no such power, and the Regents give them none. Is not all their turmoil owing to a vain struggle for that very thing, which, because they have it not, they are endeavoring to get? The Regents alone are by law the governors of the College. They make all the appointments in it; all the ordinances concerning it; they confer its degrees, and the law provides that they alone shall do these things. What, then, in reality, are the Trustees? They are an anomalous, useless, contentious, meddling body, that has done so much harm and no good; which, under the ambiguity of a name, seeks for authority that the law has vested in better hands, and strives to assimilate to the common summaries of learning, an institution of the highest order in science; and which, of all things, requires to be governed by persons *who can have no personal interest* in the disposal of its professorships.

It must be obvious to your honorable body, as it has been long since acknowledged by the attentive spectators of this controversy, that, failing to rule the College, the Trustees are seeking to overthrow it; but the institution is far too important to the public welfare for you to suffer it to fall a prey to anarchy. The School of Medicine at New York claims your especial care; among other things, for the peculiar facilities afforded by this city for supplying those resources that are indispensable to a medical education. With the simple extension of an existing law, this city can always furnish subjects enough for dissection. Then would exhumation, at which every feeling of the human heart revolts, which is alike odious to the enlightened and the ignorant—exhumation, with all the horrors which the imagination associates to its practice, would cease for ever. The very apprehension of it would be lost. The public mind would be tranquilized, the dead would rest undisturbed, and the sepulchre be sacred. It is only in this part of our state that all these advantages are combined. It is only here that we find multitudes from all nations unclaimed and unconnected, without relatives or friends to defray the expense of their interment, and who might therefore be used, without offense to the most delicate notions of our nature, to promote the safety and happiness of the living. Even the penitentiary of this city, by bringing it within the law of the state prison, would, in conjunction with that resource, perhaps, suffice to the demand; while a new restraint of a most powerful character would, by this additional enactment, be put upon immorality and crime.

We have said enough to prove how unfounded are all the charges of those Trustees against the Professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, for we have shown it from their own admissions. We have said enough to prove how much their motives are personal and interested, for we have shown it from their memorial to yourselves. As to the case between

us and them we are satisfied that it should go before your impartial tribunal, and before the public; expecting, indeed, from your wisdom, that you will protect, or more fully enable the honourable the Regents, to preserve this valuable institution. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WRIGHT POST, M. D.,

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID HOSACK, M. D.,

Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM JAMES MACNEVEN, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, M. D.,

Professor of Botany and Materia Medica.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.,

Professor of Surgery.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D.,

Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

New York, February 18, 1826.

At a quarterly meeting of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, held on Tuesday, May 4, 1886, the code of By-Laws, here printed, was formally adopted.

At the same meeting a committee was appointed, consisting of the President, Dr. Hubbard, and Mr. Choate, to put in correct form the charter of the College as now in force, and to print it, with the code of By-Laws, for the use of the members of the Board.

GEO. G. WHEELOCK, M. D.,

Registrar.

The Legislature of the State of New York, by an act passed March 24, 1791, authorized the Regents of the University to establish a College of Physicians and Surgeons, and enacted that the College so established should be forthwith thereafter a corporation, by such name and with such powers as the Regents should declare in their act of establishment. Pursuant to this authority the Regents, on March 12, 1807, established the College by the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and ordained its original charter, which was amended by a further ordinance of the Regents on March 3, 1808. Other amendments were ordained by the Regents April 1, 1811. On June 4, 1812, the Regents revised the charter, adopting a draft reported for that purpose by Chief Justice Kent, then a member of the Board of Regents. The revised charter, so granted, was ratified and confirmed by the Legislature by an act passed April 5, 1813; and was amended by subsequent acts passed March 24, 1860, and April 17, 1885.

The following is a statement of the existing provisions of the charter of the College, as compiled from all the foregoing ordinances and statutes.

J. C. DALTON,

SAML. T. HUBBARD,

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,

New York, June 1, 1886.

Committee.

CHARTER.

Whereas, since the establishment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this State by charter, dated March the twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and seven, it has been found necessary at several times to alter and amend the said charter: And whereas it has now become expedient for the better government of the said College to collect into one the original and supplementary charters, and to amend the same, so as to give greater stability and respectability to that Institution; Therefore, be it ordained, by virtue of the act, entitled "An Act to enable the Regents of the University to establish a College of Physicians and Surgeons within this State," passed the 24th of March, 1791, and we do by these presents ordain, grant, and declare, that all such persons named in the original charter who did, according to an ordinance passed by us, the Regents of the University of the State of New York, on the third day of March, 1808, declare in writing (on or before the first day of May, in the year 1808) their acceptance of the appointment of member or Trustee of said College; and that they would, each of them, to the best of their abilities endeavor to promote the usefulness of the said College, and faithfully execute the duties required of them respectively, as members or Trustees of the said College, together with Samuel Bard, Benjamin De Witt, John Augustine Smith, David Hosack, William James McNeven, John R. B. Rogers, Samuel L. Mitchell, John D. Jaques, Thomas Addis Emmet, Lyman Spaulding, Andrew Morton, Andrew Hunt and Joseph Bloodgood be and hereby are constituted a body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the name of the "College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York." And that they and their successors shall have perpetual succession, and by that name shall be in law capable to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts and places and in all matters and causes whatsoever, and to purchase, take, hold, and enjoy, and have, lands, tenements and hereditaments and real estate, in fee simple or for term of years or lives or any other manner whatsoever, and also goods, chattels, books, money, and all other things of what nature soever, which property, or the income thereof, shall be devoted to the maintenance or improvement of the several departments of instruction and research, established or hereafter to be established in said College: Provided, that the total amount of property, both real and personal, to be held by said College, shall not at any time exceed two millions of dollars. And the members or Trustees of the said College shall have a common seal, and may alter and renew the same at pleasure.

And be it further ordained, granted, and declared, that Samuel Bard, Benjamin De Witt, John Augustine Smith, David Hosack, William James McNeven, John R. B. Rogers, Samuel L. Mitchell, John D. Jaques, Thomas Addis Emmet, Lyman Spaulding, Andrew Morton, Andrew Hunt, and Joseph Bloodgood, and such other persons as they or their successors may hereafter appoint, provided the whole number shall not at any time exceed twenty-five, shall be Trustees of the said College of Physicians and Sur-

geons; and that seven of the said Trustees, at any time resident in the City of New York, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall and may meet together on the first Tuesday in May and on the first Tuesdays in August, November, and February, in every year; and that on the days of these anniversary and quarterly meetings, but at no other time, they, the said Trustees, may enact such by-laws, rules and regulations, relative to the affairs and property of the said College, and relative to the duties of their President, Vice President, Professors, Treasurer, Registrar, and other members, as they or a majority of them so met at such annual or quarterly meetings may think fit and proper: Provided, that such by-laws, rules and regulations, be not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the constitution and laws of this State, or the United States; and such by-laws, rules and regulations, shall remain the by-laws, rules and regulations, by which the said College shall be governed, and shall not be annulled, abrogated, or repealed, but by and with the consent of the majority of the Trustees of the said College, convened at an anniversary or quarterly meeting. And the Registrar of the said College shall provide a book, in which he shall make an entry of all the resolutions and proceedings which may be had from time to time, and also the annual reports relative to the state of the treasury, and all such other things as a majority of the Trustees of the College assembled shall think proper, to which any member of the College may at any time have recourse; and the same, together with all the books, papers, and records which may be in the hands of the Registrar, and be the property of the College, shall be delivered to his successor in office; and the Treasurer of the said College shall receive and be accountable for all moneys which shall come into his hands, and shall pay the same in such manner as may be directed by a majority of the Board of Trustees, convened at their anniversary or quarterly meetings, and by a warrant for that purpose, signed by the President or Vice President. And it is hereby further ordained, granted, and declared by us, that the Trustees of the said College shall, as far as they are able, at all times provide suitable apartments or lecturing rooms for all such professors as shall hereafter be appointed in and for the said College—which professors shall have the style and title of Professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and that all the members of the said College shall be privileged at all times to attend, inspect and notice all lectures or other modes of teaching by Professors in the said College; and that in case of the death or resignation of any professorship, or other vacancy in the said College, a majority of the Trustees at any of their meetings may appoint Lecturers in any branch of Medicine, or of the sciences connected therewith, until such time as a Professor be appointed by them. And be it hereby ordained, granted, and declared, that the Board of Trustees of the said College shall enact and put into effect all ordinances respecting the said College, as well with respect to education as all other matters and things,*

* The right of conferring the degree of Doctor in Medicine, as well as that of appointing Professors, enacting By-Laws, and filling vacancies in the Board of Trustees, originally reserved to the Regents, was transferred to the Board of Trustees by an act of the Legislature, passed March 24, 1860.

and shall pay due attention to establishing and preserving for the use of said College an anatomical museum and chemical apparatus, and shall make an annual report to us in writing, or to the Chancellor of the University, in the month of November, in every year, respecting the funds and property of the said College, and all matters and things relative to the said College, and the students and Professors thereof. And we do ordain, grant, and declare, that the said Trustees, Fellows, and Members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and their successors forever, shall enjoy all the corporate rights, privileges, and immunities which are hereby granted. And be it further ordained that the members of the said College, who are not by this charter constituted Trustees, shall be Fellows; and that the Trustees shall have power to elect Fellows or members of the said College, who shall at all times have the privilege of attending all the public lectures and other courses of instruction delivered by the Professors in the said College, and who shall also have the privilege of visiting and inspecting the Anatomical Museum, the cabinets of mineralogy and natural history, and the library of the said College, under such regulations as the Trustees shall prescribe for that purpose.

CHARTER COMPILATION OF 1886.

Agreements between the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York and the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York, and acts of the Legislature relating thereto.

Provisional Agreement looking to the union or consolidation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York with Columbia College in said City, entered into by and between the Boards of Trustees of the two institutions, subject to the removal by legislation or otherwise of any legal obstacles which may stand in the way of such union or consolidation.

First. The College of Physicians and Surgeons agrees to convey and transfer to Columbia College the real estate owned by it on the block between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, west of Ninth avenue, consisting of thirty city lots, together with the College building, Vanderbilt Clinic, Sloane Hospital and other buildings thereon, with the laboratories, equipment, furniture, etc., connected therewith, together with all its other property, real and personal, including endowment funds, in whatever form they may be invested; and such cash as may be on hand at the date when this agreement shall take effect, after the payment of all current expenses and liabilities of the said College of Physicians and Surgeons up to said date. And the said College of Physicians and Surgeons agrees that the said property so to be conveyed shall at said date be free from all lien, charge or incumbrance, other than the obligations of said College to fulfill any trusts under which any of the said property may have been received.

Second. Columbia College agrees, in consideration of said transfer, to maintain the said property for the uses and purposes connected with medical education to which it has heretofore been applied, and in case any of

the real estate shall be taken for public improvements, or for any necessary reason be sold and disposed of, the proceeds of said real estate shall be appropriated towards the acquisition of other property and the erection of buildings thereon for purposes of medical instruction, equivalent to those thus taken from said College of Physicians and Surgeons.

And Columbia College further agrees, in consideration of said transfer, to maintain as a medical department of Columbia College the institution now maintained by said College of Physicians and Surgeons, paying the salaries of all professors, instructors, assistants and other persons who may be employed in the institution and all expenses of maintenance, and receiving the income of all invested funds and the fees paid by the medical students; and for a period of ten years from the time this agreement shall take effect will guarantee from its own funds other than the income from the Medical School to the professors holding the several chairs following, a salary as to the incumbents of each chair, of Seven thousand five hundred dollars a year per chair, to wit: the Chair of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, *Materia Medica*, Surgery, Practice and Obstetrics. This guarantee shall apply to the Chair of Chemistry so long as it is held by the present incumbent, who is also a professor in Columbia College, but no longer. In case, by the endowment of the Medical School by gift or bequest, Columbia College should be relieved of any charge upon its own funds for the maintenance of the Medical School, any surplus arising from its endowments and fees shall be used exclusively to improve and extend medical education in connection with this school.

Third. The President of Columbia College and the professors who, at the time this agreement shall take effect, shall hold the said seven chairs shall constitute the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, and the now President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, or whoever may when this agreement shall take effect be such President, shall be Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and in the event of his death or resignation, his successors shall be elected by the Faculty. Such Dean, together with one of the occupants of the said seven chairs to be chosen by the Faculty, shall represent the Medical Faculty in the University Council of Columbia College.

Fourth. The name, The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department of Columbia College, shall be retained, and the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, to be constituted as aforesaid, shall have the right in perpetuity of nomination to the corps of instruction in the medical department, and the right to refuse instruction to women in the Medical Schools without the consent of such Faculty. The Medical Faculty shall not be enlarged except subject to the right of nomination aforesaid.

Fifth. The recent action of Columbia College with reference to pensions and to leaves of absence of professors once in seven years, shall apply to instructors of the Medical School only so far as they are members of the Faculty and shall apply to them only in those cases where they are not engaged at the same time in the active practice of medicine. In both particulars the period of service in Columbia College shall be deemed to begin at the date when this provisional agreement takes place.

Sixth. Columbia College further agrees to apply all of the property so to be transferred, which consists of funds or endowments held by the Col-

lege of Physicians and Surgeons under special trusts, to the purposes for which said College of Physicians and Surgeons is now under obligation to apply such funds and endowments.

Agreement to take effect on the first day of July, 1891, provided all necessary legal obstacles be then removed.

In Witness Whereof, the parties hereto by their respective Boards of Trustees have caused the corporate seals of THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK and THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE respectively to be hereunto affixed this fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(Seal)

GEORGE G. WHEELOCK, M. D.,

Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York.

Attest: JOHN B. PINE, Clerk of the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York. (Seal)

LAWS OF 1891—CHAPTER 101.

AN ACT TO PERMIT THE UNION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK WITH THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Approved by the Governor, March 24, 1891. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, having arranged with Columbia College in said city to assume the instruction now given by the said College of Physicians and Surgeons as a department of the work of Columbia College, are hereby authorized and empowered to grant, convey, assign and transfer all real and personal property of which they as such Trustees are seized or possessed to the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York, upon such terms, conditions or limitations as may be agreed upon between the two institutions.

§ 2. The Regents of the University of the State of New York, upon being satisfied that the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons have conveyed and transferred all their property, pursuant to the authority hereinbefore conferred, may accept a surrender of the charter heretofore granted by the said Regents to the said College of Physicians and Surgeons, and forever discharge the said Trustees from their trusts in the premises.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Agreement made this fifth day of June, in the year Eighteen hundred and ninety-one, between

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
of the one part; and

THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
of the other part :

Whereas, a provisional agreement bearing date the 4th day of February, 1891, was entered into between the two said institutions looking to their union or consolidation, but subject to the removal, by legislation or otherwise, of any legal obstacles; and

Whereas, by Chapter One hundred and one of the Laws of the State of New York, passed March 24th, 1891, the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons were authorized and empowered to grant, convey, assign and transfer all real and personal property of which they as such trustees were seized or possessed to the Trustees of Columbia College, upon such terms, conditions or limitations as might be agreed upon between the two institutions; and

Whereas, the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons are about, in pursuance of such authority, to make the grants and transfers so authorized,

Now, therefore, this Instrument witnesseth :

That the said provisional agreement is hereby ratified, confirmed and approved;

And, whereas, by the fourth article of said agreement it is provided that the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department of Columbia College, shall be retained and that certain rights and privileges formerly exercised by the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons shall be reserved to the Medical Faculty of Columbia College.

It is hereby further agreed, by and between the two institutions aforesaid, under and pursuant to the powers conferred upon them by the above mentioned act, that the persons who under the said agreement and under the statutes of Columbia College, shall be the Medical Faculty of Columbia College, shall be the Managing Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and as such shall have power and authority to elect from their number a President, who shall be President of the Managing Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. But such Managing Board and the President thereof shall only have such duties, powers and authority as shall be expressly conferred by the Trustees of Columbia College; provided, however, that such President and his successors shall and may fill all the offices and execute all the trusts and duties which may heretofore have been conferred upon the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons or its Managing Board, by virtue of his office as such President.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have caused their corporate seals to be hereunto affixed, the day and year first above written.

(Seal)

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

By GEO. G. WHEELOCK, M. D., *Registrar*.

(Seal)

THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

By JOHN B. PINE, *Clerk*.

LAWS OF 1894—CHAPTER 97.

AN ACT TO RATIFY THE UNION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK WITH THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND TO DEFINE CERTAIN RIGHTS, DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York with the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York, pursuant to chapter one hundred and one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act to permit the union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York with the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York," is hereby ratified and confirmed; and the Trustees of Columbia College are hereby substituted as successors to and as Trustees in the place and stead of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the execution of any and all trusts now vested in or which may hereafter devolve upon the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Columbia College and his successors are hereby declared to be the successors in office of the President of the Managing Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, with all the rights, powers and duties heretofore conferred upon or vested in the President of the Managing Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and his successors in office by chapter four of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to incorporate the Roosevelt Hospital in the City of New York," or by any other act of the Legislature or by deed or will.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

FINAL ACT OF UNION.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department of Columbia College, November 3, 1891.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was held at the College on Tuesday, November 3, 1891, at 8:15 p. m. Present, Dr. McLane, in the chair; also Drs. Eliot, Hubbard, Draper, Parker, Ball and Wheelock, and President Low. Excuses were presented from Drs. Cock and Thomas, Messrs. Jesup, Vanderbilt and Mitchell.

The Registrar stated that the purpose of the meeting was to ratify and confirm the provisional agreement with Columbia College, and also to provide some means whereby the positions held in several trusts by the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (i. e., President of the Faculty) need not be vacated, there being at present no such officer in the Faculty. The Registrar read the following agreement:

Here follows the agreement of June 5th, 1891, printed hereinbefore, and the minutes of the Board of Trustees continue as follows:

The Registrar read the following communication from the Trustees of Columbia College:

At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, held at the College, on Monday, the 1st day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, the following action was taken:

(Extract from the Minutes.)

Resolved, That the proposed agreement with the College of Physicians and Surgeons ratifying, confirming and approving the provisional agreement of February 4th, 1891, and further providing that the Medical Faculty of Columbia College shall be the Managing Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, with power to elect its President, which proposed agreement is annexed to a report of the Law Committee, dated June 1, 1891, be and it is hereby approved; and the Clerk is hereby authorized and empowered to execute and deliver the said agreement in the name and on behalf of the Trustees of Columbia College, and to affix thereto the College seal.

A True Copy.

JOHN B. PINE, Clerk.

Whereupon the following resolution was offered and carried:

Resolved, That the proposed agreement between the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York of the first part and the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York of the other part, ratifying, confirming and approving the provisional agreement heretofore entered into between the said parties, bearing date the fourth day of February, 1891, and further providing that the Medical Faculty of Columbia College shall be the managing board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, with power to elect its President (which proposed agreement is hereto annexed), be and the same is hereby approved, and the Registrar is hereby empowered and authorized to execute and deliver the said agreement in the name and on behalf of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, and to affix thereto the corporate seal of said College, as of the fifth day of June, 1891.

On motion, the Registrar was authorized to employ an engrosser, as has hitherto been done, to copy the proceedings of the Board of Trustees for the year past.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

GEORGE G. WHELOCK, M. D., *Registrar.*

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI
OF THE
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

State of New York, City and County of New York.—ss.

We, the undersigned, members of "The Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York," of which Cornelius R. Agnew is President; Robert A. Barry, Vice-President; Frederick A. Burrall, Secretary; George Bayles, Assistant Secretary; and Timothy M. Cheesman, Treasurer, and all other members of said Association and Alumni of said College, who may now be or hereafter become associated with us, do by these presents, pursuant to and in compliance with the Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed on the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies," and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, associate ourselves together and form a body politic and corporate, and do hereby certify:

First. That the corporate name of said Association is: "The Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York."

Second. That the objects for which the said Corporation is formed are: The collection of funds by contribution and subscription, and the holding, investment and application of the same for the establishment and endowment of professorships and fellowships, the creation of prize funds, the establishment and equipment of laboratories, the erection and equipment of suitable buildings for the same, or the alteration and repair of buildings already erected, and for the purpose of buying, holding, and hiring, or leasing property for any and such other purposes and scientific investigations and instruction, in connection and co-operation with the Trustees of the "College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York," as the said "Association of the Alumni" of said College, in pursuance of its Constitution and By-Laws, may direct.

Third. That the number of Trustees of said Corporation shall be five, whose names are as follows: Gurdon Buck, M. D.; D. Tilden Brown, M. D.; Robert A. Barry, M. D.; Henry C. Eno, M. D.; Thomas E. Satterthwaite, M. D., and who shall manage the concerns of the Corporation for the first year.

(Signed)

GURDON BUCK, M. D.

D. TILDEN BROWN, M. D.

ROBERT A. BARRY, M. D.

HENRY C. ENO, M. D.

THOMAS E. SATTERTHWAITE, M. D.

State of New York, City and County of New York.—ss.

On this 5th day of May, A. D. 1873, before me personally appeared Gurdon Buck, M. D.; D. Tilden Brown, M. D.; Robert A. Barry, M. D.; Henry C. Eno, M. D., and Thomas E. Satterthwaite, M. D., to me known to be the individuals described in the foregoing certificate, and they severally before me signed the said certificate and acknowledged that they signed the certificate for the purpose therein mentioned.

WILLIAM J. BELL, *Notary Public*, N. Y. County.

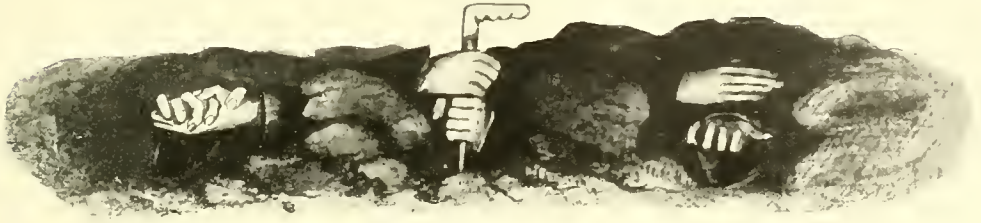
(Endorsed)

I, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the First Judicial District, hereby approve of the within certificate and consent that the same be filed.

May 12th, 1873.

E. L. FANCHER, J. S. C.

Filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 12th day of May, and in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, on the 13th day of May, 1873.



EDWARD CURTIS, A. M., M. D.—1864.

Dr. Edward Curtis, emeritus professor of materia medica and therapeutics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, June 4, 1838. He is a descendant of Henry Curtis, who came to Watertown, Massachusetts, from London, England, in 1636. His eldest son, Ephraim Curtis, born in 1642, subsequently became one of the first settlers of Worcester, Massachusetts; he participated, in the capacity of lieutenant, in King Philip's war, and was also engaged in the Brookfield battle, which took place August 2, 1675. His death occurred in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1734, at the age of ninety-two years. John Curtis, eldest son of Ephraim Curtis, was born in 1707, was a prominent citizen of Worcester and served with the rank of captain in the French and Indian war in 1757. He died in the year 1797, aged ninety years. His eldest son, John Curtis, born in 1731, died in 1768, at the age of thirty-seven years. John's second son, David Curtis, born in 1763, died in 1813.

George Curtis, son of David Curtis and father of Dr. Curtis, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1796, and when he attained the age of twelve years removed to Providence, Rhode Island. He commenced his business career in the office of J. B. Wood of Providence, later accepted the position of cashier of the Exchange Bank of Providence, and subsequently served as treasurer of the Providence and New York Transportation Company. When the Bank of Commerce of New York city was organized, Mr. Curtis was tendered the position of cashier, which he accepted, and on February 1, 1839, took up his residence in New York city. He retained this position until the organization of the Continental Bank, when he was chosen its president, and served in that capacity until his death. While a resident of Providence Mr. Curtis officiated in the following named offices: Member of the Providence school committee from June 14, 1828, to 1837, when he resigned from the position; warden of the second ward of Providence; president of the common council from June 2, 1834, to June 5, 1837, when he declined re-election; commissioner of Dexter Donation from June, 1834, to February, 1839; moderator of town meetings, October 7, 1830, and October 18, of the same year, April 30, June 6, August 30, October 5, 12, 22, November 21, 1831, and April 18, May 16, 1832, at which time Providence became a city; representative from Providence to the general assembly from May, 1832, to October, 1832, and then declined re-election; was again chosen representative in August, 1835, and served during January, May, June and October, 1836, January, May, June and October, 1838, and January, 1839; was chosen speaker in October, 1837, and served in that capacity until his removal to New York. He was also a bank commissioner from June, 1836, to May, 1837. Mr. Curtis' second wife, the mother of Dr. Curtis, was Julia Bowen Bridgham, daughter of Samuel Willard Bridgham, a prominent lawyer and first mayor of the city of Providence, Rhode Island, and a direct descendant of Vice-President Samuel Willard of Harvard University. Mr. Curtis died in Jacksonville, Florida, in 1856.

Dr. Curtis acquired his preliminary education in a select private school in New York city, and then entered Harvard University, from which he



Edward Curtis

received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1859 and Master of Arts in 1862. He began the study of medicine in March, 1860, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, under the preceptorship of Dr. Robert Watts, then professor of anatomy in the college. On July 5, 1861, he responded to a call from the surgeon general of the United States army for medical students to serve in the army hospitals as dressers, with a view to appointment as medical cadets when Congress should create such a corps. He was immediately assigned to duty in the Union Hotel Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., and on September 6, 1861, was duly appointed medical cadet of the United States army. In the spring of 1862 the Union Hotel Hospital was discontinued and its personnel and equipment transferred to Cliffburne barracks, on the outskirts of Washington. August 23, 1862, he was ordered to the Army of Virginia for temporary field service, and on September 6, 1862, re-enlisted as medical cadet for a second year and was assigned to duty at the Satterlee General Hospital, West Philadelphia, Surgeon Isaac I. Hayes, United States Volunteers, in command. On May 5, 1863, he was discharged as medical cadet, and appointed acting assistant surgeon of the United States army, assigned to duty in the microscopical department of the Army Medical Museum (then in its infancy) at Washington. In March, 1864, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and on March 30, 1864, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the United States army. June 5, 1864, he was ordered to the Army of the Potomac for field service, and June 22, 1864, was assigned for service as consulting and operating surgeon at the Hampton General Hospital, Fortress Monroe. On August 7, 1864, he was returned to duty at the museum, but September 20, 1864, was ordered to the Shenandoah valley for field service with Sheridan's army, serving as executive officer to the Sheridan Field Hospital near Winchester, and while at this duty narrowly escaped capture by Mosby's guerrillas. On October 28, 1864, he was returned to his post at the museum, and on April 15, 1864, under the direction of Surgeon General J. K. Barnes, and in conjunction with Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, United States army, performed the autopsy on the body of the murdered president, Abraham Lincoln. June 15, 1865, he was appointed captain, United States army, by brevet, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war," to date from March 13, 1865. April 27, 1867, he was similarly appointed major, United States army, by brevet, to date again from March 13, 1865. February 22, 1869, he was directed, in conjunction with Assistant Surgeon John S. Billings, United States army, to investigate the possible connection of vegetable organisms with the then prevailing diseases of cattle; this investigation was one of the earliest on the subject of bacterial causation of disease. May 14, 1869, he was directed to organize a party to accompany the astronomers from the United States Naval Observatory to Des Moines, Iowa, for the purpose of obtaining telescopic photographs of the total eclipse of the sun, August 7, 1869. The expedition was very successful, and a large number of negatives were secured, including two of the total phase of the eclipse. During the years of service in the Army Museum, after the close of the Civil war, Dr. Curtis developed the then em-

bryo art of photographing through the microscope, succeeding perfectly in photographing with very high powers (1-50 inch objective), even with the old style "wet plates," the only kind then serviceable; he also prepared the catalogue of the microscopical section of the museum.

On February 7, 1870, Dr. Curtis resigned from the army and began the practice of his profession in New York city. On March 17, 1870, he was appointed clinical assistant at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and on December 2 of the same year received the appointment of microscopist of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1871 he was appointed lecturer on normal and pathological histology, summer session, College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York; on May 22, 1872, was appointed lecturer on materia medica and therapeutics in the same institution, and on May 14, 1873, received the appointment of professor of materia medica and therapeutics. On January 22, 1874, he was appointed surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and on January 28, 1874, was appointed honorary microscopist to the board of health, New York city, and on November 24, 1874, was directed by that body "to investigate the causes and nature of diphtheria, by means of micro-pathological examinations and otherwise." On September 15, 1876, he received the appointment of medical director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and resigned his position in the Eye and Ear Infirmary. In November, 1885, Dr. Curtis resigned from the medical college to devote his whole time to the service of the Equitable, and on May 21, 1886, was appointed professor emeritus, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, to take effect October 1, 1886. He also resigned from the board of health, July 19, 1892.

Dr. Curtis is an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa society (Alpha of Massachusetts), a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Roman Medical Society, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Sons of the Revolution, the American Institute, and a correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. He is also a member of the following named clubs: Century, Harvard, Lawyers' and Rockaway Hunting.

Dr. Curtis is the author of a number of valuable articles, the following named being the principal ones published: "Catalogue of the Microscopical Section of the United States Army Medical Museum," Washington, government printing office, 1867; "On the Cryptogamic Origin of Disease, with Special Reference to Recent Microscopical Investigations on that Subject," Transactions of the American Medical Association, Vol. 20, 1869; "Report of Results of Examinations of Fluids of Diseased Cattle, with Reference to Presence of Cryptogamic Growth," John S. Billings and Edward Curtis, in "Reports on the Diseases of Cattle in the United States, made to the Commissioner of Agriculture, with Accompanying Documents," Washington, government printing office, 1869; "Report on Photographic Observations of the Eclipse," in Appendix II, Reports on Observations of the Total Eclipse of the Sun, August 7, 1869, United States Naval Observatory, Washington, government printing office, 1869; "An Apparatus for Cutting Microscopical Sections of Eyes," transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society,

Eighth Annual Meeting, New York, D. Appleton & Company, 1871; "The Protoplasm Theory," an introductory lecture delivered at the opening of the winter session of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, October 1, 1873, published by the medical class, New York, 1873; "Conium, and Its Use in Diseases of the Eye," a paper read before the Medical Society of the County of New York, April 26, 1875, and published in the *New York Medical Record*, numbers 237 and 238, May 22 and 29, 1875; article on "Spectacles," Appleton's American Encyclopedia; articles on eighty-two titles of materia medica in Johnson's New Universal Cyclopedia, New York, 1876-78; "Report of Investigations into the Pathogeny of Diptheria," pamphlet, published by the board of health, New York city, 1878; "Manual of General Medicinal Technology, Including Prescription Writing," New York, William Wood & Company, 1883; articles on one hundred and twenty-five titles of materia medica and related subjects in "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," William Wood & Co., New York, 1889; "How Neither of Us Was Hanged," a prize story of army medical life, published in the *Youth's Companion*, Boston, October 21, 1897; "Months and Moods, a Fifteen Year Calendar," The Grafton Press, New York, 1903.

Outside of professional subjects, Dr. Curtis' interest is centered in matters of science generally, especially physical science, and in poetical and musical composition. On November 16, 1864, at Chester, Pennsylvania, Dr. Curtis married Augusta Lawler Stacey, daughter of Davis Bevan and Sara (Van Dyke) Stacey, and great-granddaughter of Captain Davis Bevan, who served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. Their children are: Constance; George DeClyver, an assistant librarian of the New York Public Library; Natalie; Bridgham, a lawyer; and Marian Curtis.

EDWARD LEAMING, M. D.—1892.

Edward Leaming, M. D., F. R. P. S., instructor in photography at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, was born in the city of New York, September 1, 1861. His father, James Rosebrugh Leaming, M. D., traced his ancestry to Johannes de Lemyng, of Yorkshire, England, in 1305. The first representative of the family in this country was Christopher Leamyng, one of the early settlers of Southampton, Long Island.

Edward Leaming received his early schooling at DeGarmo Institute, a boys' school at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, New York. He prepared for college at the Columbia grammar school in New York city, and then entered the School of Arts at Columbia. After one year's study there he transferred to the School of Mines, taking the chemical course. He left college before his graduation to go into the business of photography in New York city. After three years' business he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, graduating in 1892. During the summer of 1890 he attended the summer session at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, taking the course in anatomy under Sir William Turner, and after a severe competitive examination was awarded the first, or senior, medal. In the year following his graduation from the College of Physicians

and Surgeons he was appointed assistant in photography at Columbia, and two years later was promoted to the post of instructor in photography, which he still retains. He married, June 14, 1893, Lula Mae Smith, and they have one child, Helen Rosebrugh Leaming. Dr. Leaming has done considerable work in the way of the illustration of books. He illustrated Professor Wilson's "Atlas of Fertilization and Karyokinesis of the Ovum," and the "Atlas of Nerve Cells," of Drs. Starr and Strong. Dr. Leaming is a life fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, a life member of the Photographic Society of India, and a member of the Camera Club of New York, the Camera Club of London, the New York Pathological Society, the Sons of the Revolution and the Century Association of New York. He has no settled political convictions.

GEORGE MONTGOMERY TUTTLE, B. A., M. D.—1880.

George Montgomery Tuttle, B. A., M. D., professor of gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, gynecologist to Roosevelt Hospital; consulting surgeon to the General Memorial Hospital, contributor to medical text books and journals, was born in the city of Rochester, New York, October 2, 1856, son of Rev. James H. Tuttle, D. D., and Harriet Merriman Tuttle. Rev. Dr. Tuttle was born in Herkimer county, New York, thence settled in Clinton, and afterwards removed to Rochester, where he was associated with such divines as Rev. Drs. Montgomery and Saxe, and where also he filled a pastorate in the Universalist church. In 1860 he moved with his family to Chicago, Illinois, and about five or six years later to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in both cities devoting his energies and wide influence to the work of the ministry, his labors in that direction having extended over a period of fifty years, and having been terminated only when he was stricken with paralysis in the seventy-eighth year of his life. He was the head of the Church of the Redeemer of Minneapolis for twenty-five years, and as a tribute to his splendid character and noble work the Tuttle Memorial church was erected. Harriet Merriman Tuttle was descended from an old prominent Connecticut family. She, too, took an active part in church work in Minneapolis and was a life-long companion and faithful helpmeet to her devoted husband. She died in Dresden, Germany, in 1872.

George M. Tuttle acquired his education in the public schools of Chicago and Minneapolis, and in the city last mentioned also attended Carl Rosa's German school. At the age of about fifteen years he attended Krause's Gymnasium in Dresden, Germany, where he remained a short time while abroad. Returning to the United States in 1873, he became a student in Phillips Exeter Academy, and in the fall of that year took the Yale examination, and was graduated at Yale with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877.

At this time Dr. Tuttle was determined upon entering the legal profession and began preparatory studies with that end in view, but he soon changed his purpose and resolved to study medicine, in accordance with which determination, in 1878, he took a short Yale post-graduate course in



Geo. M. Tuttle

French and chemistry. He then matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and was graduated in 1880. In June of the same year he entered the New York Hospital as medical interne, remaining in that capacity until December of the following year, when, having given undoubted evidence of ability and thoroughness in whatever line of duty, he was appointed physician in chief to the State Emigrant Hospital at Ward's Island, a position he filled with entire satisfaction from December, 1881, to March, 1883.

Dr. Tuttle's appointment to the Ward's Island Hospital was in every sense an earnest and well deserved honor, and was directly the result of his efficient work in his former position, and his appointment was secured through the influence of the governors of the New York Hospital, who had been a close observer of what the young medical interne had accomplished in the institution. However, at the time of this advancement the affairs and management of the State Emigrant Hospital were in a most deplorable condition, and all appointments previously made were solely the rewards of a party fealty or usefulness, and wholly without regard to capacity or fitness so far as appointees were concerned previous to Dr. Tuttle's superintendency. Incompetent and dishonest subordinates were placed in lucrative positions through the schemes of designing politicians, and much physical and moral courage was required to deal with the conditions which confronted the new superintendent upon assuming the duties of his position, but he appears to have possessed the requisite qualities of fearlessness and capacity, for in less than a year the hospital was cleared of its former abuses, and when he left it in 1883 it ranked with the best and most efficiently conducted institutions of its class in the state, numbering on its medical staff several of the most reputable and eminent physicians of the city.

So creditable, indeed, was Dr. Tuttle's superintendency during the period of his incumbency of that office, and so successful was his treatment of the numerous cases brought daily under his inspection, that the results achieved naturally drew him into public notice in medical circles and resulted in his appointment as assistant to the chair of obstetrics and gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. But with this honor came new responsibilities, and in order to better prepare himself for further work as lecturer and instructor Dr. Tuttle visited Europe, going first to Birmingham, England, thence to Rotunda at Dublin, thence to Glasgow and Edinburgh in Scotland, thence to Holland, to Leipsic, to Prague, to Vienna, and to Dresden, visiting all of the most noted hospitals and living in some of them, devoting himself constantly to the study of gynecology and associating himself with many of the most eminent pathologists of Europe. Two years later he again went abroad, visiting Berlin and Heidelberg and also spending a short time in Paris.

In 1884 Dr. Tuttle was appointed adjunct lecturer on obstetrics and gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1885, then being twenty-eight years old, he was appointed professor of gynecology in the institution. This chair he still holds, as well as that of gynecologist to Roosevelt Hospital, to which he was appointed in 1888, and that of con-

sulting surgeon to the General Memorial Hospital, to which he was appointed in 1890. In 1888 and 1889 he served by appointment as attending physician to Bellevue Hospital, and from 1888 to 1890 was attending surgeon to the New York Cancer Hospital. He was also consulting surgeon to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children for one year.

Although a physician of wide repute, a scientist and gynecologist of undoubted eminence, a lecturer and instructor who possesses the rare ability to impart information to others, Dr. Tuttle is likewise well known in the field of medical literature; a frequent contributor to the pages of medical journals, where his views are regarded as authority, and also is to be noted as one of the contributing authors to the "American Text Book of Gynecology."

JOHN GREEN CURTIS, M. D.—1870.

Dr. John Green Curtis, professor of physiology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, is descended on the paternal side from a New England family, an early member of which was Ephraim Curtis, the first settler of Worcester, Massachusetts. George Curtis, father of Dr. John Green Curtis, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, but early in life removed to Providence, Rhode Island, and finally to New York city, where for a number of years he occupied a leading position in commercial and financial circles, being for some time cashier of the Bank of Commerce and at the time of his death president of the Continental Bank. He married Julia Bowen Bridgham, born in Providence, Rhode Island, daughter of Samuel Willard Bridgham, first mayor of that city, and attorney general of Rhode Island.

John Green Curtis, son of George and Julia Bowen (Bridgham) Curtis, was born at 27 Washington Place, New York city, October 29, 1844, and was fitted at private schools and under the instruction of private tutors to enter Harvard College, to the freshman class of which he was admitted in 1862, graduating in 1866 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and receiving from the same institution of learning, in 1869, the degree of Master of Arts. He matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, medical department of Columbia College, New York city, from which he graduated in the class of 1870. While pursuing his studies, Dr. Curtis served as junior assistant in the first surgical division of the staff of Bellevue Hospital, from April 1 to September 30, 1869; as senior assistant from October 1, 1869, to March 31, 1870, and as house surgeon from April 1 to October 1, 1870. At the expiration of his last term of service, which came to an end shortly after his graduation, Dr. Curtis entered upon the private practice of his profession in New York city, and soon became associated, as junior partner, with the late Dr. Henry B. Sands.

Dr. Curtis has been connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons as a teacher for over thirty-two years; he has held the following positions: Assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1870 and 1871; demonstrator of anatomy, 1871 to 1875; adjunct lecturer on physiology, 1875 and 1876; adjunct professor of physiology, 1876 to 1883; professor of physi-



John G. Curtis

ology since 1883; and secretary of the faculty from 1876 to 1890. From 1876 to 1881 Dr. Curtis filled the position of visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. Since 1875 he has devoted himself in a special manner to the work of a physiologist, and since his retirement from private practice, which took place July 1, 1883, that department of science has received his exclusive attention. He is one of the authors of "An American Text Book of Physiology," which has passed through two editions. In 1900 he delivered the Cartwright lectures of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, on "The Discovery of the Nerves and of their Functions," he having for years been engaged in the study of the physiological doctrines of the ancient Greek philosophers and physicians. Dr. Curtis is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of the American Physiological Society and of the American Society of Naturalists.

THEOPHIL MITCHELL PRUDDEN, M. D.

Theophil Mitchell Prudden, M. D. LL. D., professor of pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, was born in Middlebury, Connecticut, July 7, 1849, the son of George P. and Eliza A. (Johnson) Prudden of that place. He is a lineal descendant of the Rev. Peter Prudden, one of the sturdy band of Puritans who founded the Milford colony in Connecticut early in the seventeenth century, and first pastor of the little church erected by the pioneers. After receiving his early training and collegiate preparation in various public and private schools, he took the biological course at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1872. He then entered upon the study of medicine at the Yale Medical College and later at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, the medical department of Columbia. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Yale, and was for two years instructor in chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School. After a hospital service of one year in this country, Dr. Prudden went abroad and spent two years in post-graduate study at the universities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna.

Returning to America, he became, in 1879, instructor in normal histology and pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and also filled for three years the post of lecturer on normal histology at the Yale Medical School. In 1882 he was made director of the laboratories of pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia, and in 1893 was called to the chair of pathology in the same institution. His contributions to science have been made along the lines of pathology and bacteriology. In 1896 he received from Yale the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Prudden is a member of a number of societies and clubs, among them the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, American Folk-Lore Society, New York Historical Society, American Geographical Society, Century Club of New York, University Club of New York, and the New York Athletic Club. He is unmarried.

JOSEPH AUGUSTUS BLAKE, A. B., PH. B., M. D.—1889.

Dr. Joseph Augustus Blake is a descendant of William Blake, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1636 and settled near Dorchester; Eli Whitney Blake, one of his collateral ancestors, was the inventor of the celebrated "Blake Stone Crusher."

William Phipps Blake, father of Dr. Joseph A. Blake, was a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1853. He is a well known geologist, and in the early sixties was one of the first Americans to go to Japan, where he became the geologist to the Japanese government. Previous to his removal to Japan he was the professor of geology in the University of California, and also acted in the same capacity in the University of Arizona; he is the author of several valuable scientific books. He is a prominent member of the Legion of Honor of France, and a fellow of the Geological Society. Mr. Blake married Miss Charlotte Haven Lord Hayes, whose family came from Scotland to Maine in the seventeenth century; the male members of the family were eminently qualified to serve in the positions of trust and responsibility which were conferred upon them.

Joseph A. Blake was born in San Francisco, California, August, 31, 1864. When two years of age he was brought to New Haven, Connecticut, by his parents, and fitted for college at the Hopkins grammar school. In 1881 he entered Yale College and four years later graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; after his graduation he studied in the biological course of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale for a year, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1886, after which he came to New York and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he became surgical interne at St. Luke's Hospital in New York city, remaining there two years. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in New York and has established an enviable reputation; the field in which he has gained the greatest distinction is that of operative surgery, and his record is replete with notable cases. His zeal and capability were recognized from the first, and during his active life as a practitioner he has served in various important positions. From 1891 to 1900 he acted as assistant demonstrator in anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; from 1891 to 1896 as assistant surgeon to the Vanderbilt Clinic; from 1895 to 1900 as attending surgeon to Harlem Hospital; from 1896 up to the present time (1903) as attending surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital; from 1900 up to the present time junior surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital; since 1900 instructor in surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1902 was appointed consulting surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

Dr. Blake has contributed several very valuable articles for publication, among them being "Topographical Anatomy of the Mediastinum and the Superior Aperture of the Thorax," published in the proceedings of the Association of American Anatomists in 1897; "The Relation of the Trachea and Bronchi to the Thoracic Walls as Determined by the Roentgen Rays."

published in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, March, 1899; "The Roof and Lateral Recesses of the Fourth Ventricle, Considered Morphologically and Embryologically," published in the *Journal of Comparative Neurology* in 1900; "The Relative Bearing of the Conjoined Tendon and the Internal Oblique Muscle Upon the Cure of Inguinal Hernia," published in the *Medical Record*, September 1, 1900; "The Operative Treatment of Umbilical Hernia in Adults," published in the *Medical Record*, May 15, 1901; an article on "Hernia" in the Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences, William Wood & Company; "The Surgery of Gall Stones," published in the *Medical News* May 10, 1902; "The Surgical Aspects of the Status Lymphaticus," published in the *Annals of Surgery*, June, 1902, and others.

Dr. Blake is connected with the following named societies: Fellow of the American Surgical Association, the County Medical Society, the Medical Association of Greater New York, the New York Academy of Sciences, the New York Surgical Society, the Therapeutic Club, the Society of the Alumni of St. Luke's Hospital, the University Club, the Yale Club, and the Laurentian Club of Canada. His favorite pastimes are hunting and fishing. On December 17, 1890, Dr. Blake married, in Saugatuck, Connecticut, Miss Catherine Ketchum, daughter of Landon Ketchum and granddaughter of Morris Ketchum. Their children are Joseph A., Jr., and Francis H. Blake.

GEORGE MONTAGUE SWIFT, M. D.—1879.

Dr. George M. Swift, instructor in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 2, 1856, the son of Dr. William and Martha E. (Phelps) Swift. Dr. William Swift was born in 1779, graduated from Harvard University in 1809, was a surgeon in the United States navy, and participated in the war of 1812. His wife was a descendant of an old and honored New England family. The family history traced back to Thomas Swift, a native of Yorkshire, England, who settled in Milton, Massachusetts, in 1630.

Dr. Swift prepared for college at a private school in Riverdale, New York, and received instruction from private tutors for two years before entering Amherst College, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1876, taking the degree of Master of Arts in the same institution three years later. He matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and was graduated in the class of 1879. During the ensuing two years he served as interne at Bellevue Hospital, after which he went abroad and for eight months pursued his medical studies in Vienna and Prague. In 1882 he was appointed resident physician to the Foundling Asylum, which position he filled for one year. Since 1883 he has practiced his profession in association with Dr. Henry F. Walker; since 1886 he has been the visiting physician at St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and since 1898 has acted in the capacity of instructor in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Swift's numerous contributions to medical literature have been mainly upon the diseases of children. He is a member of the Clinical So-

ciety, New York Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society, Medical Association of Greater New York, Association of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, and the Century Association. He is also a member of the Brick Presbyterian church of New York city. On June 1, 1887, Dr. Swift married Miss Bessie P. Ely. Their children are: Elizabeth, Marian, Nathalie and Walker Ely Swift. They reside at 20 West Fifty-fifth street, New York.

CHARLES K. BRIDDON, M. D.—1857.

Charles K. Briddon, New York city, son of Samuel and Ann (Harrison) Briddon, of Manchester, England, was born March 4, 1827, at Manchester, England. He pursued his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, and took his degree of M. D. in 1857. He was surgeon to the Park Barracks Hospital during the war, in 1862, and belonged to the corps of volunteer surgeons who were present at the second field of Manassas, and on the James river. Late member of the New York Dermatological Society; Medico-Legal Society of New York; Medical Society of the County of New York; Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; New York Statistical Society; Medical Journal Association. He was president of the New York Pathological Society in 1876 and late president of the New York Surgical Society. He was lecturer in the "summer" course of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1857; late surgeon to the Hospital Department of the Colored Home; surgeon to the New York Dispensary, 1857-65; and has been surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital in the city of New York since 1876.

Dr. Briddon's contributions to medical literature consist, among others, of reports on "Ligature of Primitive Carotid," *New York Medical Press*, January, 1859; "Congenital Hernia of the Funis," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, October, 1859; "Ligature of Femoral Artery," *American Medical Monthly*, 1859; "Excision of Hip," *Medical Record*, May 18 and November, 1876; "Operation for Neuroma Musculo-Spiral in Axilla," *ibid.*, November, 1875; "Excision Elbow Joint," *ibid.*, April, 1873, and October, 1876; "Excision of Wrist Joint," *ibid.*, June, 1876; "Extirpation of Rectum," *ibid.*, January, 1877; "Case of Jejunostomy for Inoperable Cancer of the Stomach," *Annals of Surgery*, Vol. XVII., p. 310; "Cholelithotomy," *ibid.*, p. 206; "Diagnosis of Abdominal Tumors," *ibid.*, p. 339; "Group of Cases of Appendicitis," *ibid.*, p. 197; "Ileus from Twist of Bowel, Caused by Axial Rotation of Mesenteric Tumor," *ibid.*, p. 63; "Intestinal Obstruction," *ibid.*, p. 341; "Nephrectomy for Pyo-Nephrosis," *ibid.*, p. 313; "Thyroidectomy," *ibid.*, p. 207; "Trephining for Relief of Jacksonian Epilepsy, following Depressed Fracture," *ibid.*, p. 239; "Severe Pharyngeal Syphilitic Stenosis Relieved by Operation after Tracheotomy," *ibid.*, p. 105. He reported the first laparotomy done for "Tubal Gestation" in the city of New York, November 13, 1883, *Proceedings of the New York Surgical Society*, November 13, 1883, and *Medical News*, December 15, 1883. He also published a paper on "Lithotomy in Children," *American Medical Times*, January, 1862; "Operations on the Air Tube," *ibid.*, November, 1863; "Contributions to the Sur-



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gery of the Male Urethra," *Medical Record*, July, 1872; "Extirpation of Lower End of Rectum, and Entire Prostate Gland, for Scirrhus Carcinoma," Proceedings Surgical Society, and *Medical Record*, 1881; "Intestinal Obstruction from Internal Hernia Laparotomy," *Medical Record*, 533; "Hysterec-tomy for Large Myoma," *ibid.*, 1881; "Ligature of Right and Left Femoral Arteries in same subject," *ibid.*, 1879; "Excision of Upper Jaw," *ibid.*, 1881; "Cases of Intestinal Obstruction," Proceedings New York Surgical Society, May, 1882, and *Medical Record*; "Excision of Tongue, Floor of Mouth, Liga-ture of both Lingual Arteries," Proceedings New York Surgical Society, *Med-ical News*, 1883; "Cases in Abdominal Surgery, with Considerations as to the Causes of Death," *Medical Record*, October 13, 1883; "Surgical Observations in the Treatment of the Diseases and Accidents of the Liver," Proceedings New York Surgical Society, January 13, 1885, *Medical News*, January 31, 1885; "Penetrating Wound of Rectum and Bladder, Recto-Ves. Fistula, com-plicated with Stone," operation, cure, Proceedings New York Surgical Soci-ety, December 22, 1885, *Medical News*, January 16, 1886; "Case Nephrec-tomy," *New York Medical Journal*, January 30, 1886; "Laparotomy for Gun-Shot Wounds," Proceedings Surgical Society, *Medical News*, January 8, 1887; "Extra-Peritoneal Rupture of the Urinary Bladder," read before New York Surgical Society, April 13, 1887, *New York Medical Journal*, April 30, 1887; "Multiple Vesical Calculi, weighing 1,260 grains, sup. Pubic Section, accord-ing to Petersen's method," *New York Medical Journal*, January 21, 1888; "Removal of Very Large Nevus by Excision," *ibid.*, May 10, 1890; "Two Cases of Enterectomy," Proceedings Surgical Society, January 23, 1889, *New York Medical Journal*, March 9, 1890; "Operation for Removal of Ovarian Tumor weighing one hundred and forty-nine pounds," *New York Medical Journal*, February 8, 1890; "Laparo-Colotomy for Stricture of the Rectum," Proceedings Surgical Society, May 14, 1890, *New York Medical Journal*, September 28, 1890; "The Treatment of the Graver Forms of Pelvic Suppura-tion by the Intra-Peritoneal Iodoform Tampon," Proceedings New York Sur-gical Society, October 28, 1891, *New York Medical Journal*, May 21, 1891; paper on "Rupture of the Kidney," New York Surgical Society, February 28, 1894; and others in the *Annals of Surgery*.

On the completion of his twenty-fourth year as attending surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital, a loving cup and illustrated memoriam were presented to him at a complimentary dinner given by the Alumni Society of the Hospi-tal at the University Club, June 14, 1901.

In 1902 he provided a fund for a gold medal, "To be awarded once in two years to that member of the Alumni Society of the Presbyterian Hospital who shall present the best original essay on a medical, surgical or pathological sub-ject, based upon the results of original research in a laboratory."

He married Martha, daughter of the late Francis Reynolds, Esq., of New York city.

BERN BUDD GALLAUDET, M. D.—1884.

Bern Budd Gallaudet, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy at Columbia, is the son of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., and the grandson of the Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who first introduced into the United States

the sign language, and laid the foundation of the higher education of the deaf mutes in this country. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet married Elizabeth Reynolds Budd, daughter of Dr. Bern Budd, a well known practicing physician of New York city. The subject of this sketch was born in New York city, February 11, 1860, and received his early education at the Anthon grammar school there. He prepared for college at Everson's Collegiate School, and entered Trinity College at Hartford, taking his degree in 1880. This was followed by a post-graduate course in chemistry at Trinity, 1880-1881, after which he came to New York and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, taking his degree in 1884. During the next two years he was interne of the New York Hospital. In 1886 he went abroad to study medicine at the universities of Vienna and Berlin.

On his return to America he was made assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and this was followed in 1891 by his promotion to the post of demonstrator. During 1889-1890 Dr. Gallaudet was chief of the Vanderbilt Clinic. Since 1890 he has been visiting surgeon and clinical lecturer on surgery at Bellevue Hospital. Besides his various professional positions, he attends to a private practice as surgeon. He married, June 4, 1894, Elise Gurley Elderkin. He is a member of the Calumet Club, the University Club, the New York Surgical Society, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the Society of Alumni of New York Hospital.

ROWLAND GODFREY FREEMAN, M. D.—1886.

Dr. Rowland Godfrey Freeman was born June 11, 1859, in New York city, and is the son of Alfred and Amelia (Taylor) Freeman, both natives of England. His great-grandfather on the paternal side belonged to a Gloucestershire family, and was a clergyman, while both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were physicians, the former in Minster, Isle of Thanet, and the latter in Canterbury.

Dr. Freeman was prepared for college at the Lawrenceville (New Jersey) Academy, and in 1883 graduated from Columbia University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, receiving from that institution, in 1886, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for one year as interne in Bellevue Hospital, and studying for eighteen months in Berlin, Vienna, London and Paris, he returned, in 1888, to New York, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, with residence at 205 West Fifty-seventh street. He is visiting physician to the Foundling Hospital, the Nursery and Child's Hospital and the Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild, and holds the position of lecturer on pediatrics in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School. He is chairman of the section on pediatrics in the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Freeman is the author of the following articles: "Sterilization of Milk at Low Temperature," *New York Medical Record*, July 2, 1892; "Sterilization of Milk at 75° cent. and Its Efficiency in Destroying Patho-



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genic Organisms," *New York Medical Record*, June 10, 1893; "Dangers of the Domestic Use Other than Drinking of Contaminated Water," *Albany Medical Annals*, March and April, 1897; "The Straus Milk Charity of New York City," *Archives of Pediatrics*, November, 1897; "The Dairy," Southampton, New York, 1898; "Bottle of Improved Form for Pasteurizing Milk," *Archives of Pediatrics*, 1897; "Should All Milk Used for Infant Feeding be Heated, etc," *Archives of Pediatrics*, July, 1898; "Preliminary Communication on the Separation of Bacteria from Milk by Natural Process," *Archives of Pediatrics*, June, 1899; "A Study of the Lesions of the Liver in Young Children," *Archives of Pediatrics*, 1900; "Acute Nephritis Following Influenza," *Archives of Pediatrics*, October, 1900; "An Account of a Mild Epidemic of Uncertain Nature in Children," *Archives of Pediatrics*, February, 1902; an article on vaccination published in the "Cyclopedia of Diseases of Children"; "A Simple Method for Determining Percentages of Milk in Home Modification," *American Medicine*, May 3, 1902.

Dr. Freeman is the inventor of a pasteurizer for milk, which has commended itself to general use, being the only apparatus that will heat milk to definite temperature below boiling point without a thermometer. Dr. Freeman is a member of the American Pediatric Society, the Society of American Bacteriologists, the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the American Public Health Association and the Century Club. Dr. Freeman married, March 26, 1887, Henrietta E. Taylor, of New York. They have two children, Elizabeth Gwinnett and Rowland Godfrey, Jr.

ABRAHAM JACOBI, M. D.

Abraham Jacobi, M. D., emeritus professor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, was born in Hartum, Westphalia, May 6, 1830. He was a student at the universities of Greifswald, Goettingen and Bonn, obtaining his medical degree at the latter institution in 1851, and like many other young and progressive Germans of that period, his advanced political ideas drew him into a revolutionary movement, resulting in his imprisonment for two years. Upon being released in 1853 he came to the United States by the way of England, and entered into practice in New York city. He was called into public practice as early as 1857 by an appointment as attending physician to the German Dispensary, and was later connected in the same capacity with the German, Mount Sinai, Bellevue, Roosevelt and other hospitals. His interest in the diseases of children caused his selection for the professorship of that department at the New York Medical College in 1860, and from 1865 to 1870 he occupied that chair in the medical school connected with the University of the City of New York. In 1870 he joined the medical faculty of Columbia as clinical professor of diseases of children at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and his earnest efforts during a long series of years to send forth students properly prepared for professional work, can best be appreciated by those who have profited by his instructions and witnessed his sincere endeavors to display to the best advantage his professional skill in the presence of the student.

Dr. Jacobi has ably filled the presidential chairs of the New York Pathological and Obstetrical societies, the County and State Medical societies and the New York Academy of Medicine. He was at one time associate editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children*. He is author of "Dentition and Its Derangements," "Raising and Education of Abandoned Children in Europe," "Infant Diet," "A Treatise on Diphtheria," "Intestinal Diseases of Infancy and Childhood," "Therapeutics of Infancy and Childhood;" contributed chapters on the care and nutrition of children, diphtheria, rachitis and laryngitis to "Pepper's System of Practical Medicine," published with Dr. E. Noeggerath; contributions to "Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children" in 1859; and his lectures, reports, etc., have frequently appeared in the standard medical journals during the past forty years.

ALEXANDER HADDEN, A. M., LL. D., M. D.—1859.

Dr. Hadden was born in the town of Montgomery, Orange county, New York, July 24, 1833, the son of William Hadden, a well-to-do farmer and land owner. His mother's maiden name was Isabella Wilson. Both were of North Irish Presbyterian antecedents. He prepared for college at the Montgomery Academy, entered Union College, Schenectady, and was graduated with the class of 1856, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He pursued the study of medicine in the city of New York, a pupil of the distinguished ophthalmologist, Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew; matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated from it with the class of 1859. Soon afterward he became a member of the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, on competitive examination, and served a full term, which expired October 1, 1860. He then commenced the practice of his profession in the section of New York city where he still resides.

In January, 1861, he was appointed house physician of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, a position which he filled until June, 1865, when he resigned. In February, 1862, in connection with a few associates, he organized the Northeastern Dispensary, of the city of New York, at present a large and prosperous medical charity, an institution in which he has served as medical adviser continually in some capacity ever since it opened its doors, and trustee for nearly the same period of time, and is now the president of the board of trustees. When the Presbyterian Hospital of New York city was opened for work he was appointed one of the attending physicians; this position he occupied for thirteen years and was vice president of the medical board when he resigned.

Dr. Hadden is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York County and State Medical Society; American Public Health Association; American Academy of Medicine; and the alumni associations of the colleges from which he took his degrees. In 1890 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Union College, and in the same year from Bellevue College, now the University of Omaha, the honorary title of LL. D.

He has not been a frequent contributor to medical literature, but is the



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author of a number of valuable papers which have advanced the science and practice of medicine and surgery, having written on the following subjects: "Treatment of Opium Poisoning," *New York Medical Journal*, 1860; "Advantages of the Knee Chest Position in Parturient Women in Reducing Shoulder and Arm Presentation to Normal," *New York Medical Record*, 1865; "Treatment of Subacute and Chronic Gout," *Medical Record*, 1880; "Rheumatoid-Osteoarthritis," *State Medical Transactions*, 1886. "Dilation of Urethral Strictures by Water Pressure," *Medical Record*, July, 1877; "Tracheotomy in Membranous Croup," *Medical Record*, April, 1880; "The Dog in Human Society. His Great Faults and the Remedy," read before the agricultural department of the American Institute in May, 1878, and republished in 1893 in pamphlet form by request.

In 1882 Dr. Hadden was one of the incorporators of the Forest Lake Association of Pennsylvania, a large and influential family and sporting club of which he has served in the capacity of president since its organization. He was one of the organizers and is president of the Citizens' East Side Improvement Company of New York city, which has for its object the betterment of the section of the city in which he has so long resided. The company has been instrumental in inducing the New York Central Railroad to depress its tracks and to open the street thoroughfares which have been closed for thirty years. On October 8, 1862, Dr. Hadden was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe W. King, of Orient, Long Island. Their only child, a son, died at the age of six years and eight months.

ALONZO BRAYTON BALL, M. D.—1863.

Alonzo Brayton Ball, M. D., professor of clinical medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, medical department of Columbia, was born in the city of New York, February 10, 1840. His parents, the late Alonzo Spofford Ball and Eliza Watson Morton, both came of old Massachusetts families. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and entered Yale in 1856, graduating in 1860. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, now the medical department of Columbia, in 1863. Three years later he married Helen Spranger Stone, March 15, 1866. They have had three children, Mary Louisa, Frank Pennington and Harry Ball. Dr. Ball served for three months in 1862 on the sanitary commission during the war of the Rebellion, and as acting medical cadet for five months in the General Hospital at Frederick, Maryland, in 1862-1863. In 1897 he was made professor of clinical medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is a member of the University and Century clubs of New York city.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON PEABODY, M. D.—1873.

George Livingston Peabody, M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, was born in New York city, August 27, 1850. His father, Charles A. Peabody, was a member of the well known New England family of that name, and

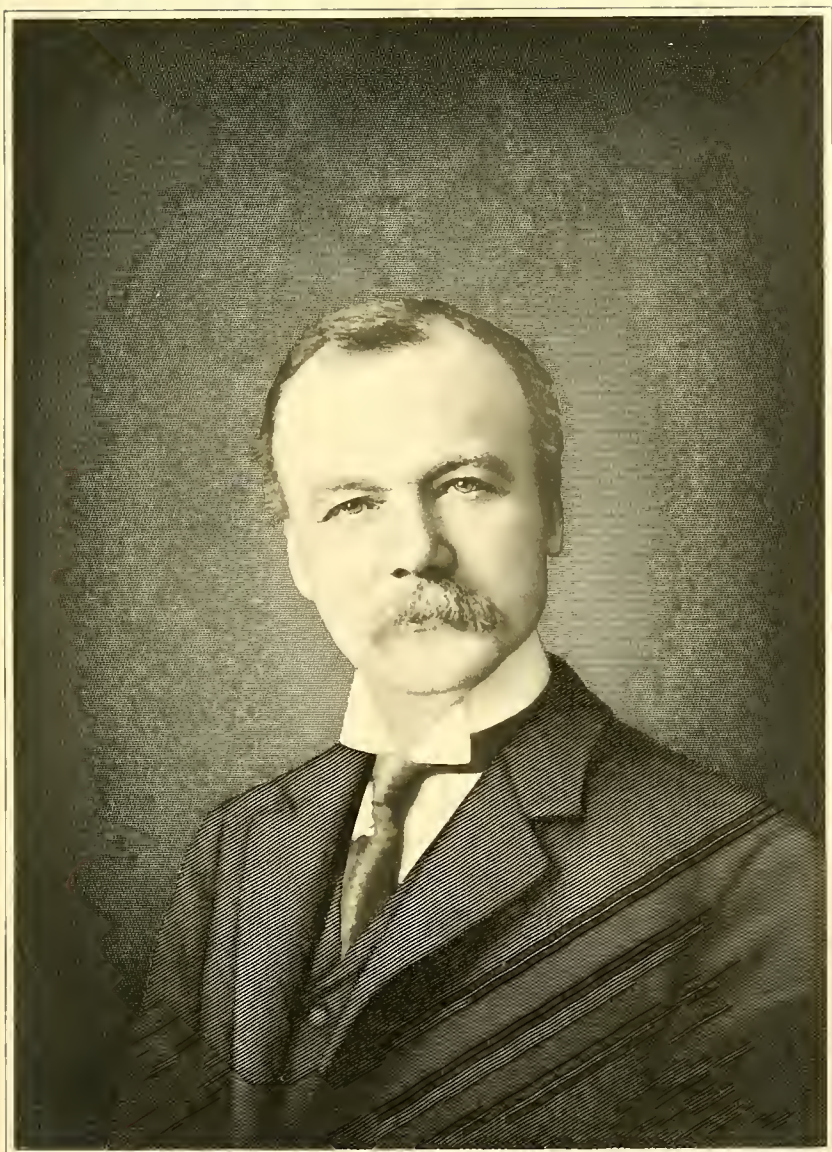
his mother, Julia Livingston, belonged to an equally well known family of New York. The early education of the subject of this sketch was received at the Columbia grammar school in New York city. He entered Columbia College in 1866, taking his degree in 1870. Deciding to follow the medical profession, he took up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, graduating in 1873. After a service of one year and a half (1873-1874) on the house staff of Roosevelt Hospital, he went abroad, and spent the three years, from 1874 to 1877, in advanced study there, chiefly in the Universities of Vienna and Strassburg.

Returning to America in 1878, he commenced practice in New York city, and shortly after, in March, 1878, was appointed assistant pathologist to the New York Hospital, filling this position so acceptably that he was made pathologist in the same year. Since 1884 he has been attending physician in the same institution. He was appointed attending physician to Bellevue Hospital in 1882, a post which he held until 1895, when increasing pressure of professional work caused him to resign it, and was also attending physician at St. Luke's Hospital for several years. From 1884 to 1890 he was a trustee of Columbia. For three years, from 1884 to 1887, he held the post of lecturer at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In the latter year he was made professor of *materia medica* and therapeutics there. Since 1895 he has also been attending physician at Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Peabody married, April 18, 1883, Miss Jane de Peyster Huggins, of New York city. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine of New York, the Association of American Physicians, the Practitioners' Society of New York, the Mutual Aid Society of New York, the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the Century, University, the City, and New York Yacht Clubs. He takes no active part in political questions.

WALTER BELKNAP JAMES, M. D.—1883.

Dr. Walter Belknap James was born May 11, 1858, in Baltimore, Maryland, and is the son of Henry and Amelia B. (Cate) James. The former, a native of northern New York, was president of the Citizens' Bank of Baltimore, and a successful merchant of that city. He died in 1897. The family was founded in this country by an ancestor who emigrated from Wales in the seventeenth century, and who is represented by his descendants both in New England and in New York state.

The boyhood of Dr. James was passed in his native city and the vicinity. He was fitted for college at a boarding school at Catonsville, and at the Hopkins grammar school, graduating from Yale University in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For one year he studied biology under Newell Martin, at Johns Hopkins University, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he received, in 1883, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After graduation he served for eighteen months as interne in the Roosevelt Hospital, and then spent two years in Europe studying general medicine in Berlin under Leyden, Gerhardt, Ewald,



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Virchow and Koch, subsequently passing some time in Munich and Vienna, where he received the instructions of Nothnagel. On his return to this country he became clinical assistant under Dr. Delafield, in the medical clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and afterward assistant pathologist at the New York Hospital. Subsequently he was appointed pathologist to St. Mary's Hospital for Children, and instructor in physical diagnosis at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, becoming afterward lecturer on the practice of medicine to that institution. Later he was made visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital, having first served as assistant, and was also appointed visiting physician to the Presbyterian Hospital. In 1901 he succeeded to the chair of professor of the practice of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is visiting physician to Presbyterian Hospital and to Roosevelt Hospital, and consulting physician to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and also to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. James is a member of the Practitioners' Society, the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Medical Association of Greater New York, and the Association of American Physicians. He belongs to the University, Century, Riding, Yale and Maryland Clubs and Yale Graduate Club and the Ristigouche Salmon Club. While at college he was a member of the Society of the Skull and Bones. His favorite recreations are found in the enjoyment derived from literature and music, and in the pleasure resulting from outdoor sports, such as shooting, fishing and riding. Dr. James married, February 20, 1895, Helen G. Jennings, of New York. They have three children, Oliver B., Helen and Eunice. Dr. James' residence is at 17 West Fifty-fourth street.

ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D.—1852.

Dr. Ellsworth Eliot was born in Guilford, Connecticut, September 15, 1827. He is a descendant of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. His paternal uncle, Dr. Harvey Eliot, was graduated from Yale College in 1805, and studied medicine under the preceptorship of regular practitioners. In 1808 he located in Harlem, New York, where he died in 1824. He had meantime established a reputation as the leading practitioner on the southern end of the island, and in 1817 received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He provided in his will that his fine library and excellent equipment of instruments should be conveyed to that nephew who should be the first to embrace the profession of medicine, stipulating that such nephew should have first graduated in arts. It was destined that this bequest should come into the possession of Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, who was not born until three years after the will of his uncle was made.

Ellsworth Eliot completed his literary education at Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1849. He studied medicine under practitioners in New York city and New Haven, Connecticut, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he received his diploma in 1852; he then received the bequest of his uncle, before mentioned. He served in the following year as house physician in Bellevue Hospital, from which institution he received a diploma, a rare honor in that day. In

1853 he entered upon a personal practice in New York city. From 1854 to 1858 he was an attending physician in the Northern Dispensary, New York city. In 1867 he became a trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1867 was elected its registrar, in which capacity he served until 1885. He was president of the Medical Society of the County of New York in 1872 and 1873, and vice-president of the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1875 and 1876. In 1892 and again in 1893 he was president of the New York Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. He was an early member of the New York Historical Society and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and was for several years vice-president of that last named. He has delivered addresses before various societies, and contributed numerous biographical articles to the American Register.

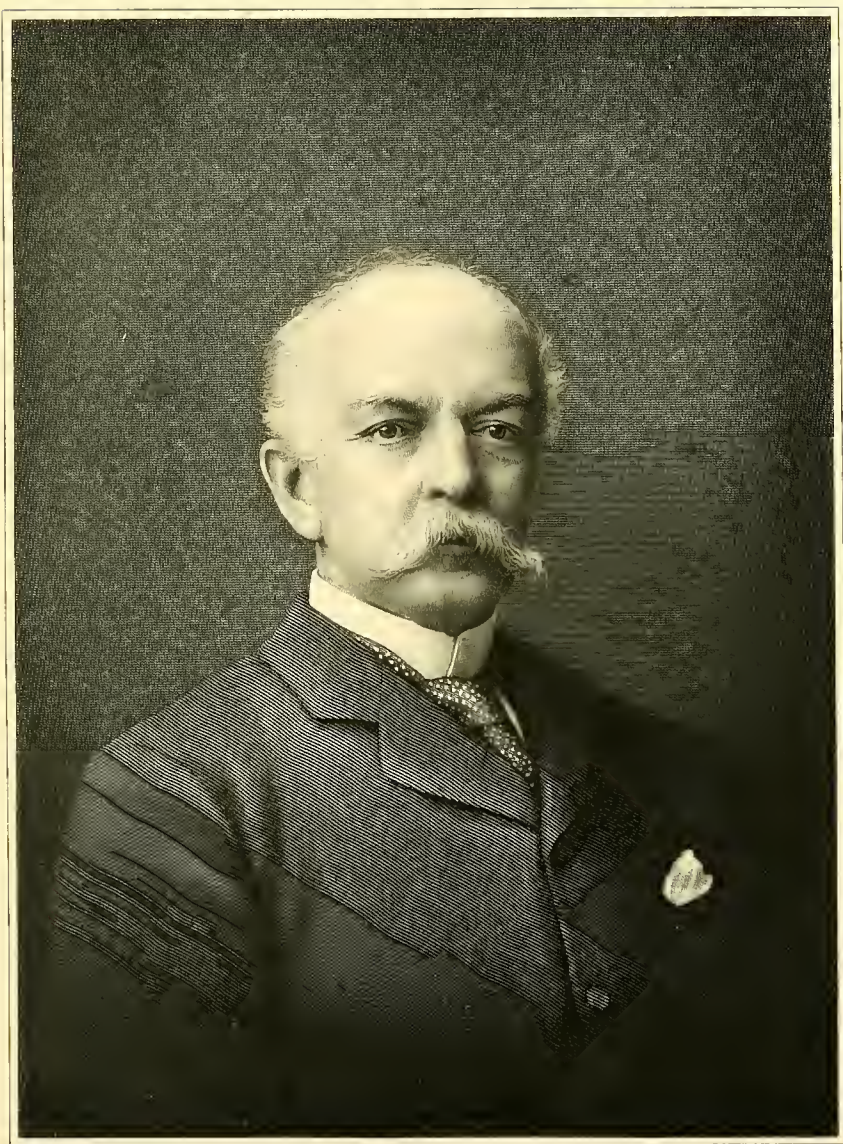
Dr. Eliot was married to Miss Anna Stone, of New York city, May 7, 1856. Five children were born of this marriage, of whom two survive, Laura and Ellsworth, who reside with their father. The son, Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, Jr., was graduated from Yale College in 1884, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1887. He is engaged in practice in New York city, and is clinical lecturer in surgery and demonstrator of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and assistant surgeon in the Presbyterian Hospital.

CHARLES McBURNEY, M. D.—1870.

Dr. Charles McBurney was born February 17, 1845, in Roxbury (now in Boston), Massachusetts. His father, Charles, of Scotch-Irish lineage, came to this country while a lad and was engaged in commercial and manufacturing enterprises. He died while still comparatively young. His mother, Rosine Huton, was of New England ancestry, descending from the oldest Massachusetts and Maine families.

Dr. McBurney received his preparatory education in the Roxbury Latin School and in a private school in Boston; in 1862 he was admitted to Harvard University and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1866 and Master of Arts in 1869. In 1870 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and immediately thereafter secured by competitive examination a position as surgical interne in Bellevue Hospital, at that time the most important hospital service in the city. After having served eighteen months in Bellevue he spent two years in Europe, pursuing his studies in surgical specialties in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. In the autumn of 1873 he returned to New York and established himself in practice, becoming associated the following year with Dr. George A. Peters, a connection which lasted until the latter retired from practice about ten years later.

His college connection has been exclusively with his *alma mater*. In 1873 he became assistant demonstrator of anatomy under Dr. Henry B. Sands, and subsequently demonstrator of anatomy for several years. From 1878 to 1880 he lectured upon the anatomy of nerves, in 1882 was appointed lecturer upon operative surgery, and in 1889 professor of surgery. The in-



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Charles M. Durney -

creasing demands of his private and hospital practice compelled his resignation of the last named position in 1894, but he continued his connection as professor of clinical surgery, teaching in Roosevelt Hospital.

He has been connected as attending or consulting surgeon with several of the most prominent hospitals in New York. He was made attending surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital in 1875 and to Bellevue Hospital about 1880, and consulting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital in 1886. In 1888, as the successor of Dr. Sands, he was placed in charge of the entire surgical service of Roosevelt Hospital. This selection, inspired as it was by his predecessor, who had himself established the service as the only continuous one in the city and had made it pre-eminent, was a remarkable tribute to Dr. McBurney's character and professional attainments. Long before he resigned from it, in 1900, it had become the most notable surgical service in the country. Speaking of his resignation, the *Medical Record* said editorially: "It is a duty, as well as a pleasure, to testify to the fidelity, the devotion, and the skill he brought to the service, and to the brilliant results he has obtained. The service has become most notable. No other hospital in the city can show for the same period so important a list of operative cases and successes, and such noteworthy additions to surgical therapeutics and methods. The fame of the hospital has spread, and its reputation has brought patients to it in constantly increasing numbers." On his resignation he was appointed consulting surgeon, but soon resigned the position. He is now consulting surgeon to the New York Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Orthopedic Hospital, St. Mark's Hospital and the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled.

Dr. McBurney is a corresponding member of the Société de Chirurgie of Paris, member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Medical and Surgical Society, the Practitioners' Society and the Roman Medical Society, and is a councillor of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His contributions to surgical literature have been numerous and important. The most notable have been in connection with the subject of appendicitis. Of these the one entitled "Experience With Early Operative Interference in Cases of Disease of the Vermiform Appendix," published in the *New York Medical Journal*, December 21, 1889, may fairly be said to have created general recognition of the disease, to have established the means of diagnosis and the character of the treatment, and to have given to America its admitted priority and pre-eminence in the matter. The presentation was so clear, the demonstration so complete that the general acceptance of his views was not even checked by the opposition and objections raised by a few of his colleagues. The prominence which he gave to the localized tenderness, to what has since been universally known as "McBurney's Point," brought a ready means of diagnosis within the reach of all and has undoubtedly led to the saving of thousands of lives.

His other contributions upon the same subject were: "Appendicitis; the Indications for Early Laparotomy," read before the Medical Society of the State of New York in February, 1891; "The Incision Made in the Ab-

dominal Wall in Cases of Appendicitis, with a Description of a New Method of Operating," *Annals of Surgery*, July, 1894; "The Treatment of the Diffuse Form of Septic Peritonitis Occurring as a Result of Appendicitis," in *Medical Record*, March 30, 1895. The chapters on "Surgical Treatment of Appendicitis," in "System of Surgery," and a "Surgery of the Vermiform Appendix," in "International Text-book of Surgery."

In "The Radical Cure of Inguinal Hernia," *Medical Record*, March, 1889, he introduced the first really efficient operation for relief from the tyranny of the truss, and although it was superseded by Bassini's method, which appeared shortly afterwards, it deserves to be remembered as a successful attempt to accomplish what at that time was unattainable except in the slighter grades of the affection.

His paper on "Dislocation of the Humerus, Complicated by Fracture at or near the Surgical Neck, with a New Method of Reduction," *Annals of Surgery*, April, 1894, and reprinted May, 1896, reported the successful use of a method for the relief of a condition which previously had been practically relegated to palliative measures. And in "Removal of Biliary Calculi by the Duodenal Route," *Annals of Surgery*, 1898, he again gave to surgery an entirely new and effective operation. His interest in thorough, careful work is shown in the articles "The Use of Rubber Gloves in Operative Surgery," *Annals of Surgery*, July, 1898; "Remarks Concerning the Practice of Aseptic Surgery," *New York Medical Journal*, March 22, 1902, and the chapter on "The Technique of Aseptic Surgery," in *International Textbook of Surgery*.

Dr. McBurney's professional work has been characterized throughout by thoroughness of preparation, soberness of judgment, minute care, attention to detail, manual skill in execution, and fidelity to the interests of his patients. These traits have won for him the confidence of his patients and the respect of the profession to so high a degree that he is to-day more widely and favorably known throughout the land than any other surgeon. A striking instance of this universal regard was shown in the immediate and general favor with which the news was received that he had been called in consultation to the bedside of President McKinley. In addition, his sincerity, his kindness, and his loyalty have surrounded him with a host of devoted friends. Dr. McBurney's New York home is at 28 West Thirty-seventh street.

ROBERT FULTON WEIR, M. D.—1859.

Dr. Robert F. Weir, professor of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, was born February 16, 1838, in New York city, the son of James and Mary Anne (Shapter) Weir, the former named being a prominent pharmacist of New York city, and a descendant of a Scotch ancestry, while the latter traces her origin to an old and honored English family. Robert Walter Weir, grandfather of Dr. Weir, came to this country from Scotland before the Revolutionary war, and was for many years a well known and prominent merchant of New York city.

Dr. Weir attended in youth the public schools of New York city, later



Robert F. Weir

the College of the City of New York, then the Free Academy, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1854, and that of Master of Arts in 1857; subsequently he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he was graduated in 1859. During the following two years he was house surgeon and physician at the New York Hospital, and at the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861 entered the regular service of the United States army in the capacity of assistant surgeon and served until the close of the war in 1865; from 1862 to 1865 he had charge of the United States of America General Hospital at Frederick, Maryland, one of the largest of the Government Hospitals. For his services there he was publicly thanked in the general orders of the Surgeon General's office. Upon his return to New York city he engaged in general practice and was also appointed surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital and physician to the Nursery and Childs' Hospital, which positions he held for ten years; in 1870 he was appointed lecturer of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; from 1870 to 1875 he was the professor of surgery at the Women's Medical College; from 1873 to 1883 was the attending surgeon of Roosevelt Hospital, and was reappointed in 1898 to the same position, which he still holds; from 1880 to 1883 surgeon to Bellevue Hospital; from 1876 to 1898 surgeon to the New York Hospital; in 1883 appointed clinical professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1892 professor of surgery in the same institution, which position he still retains. Dr. Weir has contributed largely to medical literature, the first among these contributions being a prize essay entitled "Hernia Cerebri," presented at the graduating exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, March 10, 1859, and published by request of the faculty.

A list of his medical articles is as follows: "On Esmarch's Bloodless Operations with Remarks," *Medical Record*, February 2, 1874; "Two Cases of Congenital Curvature of the Penis," *New York Medical Journal*, March, 1874; "Elephantiasis of the Penis from Stricture of the Urethra, Amputation," *Archives of Dermatology*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1874; "Paralysis of the Hand and Forearm Caused by Esmarch's Bloodless Method," *Medical Record*, May 15, 1874; "Ichthyosis of the Tongue and Vulva," *New York Medical Journal*, March, 1875; "On the Dangers of Intra-Rectal Examination," *Medical Record*, March 20, 1875; "On Hypertrophy of the Prostate," *American Clinical Lectures*, Vol. 11, No. 8, 1876; "The Normal Urethra and Its Constrictions in Relation to Strictures of Large Calibre," *Medical Journal*, April, 1876; "Dislocation Forwards of the Lower End of the Ulna," *Archives of Clinical Surgery*, April 15, 1877; "Carbolized Jute as a Wound Dressing," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, April, 1877; "On the Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds and Its Results," *New York Medical Journal*, January, 1878; "The Rational Treatment of Stricture of the Male Urethra," *Medical Record*, June 15, 1878; "The Demerits of Ranke's Thy-mol Dressing for Wounds," *Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal*, June, 1878; "On Gritti's Supra-Condylod Amputation of the Thigh," *Medical Record*, April 10, 1879; "On the Use of Catheters in the Treatment of the Hypertrophied Prostate," *Medical Record*, April 12, 1879; "Trigeminal Neuralgia

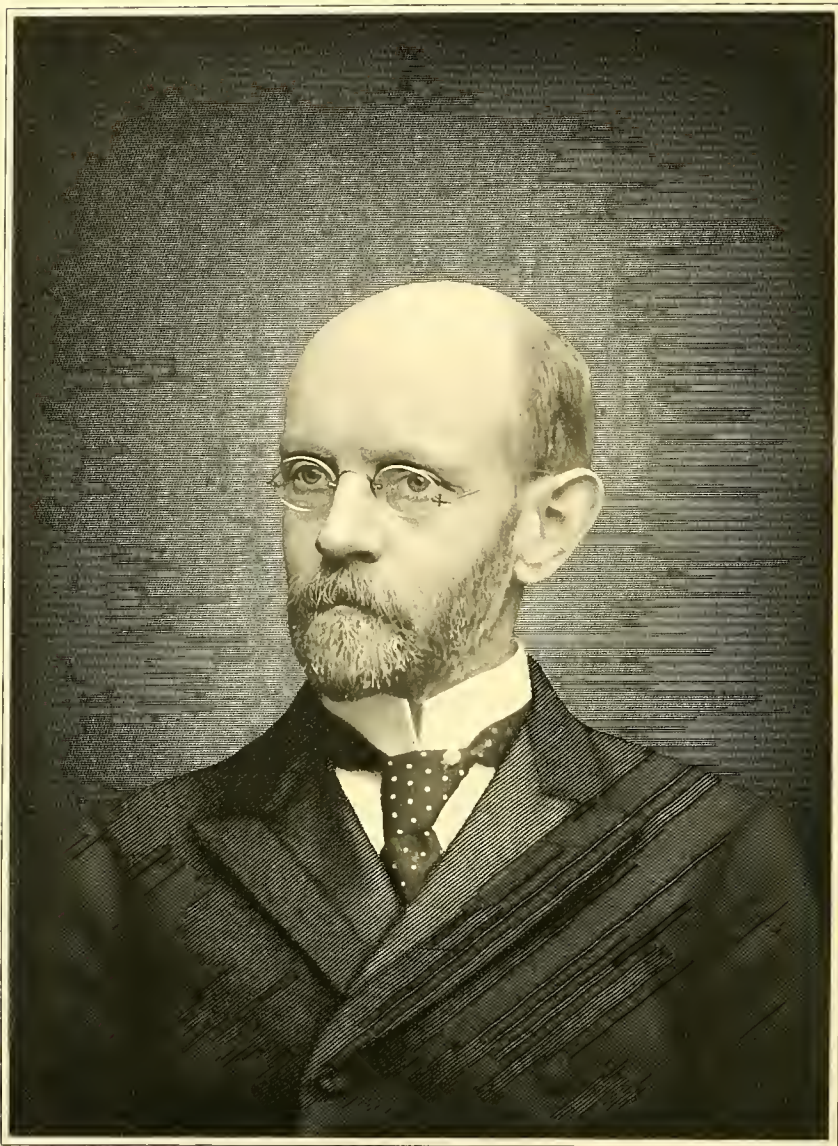
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cember 17, 1887; "How Should the Sac be Treated in a Herniotomy," *New York Medical Journal*, January 21, 1888; "On the Technique of the Operations for the Removal of Intestinal Obstructions," *Medical Record*, February 11, 1888; "Fractures of the Head of the Fibula from Muscular Contraction," *New York Medical Journal*, May 26, 1888; remarks on "Whitehead's Operation for Hemorrhoids" and "On the Scraping Out or Erosion of Carbuncle," *New York Medical Journal*, June 11, 1888; "Laparotomy for Perforation of the Appendix Vermiformis Fifteen Hours After the Onset of the Acute Symptoms—Recovery," *New York Medical Journal*, April 27, 1889; "On the Treatment of the So-Called Perityphlitic Abscesses," *Medical News*, April 27, 1889; "Contribution to the Diagnosis and Surgical Treatment of Tumors of the Cerebrum," *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, July, August, September, 1888; Hospital Notes—"The Treatment of Simple Pyloric Stenosis by Gastro-Enterotomy (by Abbe's Rings) Rather than Loret's Stretching Operation," *Medical News*, December 14, 1889; "Doe's Ether Anaesthesia Injuriouly Affect the Kidneys," *New York Medical Journal*, March 1, 1890; "Gastro-Enterotomy Rather than Resection for Cancer of the Pylorus with a Case of Gastro-Enterotomy," *New York Medical Record*, June 10, 1891; "Remarks on the Reimplantation of Bone in Trephining with an Illustrative Case of Operation for Traumatic Epilepsy," *New York Medical Journal*, May 16, 1891; "On the Resection of the Appendix Vermiformis During the Quiescent Stage of Chronic Relapsing Appendicitis," *Annals of Surgery*, May, 1891; "Suprapubic Cystotomy for Calculus," *New York Medical Journal*, May 30, 1891; "A Case of Gastrotomy (Hacker's Method) for Impassable Stricture of the Cardiac End of the Esophagus," *New York Medical Record*, July 25, 1891; "On the Adhesion of the Ureter to the Peritoneum," *Medical Record*, January 9, 1892; "Laparotomy for Perforating Round Ulcer of the Stomach," *International Medical Magazine*, February, 1892; "Remarks in Sub-Diaphragmatic and Rectal Abscesses of Appendical Origin," *Medical Record*, February 13, 1892; "Intestinal Anastomoses (without rings) Between the Ileum and the Sigmoid Flexure for Intestinal Obstruction (Neoplasm) in the Transverse Colon," *Medical Record*, April 9, 1892; "Aneurism of the Ascending Aorta, Treated by Macewen's Needling Method for Inducing a White Thrombus," *New York Medical Journal*, May 2, 1892; "Gastrorrhaphy—for Diminishing the Size of the Dilated Stomach," *Medical Journal*, July 9, 1892; "A Unique Derangement of the Knee Joint Demanding Surgical Interference," *New York Medical Record*, July 16, 1892; "On Restoring Sunken Noses Without Scarring the Face," *New York Medical Journal*, October 22, 1892; "How Amputation of the Breast for Carcinoma Should be Performed," *Medical Record*, December 31, 1892; "Cholestenterostomy by Murphy's Button," *New York Medical Journal*, December 23, 1893; "Cases in Genito-Urinary Surgery," *New York Medical Record*, August 11, 1894; "The Surgical Treatment of Surgical Kidney," *Medical Record*, September 15, 1894; "On the Influence of Ether Upon the Kidneys," *New York Medical Journal*, November 16, 1895; "The Surgical Treatment of Round Ulcer of the Stomach and its Sequelæ, with an Account of a Case Successfully Treated by Laparotomy," *Medical News*, April 25 and May 2, 1896;

"On the Treatment of Rupture of the Urethra by Immediate Suture and Bladder Drainage," *Medical Record*, May 9, 1896; "Tumor (Glioma) of the Left Temporal Lobe of the Brain—Attempted Removal," *Medical News*, August 7, 1897; "On the Replacement of a Depressed Fracture of the Malar Bone," *Medical Record*, March 6, 1897; "The Operative Treatment of Hallux Valgus," *Annals of Surgery*, April, 1897; "The Extraction of Too Long Retained Silk and Silkworm Gut Ligatures and Sutures," *Medical News*, April 3, 1897; "On the Disinfection of the Hands," *Medical Record*, April 3, 1897; "On the Use of Antistreptococcic Serum of Marmoreck," *New York Medical Journal*, June 12, 1897; "On Gastro-Enterostomy Conjoined with Entero-Enterostomy," *Medical Record*, Vol. 1, p. 541, 1897; "A Personal Experience in Renal Surgery," *Medical News*, Vol. 72, p. 76-108-143-172-208; "On Gastro-Enterostomy," *Medical News*, Vol. 74, p. 680, 1899; "On Re-establishing Surgically the Interrupted Portal Circulation in Cirrhosis of the Liver," *Medical Record*, June 24, 1899, p. 149; "On the Formation of an Artificial Anus," *Medical Record*, April 21, 1900; "An Improved Operation for Acute Appendicitis or for Quiescent Cases with Complications," *Medical News*, February 17, 1900; "On Sliding Hernia of the Cæcum and Sigmoid Flexure," *Medical Record*, Vol. 1, p. 309, 1900; "On Duodenal Ulcers," Transactions of the American Surgical Association, 1900, and *Medical Record*, Vol. 1, 1900; "An Improved Method of Treating High Seated Cancers of the Rectum," *Medical News*, July 27, 1901; "A New Use for the Useless Appendix in the Treatment of Obstinate Colitis," *Medical Record*, August 9, 1902; valedictory address "On the Surgical Presidents of the New York Academy of Medicine," *New York Medical Journal*, January 17, 1903.

Dr. Weir is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was president from 1901 to 1903; Practitioners' Society, of which he was president in 1883; New York Surgical Society; American Surgical Association, of which he was president in 1899 and 1900; New York State Medical Association; New York County Medical Association; New York State Medical Society; New York County Medical Society; Greater New York Medical Society, of which he was president during the years 1900 and 1901; Corresponding Society of Surgery of Paris; honorary member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; and in 1901 elected to honorary membership in the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He is also connected with the University Club, Century Association, St. Nicholas Society and the Rockaway Hunt Club.

Dr. Weir has been twice married; to Maria Washington McPherson, October 8, 1863, who was a lineal descendant of Samuel Washington, eldest brother of George Washington; they had one child, Alice Washington Weir, now the wife of E. La Montague, Jr., of New York city. Mrs. Weir died in 1890, and on November 7, 1895, Dr. Weir was united in marriage to Mary Badgley Alden. Dr. Weir has traveled extensively, his journeys embracing all the continents of the world with the exception of South America. He resides at 11 East Fifty-fourth street, New York city.



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EDWIN BRADFORD CRAGIN, A. B., M. D.—1886.

Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, Professor of Obstetrics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, was born at Colchester, Connecticut, October 23, 1859, the son of Edwin Timothy and Ardelia Ellis (Sparrow) Cragin. On the maternal side Dr. Cragin is a descendant of William Bradford, born in 1588 and died in 1657, who was one of the leaders of the band of Puritans who sailed in the Mayflower to Plymouth Rock, and later became first governor of Plymouth colony.

Dr. Cragin's early education was acquired at Bacon Academy in Colchester, where he was prepared to enter Yale in 1879, taking his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1882. Deciding to study the profession in which he has since gained fame, he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city in 1883, and three years later was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, also receiving the first Harsen prize of five hundred dollars for proficiency in examination. From June, 1886, to December, 1887, he served on the house staff of the Roosevelt Hospital, after which he began the private practice of his profession in New York city. He has been called upon to fill various important professional positions, among them being that of assistant gynecologist to the out-patient department of Roosevelt Hospital, to which he was appointed in July, 1888; attending gynecologist to the same department on November 27, 1888, and assistant gynecologist to the hospital proper June 25, 1889. On June 27, 1889, he was appointed assistant surgeon to the New York Cancer Hospital, but on account of pressure of work was forced to resign this position November 21, 1893. On November 14, 1895, Dr. Cragin received the appointment of consulting gynecologist to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and on January 22, 1896, consulting obstetric surgeon to the Maternity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. December 18, 1893, he was appointed assistant secretary of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and July 1, 1895, was appointed secretary; in April, 1898, he was elected to the chair of obstetrics in the college with the title of lecturer in obstetrics, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. James W. McLane; in May, 1899, he was elected professor of obstetrics in the college, at which time he resigned his position at the Roosevelt Hospital and also as secretary of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. At about the same time he received the appointment of attending physician to the Sloane Maternity Hospital.

In addition to the numerous medical articles which Dr. Cragin has contributed to the medical journals, he is the author of a small work entitled "The Essentials of Gynecology," and he was one of the authors of "The American Text Book of Gynecology." At the present time (1903) he is engaged in the preparation of a text book on obstetrics. Dr. Cragin is a member of the American Gynecological Society, New York County Medical Society, New York Obstetrical Society, Medical Association of Greater New York, and the New York Academy of Medicine. He is also a member of the Yale Club and a member of the session of the Central Presbyterian

church of New York city. On May 23, 1889, Dr. Cragin married Mary Randle Willard, of Colchester, Connecticut. Their children are: Miriam W., Alice G. and Edwin Bradford Cragin, Jr. Dr. Cragin lives at 10 West Fiftieth street, New York.

PEARCE BAILEY, M. D.—1889.

Dr. Pearce Bailey was born July 12, 1865, in New York city, and is the son of William E. and Harriet B. (Pearce) Bailey, both natives of Rhode Island, their ancestors having been among the earliest settlers of Newport. On the maternal side Dr. Bailey is descended from Dr. Jacques Jerauld, a Huguenot who settled in Boston in 1700, and later practiced medicine in Medfield, Massachusetts. His son removed to Rhode Island, where the family have since remained.

Dr. Bailey attended the private schools until he entered Princeton in 1882. Graduating from there as Bachelor of Arts in 1886, he studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, taking his degree in 1889, and shortly after received the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton. After some service as interne in St. Luke's Hospital, he went abroad, and spent two years in perfecting himself in his chosen profession in French, German and Austrian universities. On his return to this country he began practice in New York city, devoting himself to special work in diseases of the mind and nervous system. In 1893 he became assistant in the department of nervous diseases in the Vanderbilt Clinic, Columbia University, from which position he was made instructor in neurology to the University, which he still holds. From 1895 to 1897 he was also assistant in pathology to the University. In 1894 he was appointed neurologist to the almshouse. In 1897 he was appointed consulting neurologist to St. Luke's Hospital, and in 1903 to the same position at the Roosevelt Hospital. He is also connected with the New York Orthopedic Hospital, the Babies' Hospital, St. John's Hospital of Yonkers, New York, and the Memorial Hospital of Morristown, New Jersey.

Dr. Bailey is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the New York Neurological Society, of which he is at present the president, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the American Neurological Association, etc. He also belongs to the University Club, the Huguenot Society and several other organizations. His book on "Accident and Injury in the Relations to Diseases of the Nervous System" (D. Appleton & Company, 1898) has proved an important medico-legal contribution and is about to appear in a second enlarged edition. Dr. Bailey's residence is at 52 West Fifty-third street, New York.

GEORGE EMERSON BREWER, M. D.—1885.

Dr. George E. Brewer, instructor in surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, was born in Westfield, New York, July 28, 1861, the son of Francis B. and Susan (Rood) Brewer. His father was a son of Ebenezer Brewer, a prominent philanthropist of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Heman Rood, D. D., for



Mr. Allen Star-

many years president of the Theological Seminary at Gilmanton, New Hampshire.

Dr. Brewer entered Hamilton College in 1878; three years later graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1885 received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. He began the study of medicine at the University of Buffalo, but later entered the medical school of Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1885; shortly afterward was appointed on the house staff of the Boston City Hospital, and later served as interne at the Columbia Hospital for Women at Washington. He then went to Baltimore, Maryland, and pursued a course of study in pathology at the pathological laboratory of Johns Hopkins, and during his stay in the city he was connected with the Bay View Asylum. In 1886 Dr. Brewer came to New York city and devoted himself to general practice at first, but subsequently confined his practice to surgery. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the out-patient department of Roosevelt Hospital in 1886, and after serving three years was appointed clinical assistant in genito-urinary surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; in 1891 he was made assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the same college. In 1892 he was appointed attending surgeon at the City Hospital; in 1898, adjunct surgeon at the Mount Sinai Hospital, a position which he held for one year only, resigning to accept the position of junior surgeon to the Roosevelt Hospital.

Dr. Brewer is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, fellow of the American Surgical Association, fellow of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons and member of the Society of American Anatomists, and of the University, Century and Harvard Clubs. On June 29, 1892, Dr. Brewer married Effie Leighton Brown, of Chester, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Leighton Brewer, born December 27, 1895, and George E. Brewer, Jr., born November 16, 1899.

M. ALLEN STARR, A. B., A. M., PH. D., LL. D., M. D.—1886.

Dr. M. Allen Starr, professor of neurology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, also a specialist in nervous diseases in New York city, was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 16, 1854. He is a descendant of Dr. Comfort Starr, a native of Ashford, county Kent, England, who came to this country in 1632 and settled in Warren, Connecticut. Judge Peter Starr, the paternal grandfather of Dr. M. Allen Starr, was an eminent jurist and lawyer of Middlebury, Vermont; he was also one of the founders of Middlebury College. Egbert Starr, father of Dr. M. Allen Starr, founded the College library in Middlebury, Vermont, which Dr. Starr now supports. Mr. Starr was a prominent merchant in New York city, and was identified for forty years with the dry-goods firm of Stone, Starr & Company. He was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Augusta Allen, daughter of Moses Allen, who was a prominent banker of New York city from 1810 to 1840. Mr. Starr died October 13, 1897, at the age of eighty-four years.

M. Allen Starr prepared for college in a private school in Orange, New Jersey, under the competent supervision of the Rev. Dr. Frederick

Adams, entered Princeton in 1872, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1876; he was the second honor man all through the course in a class of one hundred and fifty, and was awarded the prizes in French and English in 1876. From October, 1876, to June, 1877, he was in Germany studying physics in Helmholtz's Laboratory, Berlin, Germany. He then decided to become a member of the medical profession, and matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1880, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. The following two years were spent on the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York city, and in April, 1882, he went abroad and for a year studied medicine in Heidelberg under Professors Erb and Schultze, in Vienna under Professor Nothnagle, and in Paris under Professor Charcot; he devoted his time and attention to nervous diseases entirely. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Princeton in 1884, and began practice as a specialist in nervous diseases in New York city in 1884. In the following year he was appointed professor of nervous diseases at the New York Polyclinic. He retained this position for three years, when he resigned to accept the clinical professorship of diseases of the mind and nervous system in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and one year later was appointed professor. He is also consulting physician to the Presbyterian, Orthopedic, St. Vincent's and St. Mary's Hospitals and to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Among Dr. Starr's numerous contributions to medical literature are articles on "Spinal Cord Diseases," in the Loomis Thompson System of Medicine, published by Lea Brothers in Philadelphia; and in the Clifford-Allbutt System of Medicine, published in London. He is the author of "Familiar Forms of Nervous Disease," 1890; "Brain Surgery," 1893, which has been translated into several languages, and an "Atlas of Nerve Cells," 1896, and "Organic Nervous Diseases," 1903; and in addition to this he has published many articles and monographs in the medical journals of the country. He is associate editor of the *Psychological Review* and of the *Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases*. In June, 1899, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Dr. Starr by Princeton University. Dr. Starr is a member of a number of scientific and professional societies, among them the New York Academy of Sciences, the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was corresponding secretary from 1890 to 1900, and is now vice-president; the New York Neurological Society, the American Neurological Society, of which he was president during the years 1897-1898, and the Association of American Physicians, whose membership is limited to one hundred and fifty. He is also a prominent member of the Century, the University and the Princeton Clubs, and the Eawanock Golf Club. On June 8, 1898, Dr. Starr married Miss Alice Dunning, of New York. They have one son.

GEORGE MOREWOOD LEFFERTS, A. M., M. Sc., M. D.—1870.

Dr. George M. Lefferts, emeritus professor of laryngology and rhinology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was born February 24, 1846, on Long Island (Brooklyn), where his ancestors have lived for two

hundred and fifty years, and where some branches of this old Dutch family still reside at Flatbush and Bedford. In 1660 Pieter Janse Hoogwout, ancestor of the American families of Lefferts and Haughwout, emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam, with his wife, Femmetie Hermanse, and two sons, Leffert Pieterse and Pieter Pieterse, and settled in Flatbush. It is from the former and elder son, Leffert, that Professor Lefferts is directly descended.

His father was Marshall Lefferts, a well known citizen of New York, a noted electrical engineer and inventor of improvements in telegraphy, and during the war (1861-3) colonel of the celebrated Seventh Regiment of that city. He died in 1876. Dr. Lefferts' mother was Mary Allen, daughter of Gilbert Allen, an old-time merchant of New York.

Dr. Lefferts was educated in the public schools and at the College of the City of New York, class of 1867; he received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1870, and after serving eighteen months as junior and resident surgeon and physician of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, went abroad, and for the following two years studied in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. In Vienna (1872-3) he was chief of clinic to Professor Karl Stoerk, the late celebrated laryngologist of the Imperial University. Upon returning to New York in 1873 Dr. Lefferts commenced the practice of the specialty of diseases of the throat. To such special practice he has confined himself since that date.

He was extra mural teacher of laryngology to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1873-4; appointed instructor in laryngology, March 5, 1875; clinical lecturer, November 9, 1875; and in May, 1876, clinical professor of laryngology and rhinology, at his *alma mater*. Columbia University conferred upon him, upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his professorship, the honorary degree of Master of Sciences. This professorship he resigned in May, 1903, after an active service of thirty years in the College, in response to the ever-increasing and laborious demands of a general practice of his specialty.

Dr. Lefferts received in 1869 from Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, the degree of Master of Arts, *honoris causa*. At different times he has occupied such public positions as that of surgeon to the DeMilt Dispensary, throat class, 1873-79; to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, throat department, 1874-1891; to New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, 1882-1891; and to Bellevue Hospital, outdoor-poor department, 1886. He is an honorary fellow of the Laryngological Societies of Berlin (1901), and that of London (1894); a fellow of the Academy of Medicine, New York, and member of many scientific bodies; he has been president of the American Laryngological Society (1882), and the New York Laryngological Society (1876), as well as of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (1891).

Dr. Lefferts has contributed largely to the medical literature of the day, among his contributions being one "On a New Instrument for the Insufflation of Powders in the Larynx," 1873; "Treatment of Two Cases of

Fibroid Growths Upon the Vocal Chords by Excision and Evulsion," "Removal of a Brass Ring, which had Lodged in the Larynx, by Sub-Hyoidean Laryngotomy," 1874; "Intra-Laryngeal Growth Treated by Excision," 1875; "Prolapse of Both Ventricles of Larynx, their Removal by Thyrotomy," 1876; "Modern Methods of Examining Air Passages," Seguin's American Clinical Lectures. He has also translated "Frankel on the General Diagnosis of Diseases of the Nose, Pharynx and Larynx," in Ziemssen's Cyclopaedia of the Practice of Medicine. Besides the above he has conducted the quarterly reports on laryngology in the *New York Medical Journal* and the semi-annual reports on syphilis of the mouth, throat and larynx, in the *Archives of Dermatology*. He is the American editor of the *Internationales Centralblatt für Laryngologie, Rhinologie und Verwandte Wissenschaften*, and author of works on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, its diagnosis and treatment; a pharmacopoeia of diseases of the throat and nose; an essay, in Ashhurst's International Encyclopaedia of Surgery, on "Diseases and Injuries of the Nose and its accessory sinuses," and articles in Pepper's System of Practical Medicine, by American authors; was formerly editor of the *Archives of Laryngology*, New York, and co-editor of the *Archives de Laryngologie*, Paris, and collaborator in other professional publications.

Dr. Lefferts is a member of the University, New York, and other clubs. He was married in June, 1891, to Annie Cuyler Van Vechten, of Albany, New York, and they now reside at 212 Madison avenue, New York.

FREDERIC SCHILLER LEE, PH. D.—1885.

Professor Frederic S. Lee, adjunct professor of physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, was born in Canton, New York, June 16, 1859, the son of John Stebbins and Elmina (Bennett) Lee, the former named being a connection of John Leigh, who came from London to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1634, and the latter named being a member of the old and honored Bennett and Wheeler families of New Hampshire. The family is distinctly academic, as John Stebbins Lee was for several years president of St. Lawrence University and a college professor for more than forty years, and the two brothers of Frederick S. Lee have also held college professorships.

Professor Lee obtained his preliminary education in the district school of Canton and the village graded school; in 1874 he entered the St. Lawrence University at Canton, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878, and three years later that of Master of Arts. He accepted a position as teacher of natural science in the Clinton Liberal Institute of Fort Plain, New York, where he remained from 1879 to 1881. He then removed to Baltimore and took up graduate study in biology at Johns Hopkins University. He was made graduate scholar in 1883, fellow in biology a year later and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1885. After this he went abroad and for a year was engaged in research work in physiology under Professors Carl Ludwig and Max von Frey at the University of Leipzig.



William J. Bull

After his return to America Professor Lee became instructor in biology at St. Lawrence University, resigning from this position in 1887 to become instructor in physiology and histology at Bryn Mawr College, where in 1888 he was promoted to an associateship in physiology and histology. In 1891 he was appointed demonstrator in physiology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1895 was made adjunct professor. He has contributed numerous scientific articles to physiological periodicals of America, England and Germany, and has collaborated in the authorship of various books on subjects connected with his profession. He is one of the board of editors of the *American Journal of Physiology*, and for several years served in the capacity of secretary of the American Physiological Society. He is also a member of the American Society of Naturalists, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a fellow of the American Ethnological Society, a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Century Club of New York.

WILLIAM TILLINGHAST BULL, M. D.—1872.

William Tillinghast Bull, M. D., born in Newport, Rhode Island, May 18, 1849, the second son of Henry and Henrietta (Melville) Bull, has a distinguished ancestry. His first American ancestor was Henry Bull, born in Wales in 1609, one of the nine founders of Aquidneck (Newport), Rhode Island, and twice made governor of the colony. The charter or covenant adopted by these intrepid men and dated March 7, 1637, was characteristic and read as follows: "We, whose names are underwritten, do swear solemnly in the presence of the Great Jehovah to incorporate ourselves into a body politic; and He shall help us. We will submit our persons, lives and estates unto the Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords; and to all these perfect laws of His in His most holy word of truth to be guided and judged thereby."

The tract of land allotted to the original Henry Bull is still in the possession of the family in the direct line. Dr. Bull's grandfather, an eminent antiquarian and author of "*Memoirs of Rhode Island*," was the seventh of that name in the direct line and occupied the family homestead until his death. Henry Melville, also of Newport, was the maternal grandfather and the transmitter of many traditions relating to the daring and hardships of the Rhode Island pioneers.

Amid these environments the scion of a most reputable house grew apace and at length in 1869 received his Bachelor's degree from Harvard. With much pride and no little class distinction William T. Bull was graduated in 1872 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. His thesis on "*Perityphlitis*" was awarded the faculty prize, and was doubtless inspired by the work of his preceptor, Dr. Henry Berton Sands, whose later efforts contributed materially to the surgical treatment of appendicitis. After the completion of his service upon the surgical staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York, Dr. Bull went to Europe in 1873 and became

a hospital student of exceptional industry. On his return in 1875 he began private practice with New York city as his permanent residence. He first turned his attention to dispensary and hospital work, being appointed house physician to the New York Dispensary, attending surgeon to the Chambers Street Hospital. Later he became assistant demonstrator of anatomy (1879 to 1880) and in succession demonstrator, from 1880 to 1883, adjunct professor of surgery and full professor in 1888. To this record may also be added his service for eleven years as attending surgeon of the House of Relief, New York Hospital, attending surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital (1880-84; 1888-89), and to the New York Hospital (1883-1900). In 1900 he was appointed surgeon to Roosevelt Hospital.

In the institutions named he had many triumphs to which unwearied zeal and natural aptitude had much contributed. An improved method of laparotomy in the treatment of gunshot wounds in the abdominal region yet remains unchallenged in its superiority. His innovations have certainly decreased the mortality in a marked degree from eighty-seven per cent downward. A woman with two gunshot wounds of the abdomen was brought to the hospital and died soon afterward. The autopsy convinced the young surgeon that by incision the intestines might have been removed, repaired and replaced with a life saved. Shortly afterward a man with a similar wound became the subject of a successful operation, and Dr. Bull's method of procedure has been generally copied, especially in emergent cases.

In 1888 Dr. Bull retired from the Chambers Street Hospital on account of the pressure of other duties and the demands of a growing private practice. To his honors were added that of consulting surgeon of the Manhattan Hospital, the Woman's Hospital, New York Hospital, the Orthopedic Hospital and Dispensary, New York Cancer, now the General Memorial Hospital, surgeon in charge of the hernia department, Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and consulting surgeon to the Newport, Rhode Island, Hospital.

Dr. Bull is social and therefore gives a moiety of his time to many clubs, such as the Harvard, the University, the Century, and other New York clubs; an enthusiast regarding the future of his profession, he is easy of approach to his colleagues and the medical student. As an operator Dr. Bull is logical and therefore bold; he does not believe in the delays of an impending crisis and therefore makes a quick use of the expedients at hand. The past century has sketched a new career for surgery which may negative much of its past history, and Dr. Bull has at least won a name on its rolls of honor. In more senses than one he was an innovator, but particularly fortunate in the number of his imitators and in the wide adoption of his recommendations.

He was married, May 30, 1893, to Mary Nevins, daughter-in-law of ex-Secretary of State James G. Blaine. The bride's father was Colonel Richard Nevins, editor of the Ohio Statesman. She herself was an accomplished pianist as well as vocalist and also excelled in private theatricals. Dr. and Mrs. Bull reside at 35 West Thirty-fifth street, New York.



Engraved by Samuel E. Rothman, New York

Francis H. Markoe M.D.

FRANCIS HARTMAN MARKOE, M. D.—1879.

Dr. Francis H. Markoe is the elder of the surviving sons of the late Dr. Thomas Masters Markoe, the distinguished surgeon, and Charlotte Atwell (How) Markoe, a descendant of an old English ancestry who came from the counties of Devon, Hertford and Essex, England, and settled in Maine and Massachusetts during the great emigration, or prior thereto.

Dr. Markoe was born in New York city, March 20, 1856, and his early education was acquired in the private school of Mrs. Leverett and continued at Lyon's Collegiate Institute, New York city. From 1870 to 1872 he attended Holbrook's Military Academy at Sing Sing, New York, where he completed his preparation for college. He was graduated at Princeton in the class of 1876, and immediately after began his medical studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he took his degree in 1879, as one of the honor men. After his graduation he served as surgical interne at the New York Hospital, and then for about a year continued his studies abroad in the celebrated surgical clinics at Heidelberg, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Paris and London. Soon after his return he engaged in the general practice of his profession in New York city, where he gained a reputation for ability and skill in the department of surgery. He also became connected with the surgical staff of the out-patient department of the New York Hospital.

In 1880 Dr. Markoe was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has been associated with its teaching staff ever since. He was demonstrator of anatomy from 1884 to 1887, when he became clinical lecturer on surgery, a position he occupied until 1900, when he was assigned to the position of professor of clinical surgery. From 1881 to 1887 he was attending physician at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and during the same period was connected with the out-patient department of Roosevelt Hospital. During the years 1882-83 he served as assistant sanitary inspector of the New York board of health. With this varied experience in his early practice, he became, in 1887, attending surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, and two years later acted in the same capacity at St. Luke's Hospital. The former connection he retained until 1900 and the latter he still holds; he has also been attending surgeon at the New York Hospital since 1899, and consulting surgeon at the Orthopedic Hospital since 1894. What has particularly distinguished Dr. Markoe, apart from his zealous interest in surgical instruction at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is his skill and success as an operating surgeon. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton University in 1901. His writings have been confined to lectures and clinical reports.

Dr. Markoe, like his father, has been prominently connected with the medical societies of New York. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the New York State, County and City Medical Societies, the Surgical Society of New York, the Medical and Surgical Society, the Pathological Society, the Clinical Society and the American Surgical Association. He has shown his interest in the philanthropic side of his profession by membership in the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association and the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. His sympathies have not

been confined to the medical profession, as is evinced by his being a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the State Charities Aid Association and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Notwithstanding this multiplicity of connections associated more or less closely with his professional life, Dr. Markoe has shown the breadth of his interest and sympathy with all that pertains to social progress and improvement by supporting as a life member the American Geographical Society, New York Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Botanical Garden, the Zoological Society, and the Association for Preservation of the Adirondacks. He is also a member of the Municipal Art Society and the American Bible Society. He takes special pleasure in outdoor sports, when he can spare the time for recreation, and is a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club, the Meadow Club at Southampton, Long Island, the Narrows Island (North Carolina) Shooting Club, and St. Andrews Golf Club. Socially he is a member of the Princeton, University, Century, Union and Metropolitan Clubs. Fraternally he is a member of the American Whig Society and the Zeta Psi Society. He finds diversion and relaxation in literature, art and music, for which he has an inherited fondness.

On March 9, 1882, in New York city, Dr. Markoe married Madeline Shelton, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Their children were, Madeline S., born February 19, 1883, died in infancy, and Francis Hartman, Jr., born June 11, 1884. Dr. Markoe and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and reside at 15 East Forty-ninth street.

ALBERT HENRY BUCK, M. D.—1867.

Dr. Albert Henry Buck was born in New York city, October 20, 1842, his parents being Gurdon and Henrietta E. Buck, *nec* Wolff, and his grandparents Gurdon and Susannah Buck, first cousins of one of Connecticut's most celebrated governors, Hon. Gurdon Saltonstall. Dr. Buck was educated primarily in the city's public and private schools, and was from the very start a conscientious student. Having fitted himself for college under reputable tutors, he chose Yale as the medium for the fulfillment of his aspirations. He was graduated in 1864. With a predilection for the study of medicine fostered by the absorbing ardor of his father, deservedly honored at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, he won his diploma as a member of the class of 1867. Born too late to profit by the sanitary and surgical lessons of the Civil war, Dr. Buck, after the usual competitive examination, became installed in the New York Hospital on the medical side. Of this institution, with its George III memories, spacious grounds and stately trees, our optimistic student rapturously speaks.

Having during his studies made an especial investigation of ear diseases, Dr. Buck was invited, in 1870, to become one of the aural surgeons of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He resigned thirteen years afterward and accepted the position of consulting surgeon. In addition,



Albert H. Buck.

Dr. Buck is clinical professor of diseases of the ear at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and also consulting aural surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, to which former position he was appointed in 1887 and to the latter in 1893.

As a disseminator of valuable knowledge relating to diseases of the ear and kindred subjects Dr. Buck has obtained world-wide fame. Among his books perhaps the most important are his "Treatise on Diseases of the Ear," published in 1883 and which has reached the third edition of its publication (1898). In addition he is the author of articles in the same field, all of which are deemed authoritative. He is also editor of the American edition of "Ziemssen's Cyclopedia of Medicine" (20 volumes), as well as of the "Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences," in 9 volumes, published in 1884-1891, and a new edition of the same work has now reached its sixth volume, and of the American edition of "Ziegler's General Pathology." Dr. Buck was married in 1871 to Miss Laura S. Abbott, a daughter of Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the well known historian. They are the parents of two children, a son and a daughter.

FRANCIS PARKER KINNICUTT, M. D.—1871.

Dr. Francis Parker Kinnicutt was born in 1846, in Worcester, Massachusetts, and is the son of Francis Harrison and Elizabeth Waldo (Parker) Kinnicutt. His ancestors on both sides were of old New England stock, his father being the eighth in direct descent from Roger Kinnicutt, who settled at Warren, Rhode Island, in 1666. The old homestead is still in the possession of Dr. Kinnicutt. The mother of Dr. Kinnicutt, Elizabeth Parker, was the daughter of Leonard Parker, for many years speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and a direct descendant of Captain John Parker, the first proprietor of Groton, Massachusetts, in 1660. She was the granddaughter of Levi Lincoln, Sr., Governor of Massachusetts, and attorney general in the cabinets of both President Madison and President Jefferson. Two grandfathers of Dr. Kinnicutt were in the battle of Lexington, and direct ancestors fought in all the colonial wars.

Dr. Kinnicutt received his early education through the instruction of private tutors, and entered Harvard in 1864, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1868 and the degree of Master of Arts in 1869. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1871 as Doctor of Medicine. After serving for eighteen months as a member of the resident staff of Bellevue Hospital he went abroad and continued his studies at the hospitals of Vienna and London and the University of Heidelberg. On his return to the United States he entered upon the private practice of his profession. He is physician to the Presbyterian and the Cancer Hospitals, consulting physician to St. Luke's Hospital, to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, the Woman's Hospital, the Babies' Hospital, the Minturn Hospital for Contagious Diseases, and to the Memorial Hospital of Morristown, New Jersey. Dr. Kinnicutt is a member of the advisory board of the New York board of health, a member of the advisory board of the health officer of the port of New York, and chairman

of the medical advisory board of the Sailors' Snug Harbor of New York. Since 1893 he has been professor of clinical medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.

From 1890 to 1892 Dr. Kinnicutt was president of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1891 was a trustee of the college. He belongs to the Century, University, Harvard and City Clubs. Politically he is a Republican. In 1875 Dr. Kinnicutt married Eleonora Kissel of New York city. They have two children. The elder son, Francis Harrison, has received the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. from Harvard; the younger, Gustav Hermann, the degrees of A. B. and A. M. The elder was graduated in the class of 1897, the younger in the class of 1898. Dr. Kinnicutt makes his home at 39 East 35th street, New York.

EDWARD THOMAS BOAG.

Edward T. Boag, assistant registrar in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, was born in the little town of Abbeville, South Carolina, May 17, 1842. He is the son of Samuel William and Floride Judith Boag, the former named being a son of one of the distinguished surgeons of the British navy, and the latter a daughter of Judge Theodore Gaillard, of Charleston, South Carolina, who was descended from one of the first Huguenot settlers of the colony.

Edward T. Boag attended the famous Bishop's School of Charleston, but when quite young came to New York and spent one year in public school, after which he entered the College of the City of New York, where he completed his literary education. He obtained a position as clerk in a dry-goods store, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the First South Carolina Infantry. He served through the war in various civil positions, rendering distinguished service; he was chosen color-sergeant of his regiment, and served with it until severely wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg in 1862. At the close of the war he returned to New York and obtained a position as entry clerk in the large dry-goods establishment of A. T. Stewart, where he remained for one year. In November, 1868, he was appointed clerk, and shortly afterward registrar of the New York city College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which capacity he has served for many years. He is a member of the Society of Confederate Veterans of New York city. On July 1, 1868, Mr. Boag married Mary Amelia Dewees of Virginia. Their children are: William L., Jane Gaillard, and Gaillard Thomas Boag.

ANDREW JAMES McCOSH, M. D.—1880.

Dr. Andrew James McCosh was born in 1858 in Belfast, Ireland, and is the son of James and Isabella (Guthrie) McCosh. The former was the eminent Scottish theologian, who for twenty years occupied the presidential chair of Princeton University, and the latter, who was born in Brechin, Scotland, was the daughter of Alexander Guthrie, a famous surgeon, and niece of the great preacher, the Rev. Thomas Guthrie. The Guthrie family has been for many centuries one of the most distinguished in Scotland.



Andrew J. M. Cosh

The boyhood of Dr. McCosh was passed in Belfast, until he reached the age of ten years, when his father was called to the presidency of Princeton University. In 1877 he graduated from that institution as Bachelor of Arts, and in 1880 as Master of Arts. In the latter year he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, being one of the ten honor men. After serving for eighteen months as interne in the Chambers Street Hospital (New York Hospital), he went abroad, and for a year pursued his medical studies in Vienna. On his return to this country he entered, in 1882, upon a career of private practice, in association with Dr. T. G. Thomas, with whom he remained for eleven years, since which time he has practiced alone. In 1888 he was appointed visiting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and occupied for two years the chair of professor of surgery in the New York Polyclinic. He now holds the position of clinical lecturer on surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He devotes himself specially to general surgery, and has published a number of articles on that subject in the medical journals.

Dr. McCosh is a member of the Medical and Surgical Society, the Clinical Society, the New York Surgical Society, in which, for two years, he filled the office of president, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, and the University Club. His home in New York city is located at 16 East Fifty-fourth street.

HOWARD DENNIS COLLINS, M. D.—1893.

Dr. Howard D. Collins, assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, is a descendant of an ancestry that rendered distinguished service during the Revolutionary war. He was born in New York city, July 9, 1868, the son of George and Anna Maria (Taft) Collins, both members of old and honored New York families.

The early educational advantages enjoyed by Dr. Collins were obtained in the private schools of Europe, and in 1881, his parents having returned to this country, he enrolled as a student in the Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill, New York, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1884. He then entered Rogers high school, Newport, Rhode Island, where he pursued a two years' course, after which he matriculated at Yale, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890. Subsequently he began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, received his degree in 1893, and began the active practice of medicine and surgery in New York.

For two years he served as interne on the surgical staff of Roosevelt Hospital, New York city, and in 1895 received the appointment of assistant surgeon at the Vanderbilt Clinic, in which capacity he served for two years. Since May, 1895, he has served as assistant demonstrator in anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in May, 1897, was appointed assistant surgeon in the out-patient department of Roosevelt Hospital, and assistant to the attending surgeon of the same institution. In April, 1900, he

severed his connection with the Roosevelt Hospital, and since October, 1900, has been the assistant visiting surgeon to the City Hospital. Dr. Collins is a fellow of the Academy of Medicine of New York city, the Roosevelt Alumni Association, the Psi Upsilon fraternity, the University Club of New York city, the Yale University Club of New Haven, and the Sons of the Revolution. On June 20, 1895, Dr. Collins married Helen Gawtry, of New York city. They have a son, Harrison G. Collins, and a daughter, Dorothy Collins.

ROBERT WATTS, M. D.—1861.

Dr. Robert Watts was born in Woodstock, Vermont, May 6, 1837, the son of Dr. Robert and Charlotte (Deas) Watts. The father, who was for many years the professor of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, is written of at length in connection with the history of the institution.

Dr. Watts, son of the parents named, acquired his preliminary education in the schools of New York city, and entered Columbia College in the class of 1859, but at the end of his sophomore year took up the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1861. He received the appointment of surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New York Volunteers in June, 1862, served for two years in the department of the Gulf, and then for one year in the Army of the Shenandoah, under the command of General Sheridan, but for the greater part of his service he was on duty as surgeon in chief of the division to which his regiment was attached. He was mustered out of the United States service in June, 1865, with his regiment.

He commenced the private practice of his profession at 42 East Twelfth street, New York city, and in 1867 removed to 45 West Thirty-sixth street, where he has since continued to attend to the needs of a large patronage. In the fall of 1860 he received the appointment of assistant house physician and surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, and the following year was appointed house physician and surgeon of the same institution, resigning in June, 1862, in order to enter the army. In 1866 he was appointed clinical assistant to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; two years later he received the appointment of visiting physician to the Charity Hospital, resigning after ten years' service; and in 1870 he became visiting physician to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, also filling a similar position in Roosevelt Hospital. At the present time (1903) he acts in the capacity of consulting physician to both institutions. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Greater New York Medical Association, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association and the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. He is also connected with the Century Club, the Army and Navy Club, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and George Washington Post No. 103, G. A. R.

On March 3, 1864, at Malden, New York, Dr. Watts married Frances Adeline Kellogg, a daughter of Stephen Kellogg, formerly a resident of



Lobo Hatto.

Troy, New York. Their children are: Charlotte, born December 14, 1864; Robert, born February 11, 1867; Stephen Kellogg, born June 17, 1869; De Lancey, born December 18, 1870; and Fanny Kellogg, born January 29, 1873.

ROBERT WATTS, JR., A. B., M. D.—1893.

Dr. Robert Watts, Jr., was born in New York city, February 11, 1867, the son of Dr. Robert and Frances Adeline (Kellogg) Watts. He prepared for college in the private schools of New York city, graduated from Columbia College in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city upon the completion of his studies in 1893. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed interne at Bellevue Hospital, which position he held for two years. In 1895 he established an office at 45 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, for the private practice of his profession, but removed in 1902 to 111 East Thirty-fifth street. In 1896 Dr. Watts received the appointment of assistant attending physician to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and in 1901 he was appointed to fill a similar position in the Lying-in Hospital of New York city. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, Greater New York Medical Association and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He also holds hereditary membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. At New Brunswick, New Jersey, October 3, 1902, Dr. Watts married Helen Woodbridge, daughter of Dr. J. Warren Rice.

LINNÆUS EDFORD LA FÉTRA, M. D.—1894.

Dr. Linnaeus E. La Fétra, instructor in diseases of children at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, traces his ancestry on the paternal side to the French colonists that settled in New Jersey in 1647, and to Annetje Jans of New Amsterdam. On the maternal side he is of English origin, his grandmother being Mary Custis, a descendant of the historical Virginia family of that name. Dr. La Fétra was born in Washington, October 12, 1868, the son of George H. and Sarah (Doan) La Fétra.

Dr. La Fétra obtained his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Washington and in the Columbian University; later he entered the Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was the first Seney scholar for the college course, taking prizes aggregating seven hundred dollars, with special honors in biology. He received his medical training at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, graduating in 1894 with high honors for the course and securing the first Harsen prize of five hundred dollars for proficiency in all the branches of medical teaching. He served as house surgeon at the New York Hospital during 1895-96, at the Sloane Maternity Hospital in 1896, and at the Nursery and Child's Hospital during 1897, beginning the private practice of his profession in October of that year. He filled the position of adjunct lecturer on diseases of children in the New York

Polyclinic from 1897 to 1901; was assistant physician to the Infants' Hospital on Randall's Island from 1898 to 1902, and was appointed lecturer on physiological pedagogics in the New York University School of Pedagogy in 1899. In 1902 he was made instructor in diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and chief of that department in the Vanderbilt clinic.

Dr. La Fétra is a member of the New York County Medical Society, Society of the Alumni of the New York Hospital, Society of the Alumni of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, the Hospital Graduates' Club, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. While a student at Wesleyan University he was a member of Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa, and at the present time is a member of the New York Athletic and of the Psi Upsilon Club of New York. On June 8, 1899, Dr. La Fétra married Annie Edith Parsons, daughter of Charles Parsons, of Toronto, Canada.

FRANK HARTLEY, M. D.—1880.

Dr. Frank Hartley was born in Washington, D. C., in 1856. His father, the late Hon. John Fairfield Hartley, LL. D., was from 1838 to 1875 connected with the United States treasury department, the last ten years of the time holding the office of assistant secretary. The old Hartley homestead, which has been in possession of the family for more than a century, is located at Saco, Maine, of which state the immediate paternal ancestors of Dr. Hartley were natives. Both branches of his family are of old colonial New England origin.

After attending public school in Washington Dr. Hartley entered the Emerson Institute, where he was prepared for Princeton, from which institution he was graduated in 1877. Having decided to make the study and practice of medicine his life work, he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; pursued his studies with the vigor of an enthusiast and was graduated in 1880. After a brief period spent in Bellevue Hospital he became a student of great industry at European clinics, pursuing his post-graduate course in Berlin, Heidelberg, and Vienna.

Thus endowed with more than ordinary advantages, he began practice in New York and soon acquired a high reputation as a surgeon. In 1885 he was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and in 1889 was advanced to the post of demonstrator. He was appointed lecturer on operative surgery at the same institution. He also achieved no small measure of success as a quiz master. Dr. Hartley was chosen assistant surgeon at the Roosevelt Hospital in 1885; was attending surgeon at Bellevue Hospital from 1888 to 1892; has been similarly connected with the New York Hospital since 1892, and has been a consulting physician to the French and New York Cancer Hospital. He is closely identified with the leading medical bodies of New York, including the New York Surgical Society, of which he was elected president some years since; the Clinical, the Dermatological, the Genito-Urinary, the Medico-Chirurgical, and Pathological and Southern societies. He also belongs to the University, Athletic and Princeton Clubs of New York.



Frank Hurley M.D.

Dr. Hartley is the author of valuable papers, especially upon the subjects of the extirpation of the spleen and the thyroid gland. He originated the new method of incision upon the neck, involving operating in the natural cleavage of the skin, exposing the anterior and the posterior triangles of the neck so that diseased processes may be removed in an anatomical manner, and leave the slightest observable scar. He also originated the method of removing the gasserian ganglion for inveterate trigeminal neuralgia, an operation which becomes necessary in critical cases where operations upon the terminal nerves, as well as all medications, have failed to relieve persistent pain. In 1901 he was appointed clinical professor of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

VIRGIL PENDLETON GIBNEY, LL. D., M. D.—1871.

Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, who has held the chair of orthopedic surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city since the office was endowed, was born at Providence, near Lexington, Kentucky, September 29, 1847, the son of Dr. Robert Alexander and Amanda (Weagley) Gibney. Dr. Gibney, Sr., was a descendant of a north of Ireland ancestry, graduated from the Transylvania University, medical department, and for many years successfully practiced his profession in the state of Kentucky; his death occurred in Lexington, Kentucky. His wife was descended from an old and honored Maryland family.

Dr. Gibney prepared for college in country schools and in an academy in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Kentucky; pursued his studies in Georgetown College for one year; then entered the College of Arts, Kentucky University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1869; attended one course of lectures at the University of Louisville and secured the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1871; obtained the degree of Master of Arts from Kentucky University in 1872, and in 1898 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the same institution. He did not have sufficient money to take a quiz and grind, but taking advantage of his opportunities in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, he kept track of cases, wrote them up and secured final results. By dint of hard work in this hospital as interne, for thirteen years he kept a complete history of cases, made a systematic study of orthopedic science, and is perhaps more familiar with the natural history of the diseases of joints and deformities than any other physician in the country.

In 1884 he engaged in private practice, which steadily increased as the years went by, and at the present time (1903) the territory from which his patients come extends from Maine to the northwest states, and from Nova Scotia to Florida. In 1887 he was appointed surgeon in chief to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, which position he has filled to the present time; received the appointment of consulting orthopedic surgeon to the Nursery and Child's General Hospital; fills a similar position in the Montefiori Home; in 1882 was one of the organizers of the New York Polyclinic, holding the position of professor of orthopedic surgery for thirteen years, and now occupies the chair of orthopedic surgery in the College

of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city. Dr. Gibney is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Orthopedic Association, being its first president; the New York State Medical Society, the New York State Medical Association, the Congress of American Physicians, the County Medical Society, the County Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, the Society of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the Practitioners' Society, of which he is a charter member. He is also a member of the University Club, the Century Association, the Richmond Hill Golf Club, and president of the Brooklawn Country Club.

Dr. Gibney has contributed many valuable medical articles which have been presented before the societies and published in the journals and periodicals of the day:

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At Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1883, Dr. Gibney married Charlotte L. Chapin, and one child was born to them, Robert Gibney; Mrs. Gibney died in 1888. At Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1893, he married Julia A. Trubee, a descendant of honored New England ancestry. Their children are: Marion Purdell and Susan Trubee Gibney. The family reside at 16 Park avenue, New York.

JACOB HERMAN KNAPP, M. D.—1854.

Dr. J. Herman Knapp, professor of ophthalmology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, was born at Dauborn, Prussia, March 17, 1832, the son of a prominent agriculturist and member of the Prussian house of representatives and the German Reichsrath.

Dr. Knapp acquired his literary education in the Gymnasium at Weilburg, Hesse-Nassau, and this was supplemented by a five years' course of study in medicine and allied branches at the universities of Munich, Würzburg, Berlin, Leipsic, Zurich and Vienna, graduating in 1854 at Giessen, and the following year passing the state examination at Wiesbaden. Desiring to pursue a university career, he spent four more years in study at Paris, London, Berlin, Heidelberg and Utrecht. He was admitted as Lecturer at Heidelberg in 1859, and in 1864 he was appointed professor of ophthalmology in the same university. In 1860 he founded an ophthalmic clinic, which, in 1866, was made one of the university institutions, and is now one of the most celebrated ophthalmic clinics in Europe, being under the direct supervision of Prof. Theodore Leber, Dr. Knapp's first assistant and later his successor. Dr. Knapp resigned his professorship at Heidelberg in 1868, located in New York city, and gave the impulse to the founding of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, a dispensary, hospital, and school for the treatment, study and teaching of eye and ear diseases. Since its organization he has acted in the capacity of executive surgeon to this institution. He was appointed professor of ophthalmology in the University of the City of New York in 1882 and held this position until 1888, when he resigned, having been elected to be the successor of the late Dr. Cornelius Rea Agnew as professor of ophthalmology in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1869 he founded the Archives of Ophthalmology and Otology, a scientific and practical quarterly, published in English and German, the pio-

neer journal of its kind in this country, and his literary contributions to ophthalmology and otology have been very numerous. This periodical, as well as the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, were successful from the beginning, and are so to-day. The periodical split after its seventh annual volume into two bi-monthlies, continuing to publish only original articles and original systematic quarterly reports on the progress of ophthalmology and otology. In 1902, at the age of seventy years, Dr. Knapp resigned his professorship at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, whereupon he was appointed emeritus professor of the same college. Being in good health, he takes pleasure in continuing his literary and professional work both in private and hospital practice. His ambition, shared by the trustees of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, is to perpetuate this institution by the erection of a new, spacious and well equipped building near the College of Physicians and Surgeons, affiliated with Columbia University. A fine site for the new building has been acquired at the northwest corner of Sixty-fourth street and Central Park, West.

ROBERT ABBE, A. B., M. D.—1874.

Dr. Robert Abbe, lecturer in surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, is a descendant of an old and honored New England family, who trace their ancestry back to the year 1630. His father, George Waldo Abbe, who was born in Windham, Connecticut, came to New York in boyhood, and later became a prominent factor in the commercial interests of New York. He married Miss Charlotte Colgate, whose ancestors had been forced to flee from Kent, England, in 1795, for giving too free expression to their republican sentiments.

Dr. Robert Abbe was born in the city of New York, April 13, 1851, and his early educational advantages were obtained in the public schools, after which he entered the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870. The following two years he was engaged in that institution as instructor in English, drawing, algebra and geometry; after resigning from this position he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he was graduated in 1874 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served three years as resident surgeon in St. Luke's Hospital, New York. Dr. Abbe was the curator and assistant attending surgeon of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, from 1876 to 1880. For some years he was clinical assistant in surgery and the department of diseases of the skin in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and professor of surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School; from 1877 to 1884 he was attending surgeon in the out-patient department of the New York Hospital. His appointment as attending surgeon for St. Luke's Hospital dates since 1884, and for the New York Cancer Hospital since 1893, and for five years, from 1892 to 1897, he was attending surgeon in the New York Babies' Hospital. He also occupied the position of professor of didactic surgery in the Woman's Medical College for two years. In 1889 Dr. Abbe was called to the chair of surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical



Robert Abbe

School, and faithfully discharged the duties of that office until 1897. The following year he was offered the position of lecturer in surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which he accepted and is serving in that capacity at the present time (1902). Dr. Abbe is a prominent member of the Century Association, the University Club and numerous other societies. Dr. Abbe married Catherine Amory Palmer, widow of Courtlandt Palmer of New York, and they now reside at 13 West Fiftieth street, New York.

CHARLES STEDMAN BULL, M. D.—1868.

Dr. Charles Stedman Bull was born in New York city, April 21, 1846, son of Henry King and Eliza (Ludlow) Bull. He is a descendant of the famous Captain Thomas Bull of the British army, who came to this country in 1632, landing in Boston, and was one of the original settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. Captain Caleb Bull, great-great-grandfather of Dr. Bull, served as an officer in the Revolutionary war, and was an original member of the Society of Cincinnati; Frederick Bull, a son of Captain Caleb Bull, served in the capacity of major during the same war. On the maternal side Dr. Bull is descended from William Ludlow of Hill Deverill, Wiltshire, England, who settled there about the middle of the fourteenth century. His lineal descendant was Jeremiah Ludlow, who came to America in 1693, landing in New York city, and who later took up his residence in Essex county, New Jersey. His son, Obadiah Ludlow, the maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Bull, was an officer of New Jersey troops during the war of the Revolution. The parliamentary general, Sir Edmund Ludlow, and the former Earl Ludlow were also descended from the same William Ludlow of England. Dr. Bull also traces his origin to the Marquis de Séguin de Talerange, a French Huguenot, who fled to Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and his son, Jean Jaques, came to this country and in 1690 settled at what is now known as Seguine Point, Staten Island.

Dr. Bull prepared for college at the French school of Professor Elie Charlier, and was graduated at Columbia College in 1864 with the degree of A. B., and taking the A. M. in 1867. He received his M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city in 1868. He spent an internship of eighteen months in Bellevue Hospital as house physician and surgeon, and the following two years were spent abroad, in Vienna, Heidelberg, Berlin, Utrecht, Paris and London, where he pursued his medical studies under the guidance of Professor von Arlt, Professor von Graefe and Professor Donders. On his return in 1871, he became assistant surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and clinical assistant at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; in 1872 he was assistant surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was visiting surgeon to Charity Hospital from 1875 to 1880. In 1876 he was appointed surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the same year received the appointment of consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and was called to fill a similar position in St. Mary's Hospital for Children; he retained the former named position up to the year 1888. Dr. Bull

was adjunct professor of ophthalmology at Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1880 to 1888, and in the latter year was appointed professor of ophthalmology in the medical department of the University of New York and consulting ophthalmic surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital. At the present time (1903) he is serving as professor of ophthalmology in the Cornell University Medical College and consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital for Children.

Dr. Bull is the author of many valuable medical articles, the more prominent ones being: "Choroiditis Following Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis." 1873; "Strychnia in Amaurosis and Amblyopia." 1873; "Retinal Hemorrhage in Disease of the Brain, Heart and Kidneys." 1874; "Lesions of the Optic Nerve and Pupil in Diseases of the Spinal Cord." 1875; "Pathology and Therapeutics of Contused Wounds of the Eyeball." 1876; "Rare Syphilitic Neuroses of the Eye." 1877; "Influence of the Fifth Nerve in Iritis and Choroiditis." 1876; "Symptomatology and Pathology of Intracranial Tumors." 1875; "Translation of Stellwag's Treatise on Diseases of the Eye."

He has written numerous original papers on diseases of the eye, in American and foreign medical journals; is assistant collaborator of Foster's Encyclopedic Medical Dictionary, for which he wrote all relating to diseases of the eye and ear, and of the system of Diseases of the Eye by Norris and Oliver. He is also editor of the third and fourth American editions of J. Soelberg Well's Treatise on Diseases of the Eye.

Dr. Bull is a member of the American Medical Association, American Ophthalmological Society, of which he is president, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Ophthalmological Society, New York Pathological Society, Practitioners' Society, New York County Medical Society, New York State Medical Association, and of the Huguenot Society of America, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Century and University Clubs. In 1882 Dr. Bull was married to Mary E. Kingsbury, daughter of Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Dr. Bull's address is 47 West Thirty-sixth street, New York.

WILLIAM BRADLEY COLEY, M. D.—1888.

Dr. William B. Coley, clinical lecturer in surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, was born in Westport, Connecticut, January 12, 1862, the son of Horace Bradley and Clarine Bradley (Wakeman) Coley. On the paternal side he is a descendant in the ninth generation from Samuel Coley, who in 1639 became one of the pioneer settlers of Milford, Connecticut. On the maternal side he is descended from the Rev. John Wakeman, the second Congregational minister to settle in the town of Fairfield, Connecticut, and son of Samuel Wakeman, a prominent citizen of Hartford, Connecticut, who served as treasurer of the New Haven colony in 1656. His maternal grandfather, Nathan Wheeler, was a descendant of



William B. Colby

Thomas Wheeler, who settled in Poquonock, Connecticut, prior to the year 1636.

Dr. Coley was a student in a private school conducted by the Rev. James E. Coley at Westport, Connecticut, later attended the Easton Academy, Connecticut, and graduated from Yale College in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From 1884 to 1886 he served as senior master in the Bishop Scott government school at Portland, Oregon, after which he matriculated in the medical school at Harvard, from which institution he was graduated in 1888. The following two years he served as interne at the New York Hospital under the direction of Dr. Robert F. Weir and Dr. William T. Bull, and in this capacity acquired a wide and varied experience. From 1891 to 1897 he acted as instructor in surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School; has served as clinical lecturer in surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city from 1897 to the present time (1903); is the attending surgeon to the General Memorial Hospital, and associate surgeon to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled.

Dr. Coley is the author of numerous monographs on malignant tumors and abdominal surgery, which have been published in the leading medical journals; in 1893 he published his first paper upon the radical cure of hernia in children, with a report of fifty-one cases, and the criticism was made by some surgeons that hernia in children should not be operated upon, inasmuch as it could always be cured by mechanical means. As a reply to this criticism Dr. Coley made an analysis of upward of fifteen thousand cases of hernia in adults observed at the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled in New York city, with a view of ascertaining, as nearly as possible, how many gave a history of hernia in infancy and childhood. A careful study of these cases warranted the conclusion that at least one-third of all infants and children under fourteen years with inguinal hernia are not cured by mechanical treatment, and hence the employment of operative methods in hernia occurring in children is entirely justified, provided those methods are free from risk. Since the publication of this paper Dr. Coley has written a monograph on "The Radical Cure of Inguinal and Femoral Hernia," with a report of one thousand cases operated upon between the years 1891 and 1902, which was published in the *Annals of Surgery*, June, 1903, and in the Transactions of the American Surgical Association in 1903. He is also the author, conjointly with Dr. William T. Bull, of the section on hernia in "Dennis System of Surgery," and also in "International Text Book of Surgery."

Dr. Coley is a fellow of the American Surgical Association, fellow of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, member of the New York Academy of Medicine, State Medical Association, American Medical Association, and the Harvard Medical Society of New York, of which he was president in 1902. Socially he is a member of the University, Yale and Harvard Clubs, and politically is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party. Dr. Coley married Miss Alice Lancaster, of Newton, Massachusetts. Their children were: Bradley Lancaster, born January 23, 1892; and Malcolm Coley, born November 28, 1896, died September 23, 1901. Dr. Coley's address is 5 Park avenue, New York.

RICHARD HOOPE CUNNINGHAM, M. D.—1888.

Dr. Richard H. Cunningham, instructor in electro-physiology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia. At an early age he entered Hanover Academy, Virginia, and after pursuing a five years' course in that institution became a student in the University of Virginia. Here he spent two years and was awarded diplomas in modern languages, chemistry, physics, botany, biology, zoology and anatomy. Later he matriculated in the Medical College of Virginia, graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1886, obtaining the obstetrical prize, and subsequently entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he received his medical degree in the class of 1888. The following two years he served as a member of the house staff of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York city, after which he went abroad and spent the following four years in medical research under the competent supervision of Drs. Erb, Arnold, Charcot, Mendel, Horsley, Dejerine, Gowers and other eminent physicians, devoting special attention to neurology and experimental medicine.

In 1894 Dr. Cunningham returned from Europe and entered upon the practice of neurology in Richmond, being also appointed lecturer on nervous and mental diseases in the Medical College of Virginia. The following year he located in New York city, and in addition to his large private practice accepted the position of demonstrator of physiology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was tendered to him in 1897, and he is now connected with the University in the capacity of instructor in electro-physiology. He is a specialist of high authority on neurotic and mental diseases. Dr. Cunningham is a member of the New York Neurological Society, the American Physiological Society, the Medical Society of Virginia, the Medical Society of the County of New York, and the Alumni Association of Mt. Sinai Hospital. He was united in marriage to Gertrude Agnes Stillman October 5, 1891.

ROBERT WILLIAM TAYLOR, M. D.—1868.

Dr. Robert William Taylor, of 40 West Twenty-first street, New York city, was born in London, England, August 11, 1842. He received his preliminary education at Grace Church School in Newark, New Jersey, and this was supplemented by a course of instruction under the preceptorship of private tutors in classics and foreign languages. Desiring to become a member of the medical profession, he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city and studied under the competent direction of Professor Willard Parker, one of the most celebrated physicians of New York. Dr. Taylor was graduated from the latter named institution in 1868 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine; he is a man that possesses great zeal, marked ability, close application to duty, and a thorough knowledge of the science of medicine, and through the exercise of these qualities he has obtained a position in the medical fraternity that might well be envied by many a practitioner. Ever since his graduation he has made a specialty of skin



Wm. A. Smith

A. Smith

R. W. Smith

diseases and genito-urinary diseases; for six years he acted as surgeon in venereal diseases in the New York Dispensary, and he was also the professor of skin diseases in the medical department of the University of Vermont.

Dr. Taylor now acts in the capacity of surgeon to Bellevue and the City Hospital, consulting surgeon to the French and Columbus Hospital, and clinical professor of venereal diseases in Columbia College since 1891. He is one of the incorporated members, and acts as treasurer of the Dermatological Society of New York, a member of the County Medical Society of New York, the Neurological Society, the Medical Journal Association, the American Dermatological Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons. Dr. Taylor is the author of a practical treatise on genito-urinary and venereal diseases, also syphilis, which was published in 1900 by Lee Brothers & Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ALEXANDER EDDY HOSACK, M. D.—1824.

Dr. Alexander Eddy Hosack, son of Dr. David and Elizabeth (Warner) Hosack, was born in New York city, April 6, 1805. He was trained by private tutoring, a college course being forbidden him on account of his frail physical condition. From his early youth he had taken an interest in medicine, and he gained considerable knowledge of the science through his intimate association with his father, who had cherished a desire that his son should succeed him in the profession. He subsequently entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated at the age of nineteen years. For three years he studied in Paris under two of the most distinguished French practitioners, Dupuytren and Amussat, and also served as interne in one of the principal hospitals. Establishing himself in New York city, he soon enjoyed an extensive personal practice, and also busied himself in various institutions, principally those on Ward's Island, which he was instrumental in establishing, and the Marine Hospital, with which he was connected for many years in the capacity of attending physician. He was known as a most accomplished diagnostician and an industrious and original originator. He was noted as first in New York to make use of sulphurous ether as an anaesthetic, which he repeatedly administered when performing operations in cases of amputation and calculus, and in the latter of which he was specially successful, treating a vast number of patients. In one notable instance he removed so many as seventeen calculi from one patient, who completely recovered and was restored to a condition of such vigor that he survived all the nine physicians who witnessed the operation upon him.

Dr. Hosack introduced to the profession an invention for performing staphyloraphy, and his device was subsequently brought to such a degree of perfection as to be accepted as of permanent value. Through a long continued series of experiments he arrived at the conclusion that death by hanging is painless, the first pressure of the cord upon the neck producing an im-

mediate cessation of sensation, and he pushed his theory so far as to assert that, in some cases, the effect was actually pleasing. He contributed various valuable essays to medical journals and addresses to medical societies, in which he gave to the profession the results of his investigations. Among them were the following: "Description of an Instrument for the Tying of Deep-Seated Arteries," "Use and Advantages of the Actual Cautery," "Memoir on Staphylopharynx," "Popliteal Aneurism Cured by Compression with a New Instrument," "Anaesthesia," "Pustule Maligne and Its Treatment," and "History of the Case of the Late Dr. John Kearney Rodgers." Dr. Hosack died in Newport, Rhode Island, March 2, 1871, and his character and attainments are commemorated in a memorial founded upon a bequest of \$70,000 made by his widow.

This memorial is known as Hosack Hall, a spacious lecture hall in the New York Academy of Medicine. Upon the wall is a tablet bearing the following inscription:

HOSACK HALL.
As a Memorial
of her
Husband,
ALEXANDER EDDY HOSACK, M. D.,
This Hall Is Erected by
CELINE B. HOSACK,
MDCCCLXXXIX.

GEORGE HENRY FOX, A. M., M. D.—1869.

Dr. George Henry Fox was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, October 8, 1846, a son of the Rev. Norman and Jane (Freeman) Fox and grandson of the Rev. Jehiel Fox, a pioneer Baptist minister, who organized most of the churches of the Lake George Association. He prepared for college in the Rochester Collegiate Institute, and in 1863 entered the University of Rochester. The following year he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, and after serving eight months returned to college, where he was graduated with his class in 1867. He received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, and the same year was appointed an interne in the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1870 he went abroad and for three years prosecuted his medical studies in the universities of Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. He returned to New York in 1874 and the following year received the appointment of surgeon to the New York Dispensary. In 1877 he became clinical professor of diseases of the skin in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and two years later became clinical professor of dermatology at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. In 1880 he was appointed clinical professor of skin diseases in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, which position he retains at the present time (1903). In 1885 he was appointed professor in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and for several years was vice president.

Dr. Fox is the author of "Photographic Illustrations of Skin Diseases," published in 1880, second edition in 1886; "Photographic Illustrations of Cutaneous Syphilis," 1881; "Illustrated Medicine and Surgery," 1882-83; "Electrolysis in the Removal of Superfluous Hair," 1886; "Skin Diseases of Children," 1897; "Photographic Atlas of Skin Diseases," 1900; "Smallpox," illustrated, 1902. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and has served as president of the Medical Society of the County of New York and of the State Medical Society. He is also a member of the University Club, the Psi Upsilon Club and the New York Camera Club, and as a photographer has made good use of his skill in illustrating his scientific publications. Dr. Fox finds recreation and diversion from his professional duties in the study of entomology and ornithology. On August 30, 1872, Dr. Fox married Harriet Gibbs, daughter of Francis Henry Gibbs, of Nunda, New York. He has four children. The oldest, Dr. George Howard Fox, is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (1898).

WILLIAM JOHN GIES, M. S., PH. D.—1897.

Dr. William J. Gies, adjunct professor of physiological chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, is of German descent, his father, John Gies, having come from Germany to this country in his boyhood, and having subsequently taken up his residence in Reisterstown, Maryland, where William John Gies was born February 21, 1872. His mother was the daughter of John M. Ensminger, founder and editor of the *Manheim Sentinel* (1846-1899).

Dr. Gies was a pupil in the public schools of Reisterstown, Maryland, and of Manheim, Pennsylvania; in 1888 he graduated from the Manheim high school at the head of his class; the following year he entered Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which institution he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science on the completion of his course in 1893 and graduated with second honor. He then became a student at Yale, and after a year's study at the Sheffield Scientific School received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. His name was on the honor list and he received honorable mention for the Belknap prize in zoology and geology. The following three years were devoted to graduate studies in biology at Yale, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1897, and the previous year Gettysburg made him Master of Science. In 1895 Dr. Gies received the appointment of laboratory assistant in zoology at Yale under Professor Verrill, which was held to the end of the year. Later he was appointed assistant in physiological chemistry under Professor Chittenden, which position was held until 1898. He also filled the position of tutor in physiology at the Sheffield Scientific School from January to June, during 1896, 1897 and 1898. During his course at Gettysburg he held various elective positions, among them the captaincy of the baseball team for two years, editorship of *The Spectrum* and of the *College Monthly*. He was the founder of "Pen and Sword" In 1898 he established at Gettysburg what are now known as the "Gies Literary Prizes."

In 1898 Dr. Gies was appointed instructor of physiological chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has had charge of the practical work of departmental organization and laboratory instruction, and the direction of research, ever since. He is now adjunct professor of physiological chemistry and since June 30, 1903, has been the acting head of the department.

He spent the summer of 1899 at the University of Bern, Switzerland, engaged in physiological researches with Professors Hugo Kronecker and Leon Asher. The summers of 1901 and 1902 were spent at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hall, Massachusetts, in biochemical investigations with Professor Jacques Loeb and Dr. Rodney H. True. The results of all these investigations have been published.

Since 1902 Dr. Gies has been the consulting chemist at the New York Botanical Garden, where he has aided in organizing the chemical laboratory, gives instruction in chemical botany and directs chemico-botanical research.

He is an active member of various national and foreign scientific societies, is a charter member of the Columbia Chapter of Sigma Xi and is secretary of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. He has published the results of numerous biochemical researches since 1896 and has lately issued the first volume of reprints of experimental studies from his department. Since 1900 he has been a trustee of Irving College, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. He was married in 1899 to Miss Mabel L. Lark, a graduate of Irving College and for two years a graduate student at Bryn Mawr. He has one child, a boy.

CHARLES N. DOWD, M. D.—1886.

Dr. Charles North Dowd, of 135 West Seventy-third street, New York city, was born in New Britain, Connecticut. His parents, Charles F. and Harriet Miriam (North) Dowd, were descended from ancestors who were among the very early settlers of Connecticut. His father was a prominent educator, was president of the North Granville Ladies' Seminary and afterwards of the Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary at Saratoga Springs, and was the originator of the system of standard time throughout the United States which has been in use since 1883.

Charles N. Dowd was prepared for college in Saratoga Springs, and entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1879. For three years afterward he was engaged in teaching, and for a year studied in Europe. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and was graduated with the class of 1886, taking a Harsen prize for proficiency at examination. He served an internship in Roosevelt Hospital for two years after his graduation, and on December 1, 1888, began private practice at 260 West Fifty-seventh street, New York city. On May 1, 1889, he removed to 135 West Seventy-third street, where he has since been located. For many years he has worked regularly in general surgery in the General Memorial Hospital and St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.

Dr. Dowd has been and is an industrious teacher in the line of his pro-



Chas. N. Dorr

fession. He was assistant gynecologist and then assistant surgeon in the Vanderbilt Clinic from 1886 to 1895; in 1887 he was assistant instructor in histology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and since 1898 he has occupied the position of instructor in surgery in the same institution. He has been assistant surgeon and then attending surgeon in the General Memorial Hospital from 1890 to the present time, and in St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children from 1894 to the present time.

He has published in professional journals many articles on surgical subjects, and among them the following: "Fibrous Mammary Tumors." *New York Medical Record*, April 16, 1892. "An Apparatus for the Sterilization of Catgut," *Ibid.*, December, 1892. "Wound Treatment," an article in *Handbook of Medical Sciences* (supplement), 1893. "Different Types of Exudative Inflammation," *New York Medical Record*, September, 1894. "Cleft Hand: Report of a Case Successfully Treated by the Use of Periosteal Flaps," *Annals of Surgery*, August, 1896. "A Plastic Operation for Restoring the Lower Lip," *New York Medical Record*, February 20, 1897. "Is Pain a Valuable Sign in the Diagnosis of Cancer of the Breast?" *New York Medical Record*, August 7, 1897. "The Submaxillary Part of the Operation for Epithelioma of the Lip," *New York Medical Record*, December 23, 1899. "Epithelioma of the Tongue," *International Journal of Surgery*, October, 1900. "Strangulated Hernia in Infants, with Reports of Cases," articles in *Archives of Pediatrics*, May, 1897, and April, 1898, and *New York Medical Record*, October, 1901. "Facial Angiomata Successfully Treated by Electrolysis," *Archives of Pediatrics*, January, 1898. "Tubercular Cervical Lymph Nodes," a study based on thirty-six cases submitted to operation, *Annals of Surgery*, May, 1899. "The Etiology of Mesenteric Cysts," *Annals of Surgery*, October, 1900. "Gangrenous Intussusception in a Child Four Years Old, Intestinal Resection, Recovery," *Annals of Surgery*, July, 1902. "Surgical Treatment of Empyema," a report based on seventy-five cases observed chiefly in St. Mary's Hospital for Children, *New York Medical News*, September, 1902. "Intussusception," article in *Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences*, 1902. "Tubercular Femoral, Inguinal and Iliac Lymph Nodes Secondary to Foot Wounds," *Annals of Surgery*, May, 1903. To the above might be added numerous reports of surgical cases printed in the transactions of the New York Surgical Society, in the *Annals of Surgery*.

Dr. Dowd is a member of the leading professional associations, the New York Academy of Medicine, in which he was formerly chairman of the surgical section; the Surgical Society, the New York County Medical Society, of which he is the present president; the Roosevelt Hospital Alumni Association and the West End Medical Society, of each of which he was formerly president; the Hospital Graduate Club and the Harlem Medical Association. He is a member of the Century Club of the Williams College Alumni Association, and of Williams College Chapter, Alpha Delta Psi. He was married June 16, 1891, to Miss Eleanor R. Bliss, daughter of Hon. Archibald Bliss, of Brooklyn. She died November 23, 1898, leaving one child, Constance.

GEORGE FREDERICK SHRADY, M. D.—1858.

Dr. George Frederick ShradY was born January 14, 1837, in New York city, and is a son of John and Margaret ShradY. He is descended from an old New York family. Both his grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and his father served in the war of 1812.

He was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York. In 1858 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year he was awarded, at Bellevue Hospital, the Wood inter-collegiate prize for proficiency in anatomy. In 1857 and 1858 he was resident surgeon in the New York Hospital, and is now consulting surgeon to St. Francis' Hospital, to the Columbus Hospital, New York; the Home for Incurables, Fordham, New York; the General Memorial Hospital, the Red Cross Hospital, New York; and the Vassar Hospital, Poughkeepsie, New York. He is consulting physician in chief to the hospitals of the New York health department, and was for ten years one of the managers of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane. During the Civil war he served as acting assistant surgeon, United States army, on duty at the Central Park Hospital, New York. Later he was detailed to field duty on the operating corps.

Dr. ShradY attended General Grant in his last illness, and by his ability greatly alleviated the sufferer's last hours. In the celebrated case of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, Sir Morell Mackenzie was in almost constant cable communication with Dr. ShradY, consulting with him on all the important changes of symptoms. As surgical pathologist he assisted Dr. Bliss in the care of President Garfield, and on behalf of the staff made a report to the profession and the public on the results of the autopsy. He was present at the autopsy of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, and assisted in determining some points connected with the supposed existence of insanity in that criminal. In 1890 he was appointed one of the medical experts to attend the execution of Kemmler, the first to suffer electrocution, and at that time condemned the method in unqualified terms. Dr. ShradY is considered a high authority on subjects connected with general surgery and has a large private practice.

He is a well known writer, and has an established reputation as an editor. He has contributed extensively to medical journals, and was for several years one of the editors of the *American Medical Times*. When the *Medical Record* was founded, in 1866, he was chosen its editor in chief, and has served as such for thirty-seven years. In addition to various original articles on surgery, he contributed to its columns, in 1879, the widely quoted "Pine Ridge Papers," satirical and witty treatises on charlatan medical practitioners.

Dr. ShradY has been president of the New York Pathological Society, the American Medical Editors' Association, and the Practitioners' Society of New York. He is a member of the American and New York Academies of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, and other scientific and professional associations, in addition to being a member of the Metropolitan

and Ardsley Clubs. Dr. Shrady married, in 1860, Mary Lewis, of New York city, who died in 1883, and in 1888 he married Hester Ellen Cantine, of Ulster county, New York. He has three sons and one daughter. Dr. Shrady's New York address is 8 East Sixty-sixth street.

FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M. D.—1863.

Francis Delafield was born in the city of New York, August 3, 1841, son of the late Dr. Edward Delafield and Julia Floyd. His father was one of the founders of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and one of its most active and liberal supporters.

Francis Delafield was educated at Yale, graduating in 1860, after which he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and graduated in 1863. He continued his medical studies in Europe. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by Yale College in 1890. During his long and active professional life, in connection with his practice, Dr. Delafield has filled the following offices: Curator to Bellevue Hospital, 1866; visiting surgeon, 1875-1886, and consulting physician since 1886; surgeon and consulting physician to New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; consulting physician to St. Mary's Hospital; adjunct professor, 1876, and later, 1882, professor of pathology and practice of medicine in New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is now emeritus professor of the practice of medicine.

As a pathologist, as well as a practicing and consulting physician, Dr. Delafield enjoys an enviable reputation both in this country and abroad. His "Studies in Pathological Anatomy" is regarded by his professional brethren as a standard work of reference. His earlier work is "Handbook of Post-mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," which, with the assistance of Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, he made the basis of his notable "Handbook of Pathological Anatomy and Histology." He has also written a "Manual of Physical Diagnosis," and several other valuable contributions to medical literature, including especially important papers on "Renal Diseases," "Inflammation of the Colon," etc.

Dr. Delafield is a member of the Century, City, Metropolitan, Riding and Yale clubs, the Yale Alumni Association, the Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New Pathological Society, the State Medical Society, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, and of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association.

FREDERICK PETERSON, M. D.—1879.

Dr. Frederick Peterson was born March 1, 1859, in Faribault, Minnesota, and is the son of John Frederick and Hilma (Lindholm) Peterson. He was educated at high school and by private tutors in Buffalo and in Germany. In 1879 he graduated from the medical school of the University of Buffalo, and was professor of pathology in this school after his return from Germany for several years. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Niagara.

He is chief of clinic and instructor in nervous and mental diseases in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and ex-professor of insanity in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary. He is ex-president of the New York Neurological Society, of the board of managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics, and president of the New York State Commission in Lunacy. Dr. Peterson married, April 3, 1895, Antoinette Rotan. His address is 4 West Fiftieth street, New York city.

CHARLES HOWARD PECK, M. D.—1892.

Dr. Charles H. Peck was born in Newtown, Connecticut, June 18, 1870, the son of Captain A. W. Peck, who commanded a company of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers throughout the Civil war, and whose family have resided in Newtown for upward of five generations; and Louisa W. (Booth) Peck, also of old New England ancestry, formerly residing in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Dr. Peck's boyhood was passed upon the farm, his education being received at the Newtown Academy. He matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1892, being the winner of the first Harsen prize of five hundred dollars for proficiency in his studies. In July, 1892, he was appointed interne in the medical division of the New York Hospital, serving as such for eighteen months, and after a second competitive examination served on the first surgical division of the same institution from January, 1894, to July, 1895.

He commenced the private practice of his profession in New York city, devoting most of his time and attention to general surgery, and from July, 1895, to January, 1898, served as one of the surgeons of the out-patient department of the Hudson Street Hospital. Since March, 1897, he has been attending surgeon to the French Hospital, and since July 1, 1900, has been assistant instructor of operative surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He is a member of the New York Hospital Alumni Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Surgical Society, the County Medical Society, the County Medical Association and the Greater New York Medical Association. On September 2, 1896, Dr. Peck married Miss Betsy F. Chaffee, daughter of the late A. B. Chaffee, of Montreal, Canada. Their children are Charles Howard, Jr., and Nelson C. Peck. They reside at 37 West Forty-eighth street, New York.

JULIUS HAYDEN WOODWARD, B. S., M. D.—1882.

Dr. Julius H. Woodward was born in Castleton, Vermont, May 31, 1858, the son of Adrian T. and Lois C. (June) Woodward, the former named being a successful physician of Brandon, Vermont, and the latter a descendant of one of the first settlers of the town of Brandon, Vermont. Theodore Woodward, grandfather of Dr. Woodward, was a prominent physician and one of the founders of the Vermont Academy of Medicine, then the principal medical school of New England.



Charles H Peck

Dr. Woodward prepared for college in the Brandon graded schools and in Norwich University, later entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Three years later he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, winning the third Harsen prize for proficiency, and in the same year he received his medical degree from the medical department of the University of Vermont. After serving an internship of twenty months in Bellevue Hospital Dr. Woodward returned to Vermont, and commenced the active practice of his profession at Brandon, Vermont, under the direction of his father. In 1886 he studied diseases of the eye under Professor J. Hirschberg in Berlin and upon his return to this country was appointed to the chair of materia medica in the University of Vermont; he was professor of materia medica and therapeutics from 1887 to 1893 inclusive, professor of diseases of the eye and ear from 1889 to 1898, also professor of diseases of the nose and throat for a portion of this period. In January, 1887, Dr. Woodward removed to Burlington, Vermont, where his practice was confined especially to the eye, ear, nose and throat; he was ophthalmic surgeon of the Mary Fletcher Hospital of Burlington and also ophthalmic surgeon of the Fannie Allen Hospital. In November, 1897, he removed to New York city, established an office at 58 West Fortieth street, and in addition to his large private practice acted in the capacity of surgeon to the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, and the New York Nose and Throat Hospital for a short period of time.

Dr. Woodward has contributed many papers and brochures upon the eye, ear, nose and throat, the principal ones being: "The Medico Legal Relations of Vision and Audition and of Injuries to the Eye and Ear," constituting eight chapters of the third volume of Whitthaus & Becker's "Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology." He has also delivered many lectures before the various medical societies with which he is connected. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Alumni Society of Bellevue Hospital, the Société Française d'Ophthalmologie, the American Medical Association, the New York Medical Union, and the Rutland County, Vermont, Medical and Surgical Society. He takes particular interest in athletics, fencing, hunting and fishing during his hours of rest and recreation. On May 25, 1883, in New York city, Dr. Woodward was united in marriage to Miss Laura F. Nelson.

JOHN EDWIN STILLWELL, M. D.—1836.

John Edwin Stillwell, A. M., M. D., son of William Stillwell, M. D., by his wife Hannah Seabrook, was born in New York city, July 25, 1813, where he died November 26, 1873. He was seventh in descent from Lieutenant Nicholas Stillwell, the founder of the family in America, who settled in New Amsterdam about 1638, and became famous in the early history of this region. Dr. Stillwell, through his paternal and maternal lines, descended from ten of the first settlers of this country, and from twenty who held official positions of trust and responsibility during the colonial and revolu-

tionary periods. His father, Dr. William Stillwell, born in 1768, was one of New York's most successful practitioners; his great-grandfather, Dr. Stephen Tallman, born in 1702, was equally well known in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and his great-great-grandfather, Dr. James Tallman, born about 1670, was one of the earliest medical men of Rhode Island.

John E. Stillwell was graduated from Columbia College in 1832, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1836. His student life was passed in the office of Dr. Joseph M. Smith, and upon his graduation he became an interne of the old New York Hospital. He began practice in Market street, subsequently moved to Pitt street, later to East Broadway, when it was the heart of the city, and finally to East Twelfth street, all in New York. In the course of years he amassed a business of enormous proportions, not infrequently ministering to seventy-five persons a day, then possible because of the restricted size of the city and the concentration of work to limited areas. This is all the more remarkable, as he was best known as an accoucheur, the most time-consuming of all the departments of medicine. To save time it was his custom, as his calls lay near each other, to have his carriage follow his footsteps rather than to drive, and it was only used for distant work.

For many years he was one of the visiting physicians to the Eastern Dispensary, when it was deemed one of the city hospitals. He was also one of the founders of the East River Medical Association, a member of the New York County Medical Society, a fellow of the Academy of Medicine, a member of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans, etc., etc.

Dr. Stillwell, without exception, was a man of the fewest words who ever practiced medicine. His power of condensation, his lucidity and directness of expression, made it impossible for him to lengthen a conversation. His brevity, however, caused him to be misunderstood, and he was accused of a hauteur entirely foreign to him. As a matter of fact his goodness of heart and thoughtfulness never permitted him to utter a hasty or unkind word, and he ever stood as an apologist for many of mankind. He finally succumbed to the strain of medical practice, and died after a year or more of enforced retirement. On the 17th of March, 1844, he married Elizabeth Gillies, by whom he had three daughters, and one son, the present Dr. John E. Stillwell, of New York.

WILLIAM EDGAR STILLWELL, M. D.—1830.

William Edgar Stillwell, M. D., also a son of William Stillwell, M. D., by his wife Hannah Seabrook, was born in the city of New York, March 14, 1807, where he died February 6, 1867. He was a student in the office of Dr. Joseph M. Smith, and a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, in 1830. He became the assistant of his father, Dr. William Stillwell, and later his successor. He was successfully established in Roosevelt street, Oliver street, Tenth street, and finally at 315 Second avenue, his removals being necessitated by the constantly changing

residential parts of the city. In 1832 he became a member of the New York County Medical Society. Dr. Stillwell was a man of great self-reliance and an able practitioner. His manner was dignified and suave, and he built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1843 he married Lydia A. Ostrander, by whom he had two daughters and one son.

THADDEUS HALSTED MYERS, M. D.—1885.

Dr. Thaddeus Halsted Myers, of New York city, is a representative on the paternal side of a German family, the founder of the American branch having come to America in 1710 with the second Palatinate emigration, settling first in New Jersey and subsequently in Middletown, New York. Various members of the Myers family served in the continental army during the Revolutionary war. On the maternal side Dr. Myers is of English descent, the emigrant ancestor, Timothy Halsted, having settled in Hempstead, Long Island, in 1657. John Kirtland Myers, father of Dr. Myers, was prominent in the mercantile and financial world of New York, having been at one time connected with the firm of Halsted, Haines & Company, and later president of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company. He married Sarah Louise Halsted.

Thaddeus Halsted Myers, son of John Kirtland and Sarah Louise (Halsted) Myers, was born August 31, 1859, in Yonkers, New York, where he attended the public schools of the town, afterward becoming a student at the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts. In 1877 he entered the academic department of Yale University, graduating in the class of 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Deciding to devote himself to the practice of medicine, he pursued his preparatory studies under the direction of Dr. Henry B. Sands and Dr. William S. Halsted, and later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1885. After serving for eighteen months on the surgical staff of St. Luke's Hospital, and as house surgeon at the New York Foundling Hospital for one year, Dr. Myers entered upon the private practice of his profession in New York city.

About the time of beginning private practice Dr. Myers took charge of the surgical class in the Presbyterian Dispensary, and also of a class in general medicine at the Roosevelt Dispensary, becoming at the same time assistant surgeon to the New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital. In 1890 Dr. Myers was elected attending orthopedic surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, which position he still holds. The following year he was made consulting orthopedic surgeon to the New York Lying-in Hospital, in 1892 consulting orthopedic surgeon to the House of Annunciation, receiving in 1894 the same appointment to St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers, and in 1896 to All Souls' Hospital in Morristown. He was elected in 1895 orthopedic surgeon to the New York Foundling Hospital. His connection with the New York Orthopedic Hospital and Dispensary began in 1893, when he was elected attending surgeon, becoming, in 1898, assistant to the surgeon in chief, and receiving, on his resignation from active service, in 1899, the appointment of consulting surgeon.

Dr. Meyers' specialty is orthopedic surgery, on the various branches of which science he has written a number of valuable papers, the titles of which are given, with references to the works in which they are included: Articles in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association, Vol. 2; "Prognosis of Pressure Paralysis," *ibid.*, Vol. 3; "Potts Disease and Pregnancy," *ibid.*, Vol. 4; "Lateral Dislocation of the Knee-joint due to Tubercular Disease, or Paralysis with Especial Reference to Mechanical Treatment," *ibid.*, Vol. 5; "A New Fixation Splint," *ibid.*, Vol. 5; "Forcible Correction of Club-foot by Double Lever Stretching Apparatus," *ibid.*, Vol. 6; "Some Clinical Aspects of Rickets," *American Lancet*, June, 1892; "Treatment of Congenital Dislocation of the Hip," Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association, Vol. 7; "Spasmodic Wry Neck with Especial Reference to Conium and Atropine in its Treatment," *ibid.*, Vol. 8; "Congenital Dislocation of the Femur, with presentation of a case cured," Transactions of the New York State Medical Society, 1896; "Excavation of the Astragalus for Inveterate Club-foot," *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, June 15, 1894; "Mechanical Therapeutics as Applied to Certain Forms of Infantile Paralysis Affecting the Lower Extremities," *Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, March, 1892; "A New Automatic Traction Hip Splint," Transactions of the Orthopedic Section of the New York Academy of Medicine, March 2, 1891; and the following articles, all of which are to be found in the Annual of Universal Medical Sciences for 1888: "Bronchitis," "Emphysema," "Atalectasis," "Broncho-Pneumonia in Children" and "Pleurisy." In the *Medical News* of May 27, 1899, were published two articles entitled: "The Treatment of Fracture of the Neck of the Femur" and "Acute Joint Diseases of Infancy;" also one on "Non-Tubercular Inflammation of the Spine." Dr. Myers assisted Dr. William P. Northrup in editing the first and second American editions of Ashley and Wright's "Diseases of Children," having charge of the surgical department.

Dr. Myers is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the New York Pathological Society, the Hospital Graduates' Society, the Lenox Medical Society, the Medical Society of Greater New York, in all of which he is an active participant. He is also a member of the Century, University, Yale Clubs, and Richmond Hill Golf Club. His fondness for fishing and other outdoor sports is one of his prominent characteristics. In politics Dr. Meyers is a Republican, and belongs to St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Myers married, October 6, 1897, Miss Sarah Hawley, of New York and Rodgerville, Connecticut, and is the father of one son, Halsted Hawley Myers.

WILLIAM STEPHEN STONE, M. D.—1891.

Dr. William Stephen Stone was born May 3, 1867, in New Britain, Connecticut, and is the son of Jay S. and Ann Eliza (Warner) Stone. The former is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. Dr. Stone received his preparatory education in the public

schools of his native place, and in 1888 graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he received, in 1891, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After graduation he served as interne for eighteen months in the Chambers Street Hospital, for one year in the Roosevelt Hospital, and for three months in the Sloane Maternity Hospital. Since January 1, 1894, he has been engaged in private practice, devoting himself chiefly to gynecology and obstetrics. In 1895 he filled the position of alumni fellow in pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was also assistant in the department of the diseases of women of the Vanderbilt Clinic. In 1896 he was appointed instructor in gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a position which he still holds. He is assistant attending gynecologist to the General Memorial Hospital, and assistant surgeon to the Society of the New York Lying-in Hospital.

Dr. Stone is the author of a number of articles on gynecology, which have appeared in the *New York Medical Journal*, and in the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women*. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, the Obstetrical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the alumni associations of the New York, the Roosevelt, and the Sloane Maternity hospitals. He belongs to the Yale and the Externe Clubs.

Dr. Stone married, June 12, 1896, in New York city, Hermine de Siron, of Brussels, Belgium; they have no children. Mrs. Stone is a graduate of St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses, and a member of St. Luke's Alumnae Association. She was one of those who tendered their services to the government during the Spanish-American war, and served for ten weeks as a nurse in the Sternberg Hospital at Chickamauga. The residence of Dr. Stone is at 1730 Broadway.

CHARLES ALBERT ELSBERG, A. B., M. D.—1893.

Dr. Charles Albert Elsberg, of New York city, was born August 24, 1871, in New York, a son of Albert and Rebecca (Moses) Elsberg, the former being a prominent merchant of the city of New York, where his death occurred in 1891. Dr. Louis Elsberg was a celebrated laryngologist, and at the time of his death in 1885, was president of the Laryngological Society and professor of laryngology at the New York University and Polyclinic.

Charles Albert Elsberg acquired his preliminary education in public school No. 70, located on Seventy-fifth street, New York. He then entered the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1893. He was awarded the Harsen general prize of five hundred dollars, he being the first in his class; he also obtained the Harsen clinical prize of one hundred and fifty dollars. Immediately after his graduation he served an internship of two years in

Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, after which he studied abroad for one year. Upon his return he established an office in New York city, where he has since been engaged in the practice of surgery. In addition to his private practice he was actively connected with the Sloane Maternity Hospital for three months, was assistant pathologist at Mt. Sinai Hospital for two years, attending surgeon to the out-patient department for one year, and since then adjunct attending surgeon to the same institution. He also acts in the same capacity at the Montefiore Hospital.

Dr. Elsberg has written several articles on surgical subjects, among them being "Experimental Investigation of the Treatment of Wounds of the Heart by Means of Suture of the Heart Muscle," which was published in the *Journal of Experimental Medicine* in 1898, and translated into various foreign languages. Dr. Elsberg is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the County Medical Society, County Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Pathological Society, the Alumni Society of Sloane Maternity Hospital, the Alumni of Mt. Sinai Hospital, the Phi Beta Kappa, etc.

RUDOLPH OTTO BORN, M. D.—1877.

Dr. Rudolph O. Born, professor of ophthalmology at the New York Polyclinic, was born in Burg, by Magdeburg, Germany, July 31, 1853. His early education was acquired in the gymnasium of his native town, and from 1872 to 1875 he was a student in the Berlin Medical College and the University of Berlin. He then came to the United States and during the winter of 1875 and 1876 acted in the capacity of assistant in St. Francis' Hospital, after which he pursued a course of study for one winter in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which institution he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1877. For three years after his graduation Dr. Born was connected with the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute as interne, and since that time he has filled the position of assistant surgeon and surgeon of the same institution, his time being devoted entirely to ophthalmology. He is also the professor of ophthalmology in the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. Dr. Born is a member of the New York County Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, German Medical Society, and the Greater New York Medical Society. On March 12, 1901, Dr. Born was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Houghtaling, of New York city. His address is 23 West Thirty-fifth street, New York.

WALDRON BURRITT VANDERPOEL, M. D.—1879.

Dr. Waldron Burritt Vanderpoel, of New York city, is a representative, on the paternal side, of an old Knickerbocker family, the first ancestor having emigrated early in the seventeenth century from the old city of Amsterdam, in Holland, to the little city of New Amsterdam, which formed the capital of the province of New Netherland. The Vanderpoel family may

still be found in the ancient city across the sea, and on this side of the ocean the American branch has remained in its first home, through all the changes of three centuries, and was represented in the early decades of the nineteenth century by Jacob Vanderpoel, grandfather of Dr. Vanderpoel. On the maternal side Dr. Vanderpoel is descended from Caledonian ancestry, his mother's father having been Benjamin Waldron, a native of Scotland.

Jacob Vanderpoel, son of the former bearer of that name, was in business in New York city until 1857, when he retired, and during the remainder of his life devoted his attention to his extensive real estate interests. Mr. Vanderpoel, while all his life interested in public affairs, and at one time urged to accept the nomination as mayor of this city on a citizens' ticket, yet steadfastly refused to hold office of any kind. The latter part of his life he reluctantly accepted the office of commissioner of education from Mayor Wickham, and later that of dock commissioner from Mayor Ely. He married Catharine Ann Waldron, daughter of Benjamin Waldron, mentioned above.

Waldron Burritt Vanderpoel, son of Jacob and Catharine Ann (Waldron) Vanderpoel, was born August 16, 1854, in New York city, and was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, in Andover, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1872; he entered Yale University, but almost immediately left, owing to a change in his plans which caused him to spend what would have been the Freshman year in European travel. On his return, in the fall of 1873, he entered the sophomore class in Dartmouth College, graduating in June, 1876, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in the autumn of 1876, with Dr. Willard Parker as preceptor, and the following year continued his studies under the instruction of Dr. Francis Deerfield, thus enjoying, during his career as a student, exceptional advantages in the preceptors whose instruction he was privileged to receive. Dr. Vanderpoel graduated February 28, 1879, and on the 1st of the following April entered Bellevue Hospital, where he finished his service as house surgeon, April 1, 1881. In November, 1879, Dr. Vanderpoel commenced private practice at his present address, 106 East Twenty-fourth street, since which he has advanced step by step to the leading position which he now occupies.

From June, 1881, to 1893, Dr. Vanderpoel acted as attending physician at the DeMilt Dispensary, and in June, 1882, received the appointment of visiting neurologist at Randall's Island Hospital, becoming, in March, 1884, visiting physician to the same institution, which position he held until November, 1895. Dr. Vanderpoel's contributions to the literature of his profession, while varied, have been mostly fragmentary, and largely reports of cases of interest. He has embodied some original ideas on the subjects of renal and dietetic diseases grouped into papers on albuminuria and glycosuria, read before New York Academy of Medicine, the State Medical Society and Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital.

Notwithstanding the absorbing nature of his duties as a physician, Dr. Vanderpoel has found time to pursue the study of the law, receiving

from the New York Law School, in June, 1901, the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in July of the same year being admitted to the New York bar. Dr. Vanderpoel is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New York County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the Medical Society of Greater New York, and the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital. By virtue of his Knickerbocker ancestry and social standing Dr. Vanderpoel is a member of the Holland Society, and the scope and versatility of his individual tastes and studies is shown by the fact that he belongs to the American Geographical Society. He is a parishioner and regular attendant of the church of St. Mary the Virgin, an Episcopal church in Forty-sixth street.

CHARLES HENRY MAY, M. D.—1883.

Dr. Charles Henry May, a specialist in diseases of the eye and ear, was born August 7, 1861, in Baltimore, Maryland, and is the son of Henry and Henrietta May. The preparatory education of Dr. May was received in the private and public schools of New York, and he afterward became a student in the College of the City of New York. He studied chemistry, and in 1877 entered the New York College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1879, at the head of his class, receiving the gold medal for general proficiency. The same year he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, graduating in 1883, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. On this occasion he was again at the head of his class, and was awarded the first Harsen prize of five hundred dollars for proficiency at examination, as well as the first Harsen prize of one hundred and fifty dollars for clinical reports. For nine months he served as substitute interne at Roosevelt Hospital, after which he spent eighteen months as interne at Mount Sinai Hospital. He then engaged in general practice for two years and at the expiration of that time spent a year abroad, devoting himself to the study of the eye and ear at Halle, Berlin and Vienna. Since 1887 he has applied himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, his private practice being extremely large. He was formerly visiting ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the City Hospital on Randall's Island, lecturer on ophthalmology at the New York Polyclinic, clinical assistant at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and assistant surgeon at the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. Since 1892 he has held the positions of chief of clinic in the eye department of the Vanderbilt Clinic, and instructor in ophthalmology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. In 1893 he was appointed adjunct ophthalmic and aural surgeon to Mount Sinai Hospital, which position he still holds.

Dr. May is one of the editors of *Annals of Ophthalmology*, and is a contributor to the New International Encyclopedia, published by Dodd, Mead & Company. He is the author of "A Manual of Diseases of the Eye," which has been adopted as a text book at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and many of the other large medical colleges of the United States. The first edition appeared in 1900, the second in 1901, and a third is now



Charles H. May

passing through the press. This work has been received with no less favor in Europe than in the United States. A German translation (Hirschwald, Berlin) is in press, and a French edition is in course of preparation.

Dr. May is also the author of the following miscellaneous articles: "Scarlatinous Otitis," *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, April, 1889; "A Resume of Experience at the Aural Clinic of Professor Scharitze in Halle, Germany," *New York Medical Journal*, May 25, 1889; "The Constitutional Factor in Diseases and Errors of the Eye," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, March, 1891; "The Early Eye Symptoms in Chronic Alcoholism," *American Journal of Inebriety*, April, 1891; "The Prevention and Treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum," *Medical Record*, February 16, 1895; "Mixed Forms of Trachoma and Spring Catarrh," *Annals of Ophthalmology*, January, 1896; "Treatment of Contusions of the Lids," *Medical Record*, April 10, 1897; "Restoration of the Conjunctival Cul-de-Sac by Means of Thiersch Skin Grafts," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, March, 1899; "Acute Inflammation of the Middle Ear Complicating Scarlet Fever and Measles," *Archives of Pediatrics*, July, 1899; "A Case of Cerebral Abscess; Operation," *Archives of Otology*, February, 1900; "A Series of Mastoid Operations," *Medical Record*, August 14, 1900; "Transplantation of a Large Wolff Graft Forming a New Lining of the Orbit," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, September, 1901. Dr. May is the inventor of an ophthalmoscope, which appeared in 1900, and is known as the "May Ophthalmoscope." Several minor instruments are likewise the product of his ingenuity.

Dr. May is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society of New York, the Medical Association of Greater New York, the Metropolitan Medical Society, the Manhattan Medical and Surgical Society, the American Otological Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the New York Otological Society. He spends part of every summer in foreign travel in order to obtain needed rest, and also for the purpose of visiting the European eye and ear clinics and hospitals. In these brief journeys, and also in literary work, he finds his chief recreation. Dr. May married, in 1893, in New York, Rosalie Allen, a resident of that city. They reside at 698 Madison avenue.

DAVID BOVAIRD, JR., A. B., M. D.—1892.

Dr. David Bovaird, physician and surgeon of New York city, was born in Coulterville, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1867, a son of David and Mary A. (McLenahan) Bovaird. Shortly after his birth his parents removed to Titusville, later to Bradford, where Br. Bovaird is engaged in the successful manufacture of oil-well machinery. Both parents were born abroad and are descended from a Scotch-Irish ancestry.

David Bovaird acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Titusville and Bradford, Pennsylvania; he then attended the normal school at Geneseo, New York; later he pursued a course of study at Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of

Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently he became a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which institution he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was awarded the Harsen prize for his diligence and proficiency, and he also secured a Harsen medal for clinical reports. He spent an internship of two years in the medical department of the Presbyterian Hospital, and one year in the New York Foundling Hospital. In 1895 Dr. Bovaird entered upon the practice of his profession. He opened an office in New York city and from the beginning his efforts were attended with a high degree of success; he conducts a general practice, but has devoted a large portion of his time to special work in pediatrics. He is the attending physician to the Randall's Island Hospitals, acts in the same capacity to the Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild, is pathologist to the New York Foundling Hospital, and tutor of general medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

Dr. Bovaird has contributed many articles to medical literature, such as "An Essay on Primary Splenomegaly," "Endothelial Hyperplasia of the Spleen," "Two Cases in Children—Autopsy and Morphological Examination in One," which in 1900 was awarded the Alumni Association prize of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was published in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* in October, 1900; "Three Steps in the Tuberculosis Process in Children," published in the *New York Medical Journal* July 1, 1899; "Empyema in Infants," published in the *Medical News*, December 23, 1899; "Primary Intestinal Tuberculosis in Children, Its Frequency and the Evidence of the Relation to Bovine Tuberculosis," the *Archives of Pediatrics*, December, 1901.

Dr. Bovaird is a member of the Princeton Club, the Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Alumni Society of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Alumni Society of the Presbyterian Hospital, the Externe Club, and the Society of Internal Medicine. On December 27, 1898, he was united in marriage at Montreal, Canada, to Miss Louise Larken, of Woodbridge, England. Their children are: Cecily Jean and George Crary Bovaird.

WALTER ROBARTS GILLETTE, A. B., A. M., M. D.—1863.

Dr. Walter R. Gillette, general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York city, is the son of Dr. Abram D. and Hannah (Jenkins) Gillette. He is a graduate of Madison University, where, in 1861, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same institution. From the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York he received his medical degree in 1863. Dr. Gillette received the appointment of acting assistant surgeon of the United States army during the progress of the Civil war, in which position he served for two years.

In 1865 he established an office in New York city, where he engaged in active practice. During several years he was medical director of the

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and in 1890 was appointed general manager of this company, in which capacity he is serving at the present time. He was formerly connected with the medical department of the New York University as adjunct professor of obstetrics. He was also visiting physician to the Charity, Bellevue, St. Francis' and Maternity Hospitals, also the New York Lying-in-Asylum, and now acts in the capacity of consulting physician to these various institutions with the exception of Charity, now City, Hospital. Dr. Gillette is the author of several valuable professional articles which have been published in the medical journals. His New York address is 24 West Fortieth street, New York city.

JAMES EDWARD MOREN LORDLY, M. D.—1868.

Dr. James Edward Moren Lordly was born April 27, 1845, in Chester, Nova Scotia, and is the son of Charles and Margaret (McCurdy) Lordly. The family is of English origin, and during the Revolutionary war was represented in New York; but being Royalists, on the evacuation of that city by the English, they removed to Shelburne, Nova Scotia. It is from these ancestors that Dr. Lordly traces his descent.

The boyhood of Dr. Lordly was passed in Nova Scotia, his early education being acquired in the public schools and at Dalhousie College. After his graduation he became assistant to a druggist in Halifax, and in 1865 went to New York, where he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1868 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since his graduation he has been actively engaged in general practice, and from 1869 to 1872 was assistant sanitary inspector to the health department of New York city, holding, in 1872 and 1873, the office of surgeon to the police department. In 1874 he became clinical assistant in the throat and lung department of the Northwestern Dispensary, holding this position for about six years.

For several years Dr. Lordly served as school trustee for the Twentieth ward, and was formerly active in Republican politics in the fifteenth assembly district. He was at one time a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the New York County Medical Society, but has recently severed his connection with these organizations. Dr. Lordly married, in 1872, Nellie F. Crabtree, of New York. They had two children: Rupert L., and Grace G., now Mrs. Ansel Higgins, of New York. Mrs. Lordly died in July, 1902. Dr. Lordly's address is 121 West Forty-eighth street.

LUCIUS WALES HOTCHKISS, M. D.—1884.

Dr. Lucius Wales Hotchkiss was born December 31, 1859, in New Haven, Connecticut, and is the son of Wales and Frances Augusta (Collins) Hotchkiss. He traces his descent from old New England ancestry. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and private schools elsewhere, after which he entered Columbia University, from which he received, in 1881, the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, graduating from that institution in 1884 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for eighteen months as interne on the second surgical division of Bellevue Hospital, he entered general practice, but now devotes himself to general surgery. From 1886 to 1895 he served as assistant surgeon to the out-patient department of Roosevelt Hospital, 1886-87 assistant surgeon to New York Orthopedic Hospital, 1888-90 assistant surgeon to New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, and from 1892 to 1895 as assistant to the attending surgeon of Roosevelt Hospital. From 1890 to 1895 he filled the position of attending surgeon to the Colored (now the Lincoln) Hospital, since 1889 has been assistant surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and since 1895 attending surgeon to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. From 1890 to 1897 he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he has been, since the latter year, instructor in surgery. From 1889 to 1899 he occupied the chair of anatomy at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary. He has contributed, from time to time, to the medical journals a number of articles on surgical subjects.

Dr. Hotchkiss is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the County Medical Association, the State Medical Association, the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, the American Medical Association, and the New York Surgical Society; he was president of the last named in 1902-03. He belongs to the University Club, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Columbia College Alumni Association. Dr. Hotchkiss married, in June, 1891, in Saco, Maine, Alice Hartley Greene. They have four children, one son and three daughters. The New York address of Dr. Hotchkiss is 37 West Forty-eighth street.

WILLIAM KELLY SIMPSON, M. D.—1880.

Dr. William Kelly Simpson was born in Hudson, Columbia county, New York, April 10, 1855, a son of George N. and Caroline (McCann) Simpson. His paternal ancestors came to the United States in the early colonial days, settled in the state of Virginia and were prominently identified with its history. Dr. Simpson acquired his preliminary education in Hudson and at the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, at Cheshire; later he entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1876. He then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880. He spent an interneship of two years in the Presbyterian Hospital, and then entered upon private practice. His practice is confined to laryngology, rhinology and otology.

Among the professional positions he has held are attending physician to the outdoor department of the New York Foundling Asylum, to the throat and nose department of the Northern Dispensary, attending surgeon to the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, and attending surgeon of the throat department in the outdoor department of the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr.



W. Simpson

Simpson was also formerly instructor of laryngology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Up to the present time (1903) he is attending surgeon in the nose and throat department of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, consulting laryngologist to the Seton Hospital, Spuyten Duyvil, the St. John's Hospital of Yonkers, and consulting laryngologist to the New York Foundling Hospital. He is also chief of clinic and instructor in laryngology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, of New York.

Dr. Simpson is the inventor of the Intra-Nasal Tampons for Epistaxis, which are in general use; the invention being the application of the Bernays sponge to the principle of intra-nasal pressure. He is the author of numerous papers and monographs bearing on the subject of diseases of the nose and throat, which have been read before various medical societies and published in the various medical journals, among them being: "A Case of Acute Rheumatic Laryngitis of Gonorrhoeal Origin," "A Case of Naso-Pharyngeal Polypus," "A Case of Sarcoma of the Soft Palate, Illustrating the Degeneration of a Benign Into a Malignant Growth," "A Consideration of Some of the More Important Principles of Intra-Nasal Surgery," "Intubation in Diphtheria," "Specialism in Medicine," "The Treatment of Non-membraneous Stenosis of the Larynx in the Adult, by O'Dwyer's Method of Intubation, with Report of Five Cases," "The Use of Bernay's Aseptic Sponge in the Nose and Naso-Pharynx with Special Reference to Its Use as a Pressure Haemostatic," "A Study of the Proper Application of Intubation in Chronic Stenosis of the Larynx." He is also contributor of the articles on stenosis and tumors of the larynx in Keating's "Cyclopedia of Children," and the articles on diphtheria of nose and throat, intubation, syphilis, tuberculosis, leprosy and lupus of the nose and throat, chronic laryngeal stenosis, foreign bodies in nose and throat, and rhinoliths in Posey and Wright's "Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," 1903.

Dr. Simpson is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Greater New York Medical and Surgical Association, fellow of New York Academy of Medicine, ex-chairman of Section of Laryngology, ex-president of the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, ex-president of the Hospital Graduates' Club, ex-president of Manhattan Medical and Surgical Society, New York, ex-president of the Alumni Society of the Presbyterian Hospital, member of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, fellow of the American Laryngological Association, and secretary of the executive committee of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. He is also a member of the Cornell Club, ex-president of the Musurgia Glee Club, and member of the Zeta Psi fraternity and St. Andrew's Golf Club.

Dr. Simpson married, October 25, 1882, Miss Anna Farrand, of Hudson, New York. Three children have been born to them, namely: Sarah H. J., Kenneth Farrand, and a child who died in infancy. The family are members of St. James Protestant church, situated at Seventy-first street and Madison avenue, New York city, and they reside at 952 Lexington avenue. In his hours of leisure Dr. Simpson takes much pleasure in art, music and golf.

ROBERT LEWIS, JR., M. D.—1885.

Dr. Robert Lewis, Jr., instructor of otology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, was born March 8, 1862, in the city of New York, the son of Robert and Catherine Lewis. Dr. Lewis obtained his preliminary education in the private and public schools of New York city, then entered the College of the City of New York, and subsequently began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1885. Shortly after receiving his medical diploma he was appointed an interne of the Randall's Island and Infants' Hospitals. He served on the staff of these hospitals for eighteen months. In January, 1887, he received the appointment of first house surgeon in the Harlem branch of Bellevue Hospital, remaining until December, 1887, when he established an office in New York city and engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. In 1888 he was appointed a clinical assistant in the ophthalmic department of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, later advanced to assistant surgeon, which position he held until his resignation in 1892. He also received the appointment, in 1888, of clinical assistant in the ear department of the Vanderbilt Clinic; in 1896 was appointed instructor of otology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; in 1898 he returned to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was appointed first a clinical assistant and six months later an assistant surgeon, and in May, 1901, to full surgeon in the aural department. He was visiting aurist to Randall's Island Hospital, but resigned after a few years' service. In 1891 Dr. Lewis began the special practice of otology and rhinology, and the following year was admitted into partnership with Dr. Albert H. Buck. This partnership, which Dr. Lewis speaks of as being "an ideal one," still exists.

His contributions to medical literature have been liberal, the more prominent ones being: "A Remarkable Angioneurosis of the Tongue," *New York Medical Journal*, October 9, 1897; "Two Cases of Mastoiditis with Complications," American Otological Society, 1898; "A Brief History of Five Cases of Mastoiditis," *Medical Record*, October 28, 1899; "A Case of Otitic Brain Abscess and the Lessons which It Obviously Teaches," *Medical Record*, March 15, 1902; "Complications of Chronic Suppuration of the Middle Ear," *The Medical News*, January 17, 1903. He also wrote the chapter on the "Pathological Conditions of the Vault of the Pharynx and Nasal Cavities," for the third edition of Dr. Albert H. Buck's book on "Diseases of the Ear," and articles on "The Mastoid Operations," published in Vol. V., pages 701-713, in "The Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences"; "Affections of the Auricle," Vol. III., pages 606-612, and "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Auricle," Vol. II., pages 636-640, in "The Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences."

Dr. Lewis is a member of the American Otological Society, the New York Otological Society, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Societies, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the New York State and County Medical Associations, the New York State Medical Society, and the New York County Medical So-



Robert Lewis, Jr.

ciety, from which he was delegate to the State Society in 1900 and 1901, censor in 1901 and second vice-president in 1902. He is a member of the Chi Graduate Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta.

Dr. Lewis has always taken a deep interest in the various sociological questions of the day, and holds advanced views upon many of the disputed problems. He is also much interested in the country and in country life, and in architecture as it pertains to the country home. In New York city, August 29, 1892, Dr. Lewis married Lillie B. Graham of New York city. They have one son, Robert Graham Lewis. Their home is at 48 West Fortieth street.

JOSE MARIA FERRER, A. B., A. M., M. D.—1879.

Dr. José M. Ferrer is a direct descendant of a family whose origin in the north of Spain (Asturias and Catalund) is traced to the twelfth century. St. Vincent Ferrer was among his ancestors as well as many noble and distinguished men and women. Buenaventura Pascual Ferrer, grandfather of Dr. Ferrer, was a grandee, and was much esteemed by Charles III; he received the appointment of royal treasurer of Cartagena de Indias in South America, and while residing there his son, José Maria Ferrer, father of Dr. Ferrer, was born. José M. Ferrer, Sr., a well known lawyer of his day in Habana, Cuba, was appointed to fill various important official positions under the Spanish crown, and traveled much in Europe and other countries. He was united in marriage to Catherine Deacon O'Brien, a highly cultured and pious lady, born in Matanzas, Cuba.

Dr. Ferrer obtained his primary education in the schools of Cardenas, Cuba, graduated from Manhattan College, New York city, in 1876, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. In the meantime he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1879. He also pursued a course of study in Vienna at the Allgemeines Krankenhaus, and for a year devoted his attention to study in Paris and London, returning to New York in October, 1882. He received the appointment of interne to the Charity, now City, Hospital in 1879, was appointed assistant to the out-patient department of Bellevue Hospital in 1883, assistant to the Hudson Street Hospital Dispensary in 1884, was appointed visiting physician to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in 1886, but did not qualify, and for eight years conducted a class in the out-patient department of Roosevelt Hospital. At the present time (1903) Dr. Ferrer acts in the capacity of visiting physician to St. Vincent's Hospital, attending physician to the French Hospital and attending physician to the Manhattan College. In 1880 he began the private practice of his profession at 214 East Fiftieth street, and resumed his practice upon his return from Europe in October, 1882; subsequently he visited Cuba and upon his return in May, 1883, opened an office at 43 East Thirtieth street, the following year removed to 35 East Thirty-first street, where he remained ten years, and finally located at his present address, 441 Park avenue.

Dr. Ferrer is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the Alumni Society of Manhattan College, of which he is president; Alumni Society of City Hospital, Northwestern Medical Society, New York County Medical Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He is also connected with the University Club, New York Athletic Club, Catholic Club, and formerly was a member of the Circulo Colon Cervantes of New York, and the seventh district committee of the Charity Organization Society. His favorite pursuits during his hours of recreation are music, travel and riding.

MORTON ROBERTS PECK, M. D.—1889.

Dr. Morton Roberts Peck was born September 21, 1863, in Hartford, Connecticut, and is the son of William H. Peck and Georgia C. Roberts. On the paternal side he traces his descent from Deacon William Peck, one of the founders of New Haven. Dr. Peck received his preparatory education at Cornwall Heights School, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, after which he took a two-years' course at Harvard University. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated in 1889, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and the following year entered upon a career of private practice. He served for eighteen months as interne in Bellevue Hospital, and has been connected, for nine years, with the department of neurology in the Vanderbilt Clinic.

Dr. Peck is a member of the Harlem Medical Association, the Bellevue Alumni Association and the New York State Medical Association. He served for four years as assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment, with the rank of captain. He belongs to the New York Athletic Club, and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, his favorite modes of recreation being hunting, fishing and yachting. Dr. Peck married, in 1893, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, Adele Matthiessen, a resident of that place. They have two children—Kenneth and Dorothy. Dr. Peck's address is 126 West Eighty-first street, New York.

CHARLES TALBOT POORE, M. D.—1866.

Charles Talbot Poore, a leading specialist in the surgical diseases of children, was born in New York city, October 14, 1839, the son of David Poore and Ann Taylor Talbot. His grandfather, Dr. Joshua Poore, was a leading medical practitioner of Stratford, Connecticut. The founder of the paternal line settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in the first half of the seventeenth century, and a number of his descendants became prominent in Boston and Newburyport. Dr. Poore's mother was the daughter of George W. Talbot, a well known New York merchant, engaged in the china trade, and the latter's father was the famous Commodore Silas Talbot of the United States navy, during the Revolution. He also superintended the building of the frigate *Constitution* and commanded the vessel.

Charles Talbot Poore was prepared for college at Dr. Dudley's school at Northampton, Massachusetts, and entered Williams College in 1857, at-

tending until the beginning of his senior year; he studied medicine with Dr. Henry B. Sands, of New York city, at the same time attending the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1866 was graduated from this institution. In August, 1865, he entered the surgical division of the New York Hospital, where he remained for two years. He has since been engaged in private practice in this city. Since 1872 he has been attending surgeon to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and during the past four years has been consulting surgeon to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled.

He has frequently contributed to the medical journals, notably on the subject of diseases of the joints. He has also published "Osteotomy and Osteoclasia for Deformities of the Lower Extremities" (Appleton, 1886), and contributed the article on "Osteology" in the Reference Handbook on Medical Sciences (William Wood & Company, 1887), and the article on "Diseases of the Major Articulations" in the Encyclopedia of Diseases of Children (Lippincott, 1890). He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Union League and Century Clubs, the New England Society, and the St. Nicholas Society. He married, in 1893, Helen, daughter of the late Charles E. Talbot, of New York city.

JAMES DITMARS VOORHEES, M. D.—1893.

Dr. James Ditmars Voorhees, of New York city, is a representative of a family which has been, from the earliest colonial period, resident on Long Island, the founder of the family in America having emigrated from Holland in 1620. The signature of this first ancestor, Albert Coerte Van Voor Hees, shows the original spelling of this ancient name.

James Ditmars Voorhees was born May 21, 1869, in Morristown, New Jersey, and is the son of George E. and Mary G. (Ditmars) Voorhees. He received his preparatory education at the Morristown high school and the Morris Academy, after which he entered Princeton University, graduating in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From the same institution of learning he received, in 1893, the degree of Master of Arts, having in the meantime matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he graduated in the class of 1893; he was awarded the second Harsen prize, as is shown by the College records. The year after his graduation Dr. Voorhees was appointed resident physician at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York city, which position he held for two years; in 1896 he was appointed to the same office in the New York Foundling Hospital, where he remained for one year. In 1897 the appointment of resident physician at the Sloane Maternity Hospital was given him, where he remained for three and a half years. At the same time Dr. Voorhees was appointed instructor in obstetrics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which position he now holds. On leaving the hospital he was given the position of assistant attending physician and entered upon a career of private practice, in which he has attained a high measure of success. In 1901 Dr. Voorhees was appointed secretary to the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Voorhees has published in the *New York Medical Record* several valuable articles on matters pertaining to his profession, entitled respectively: "Two Cases of Morphine Poisoning Treated by Forced Inspiration;" "Case of Eclampsia Complicated by a Marked Erythema Multiforme;" "Case of Septicæmia Treated by Unguentum Crede and Antistreptococcus Serum;" "Care of Incubator Babies," *Pediatrics*, May, 1900; "Dilatation of the Cervix by Means of a Modified Champetier de Ribes' Balloon," published in the *Medical Record* of September 9, 1900, and awarded the Stevens' triennial prize in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the same year; the surgical instrument described in this article was the invention of Dr. Voorhees, and is regarded as a valuable addition to the apparatus of surgical science; and "Craniotomy," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, December, 1902.

While at college Dr. Voorhees became a member of the Ivy Club, the Omega Society, and the University Glee Club. He also belongs to the Princeton Club of New York, the University Club, the County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Alumni Association of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and the Alumni Association of the Presbyterian Hospital. In politics he is a staunch member of the Republican party. He belongs to the Central Presbyterian church. Dr. Voorhees married, April 2, 1902, Miss Louise Brown, daughter of S. Q. Brown, of New York city.

JAMES RAYNOR HAYDEN, M. D.—1884.

Dr. James Raynor Hayden traces his descent from old New England stock, his ancestors on both sides having been among the earliest settlers of the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Through his father, James Albert Hayden, he is descended from John Hayden of Devonshire, England, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630; and on his mother's side from the Hon. William Whiting, who was one of the founders of the Hartford colony. Dr. Hayden's father, James Albert Hayden, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, March 8, 1825, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married, January 26, 1853, Harriet, a daughter of Judge James R. Whiting, of New York.

James Raynor Hayden was born May 20, 1862, in New York city, and was educated at the Columbia grammar school, after which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he received his degree in May, 1884. He served for eighteen months as surgical interne in the New York Hospital. He then went abroad for a year, during which time he pursued his professional studies in Vienna, applying himself especially to the subject of genito-urinary diseases, under the instruction of Professor Ultzmann. Soon after his return to the United States he was appointed clinical assistant in the Surgical Clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In May, 1891, he resigned this position in consequence of receiving the appointment of chief of clinic and instructor in genito-urinary diseases in the same institution. This latter position he still retains. He was appointed, in 1892, professor of genito-urinary diseases in the medical department of the University of Vermont, where he lectured until his



J. R. Hayden

resignation in 1898. In 1893 he was appointed visiting surgeon to the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and served in this capacity for five years, at the end of which time he resigned to accept the appointment of assistant attending genito-urinary surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and in December, 1901, received the appointment of visiting surgeon to the Private Patients' Pavilion of the Roosevelt Hospital. In December, 1902, he was appointed attending genito-urinary surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. Both of these positions he still holds.

Dr. Hayden is the author of a work on "Genito-Urinary Diseases," published by Lea Brothers & Company, of Philadelphia. This book has been received with great favor in professional circles, having passed through several editions, and being used as a text book in medical colleges. Dr. Hayden has also been a contributor, from time to time, to various medical journals. He is the originator of several surgical instruments and apparatus.

Dr. Hayden is a member of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, the Medical Society of the County of New York, and the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Association of Greater New York, the Society of the Alumni of the New York Hospital, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. In 1892 he was commissioned ensign and assistant surgeon in the First Naval Battalion, National Guard State of New York. He belongs to the Century Club, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Naval Reserve Association. Dr. Hayden was married, in May, 1889, to Mary Johnson Trumbull, of Worcester, Massachusetts. They have three children, Dorothy Trumbull, Ruth Trumbull, and Faith Trumbull Hayden. Dr. Hayden resides at 107 West Fifty-fifth street, New York.

CLARENCE WHITFIELD BUCKMASTER, M. D.—1894.

Dr. Clarence W. Buckmaster was born in Greenport, Long Island, July 8, 1872, the son of the Rev. John Williams and Julia Anna (Conant) Buckmaster, the former named being a minister of the gospel in the Protestant Episcopal denomination, and at the present time is acting in the capacity of pastor of St. John's church at Tuckahoe.

Dr. Buckmaster attended the Newburgh (New York) Academy, and after pursuing the regular course was graduated in 1891. Then he began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and after a three years' course under the efficient preceptorship of Dr. Thurman was graduated from that institution in the class of 1894. Dr. Buckmaster spent sixteen months at St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, New York, as interne, and since that time has been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. For two years he served as dispensary physician to St. John's Hospital, and on April 17, 1899, was appointed a visiting physician to the same institution; he also fills the position of medical examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Dr. Buckmaster is a member of the Westchester County Medical Society, is delegate to the State

Medical Society, and a member and secretary of the Yonkers Practitioners' Club, and is also a member of a number of clubs and societies. On April 16, 1902, Dr. Buckmaster married Edna Emily Knight, a daughter of Arthur T. Knight, of Yonkers, New York. Both Dr. Buckmaster and his wife are members of St. John's Episcopal church of Yonkers. Dr. Buckmaster's address is 80 Ashburton avenue.

HENRY SKINNER HATHAWAY, M. D.—1890.

Dr. Henry Skinner Hathaway was born March 11, 1862, in New York city, and is the son of Bailey J. and Margaret S. (Skinner) Hathaway. He is descended from an English family which has been represented in New York state about two hundred years. Dr. Hathaway's early education was received in his native city, where he attended a private school, and also at Mr. Hooper's School at Yonkers. In 1884 he graduated from Columbia University, with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Philosophy. He was then engaged for three years in teaching in a private school in New York city, spending his evenings in the study of anatomy. In 1887 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, from which he received, in 1890, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has been engaged, since graduation, in the work of a general practitioner. Since 1897 he has been attending physician to the Methodist Episcopal Home for Old People. He is a member of the medical board of the Metropolitan Hospital.

Dr. Hathaway is the author of a number of articles which have appeared from time to time in the medical journals. He is a member of the County, State, and National Medical Societies. Dr. Hathaway married, in 1894, Lucy S. Hathaway, of Rochester, New York. They have one son—John Henry Hathaway. Dr. Hathaway's address is 146 West Ninety-second street, New York.

WILLIAM HAZARD SHERMAN, M. D.—1884.

Dr. William Hazard Sherman was born July 14, 1859, in New York city, and is the son of William C. H. and Amelia (Taft) Sherman. The former served in the Civil war with the rank of major, and was at one time a member of the New York assembly. The latter was the daughter of R. Orray Taft, of Providence, Rhode Island.

Dr. Sherman received his preparatory education at the Sigler School, in Newburgh, New York, and graduated from Yale University in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, receiving from that institution, in 1884, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From November 1, 1883, to June 1, 1885, he was one of the internes of St. Luke's Hospital, and from the latter date to June 1, 1886, served in a similar capacity in both the medical and surgical divisions of the Presbyterian Hospital. Since August 1, 1886, he has been chief of staff of St. John's Riverside Hospital, in Yonkers, New York, and

on July 1, 1898, was appointed consulting surgeon to the White Plains Hospital of White Plains, New York. Both these positions he still holds.

Dr. Sherman is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Westchester County Medical Society, the Psi Upsilon fraternity, the Yacht Club of Yonkers, the University Club of New York, and St. Andrew's Golf Club. He is a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church of Yonkers. Dr. Sherman married, June 13, 1893, Bessie, daughter of Henry C. Snow, of Boston, Massachusetts. Their children are, Lavinia Kimball, Ellen Rockwood, and Emma Taft, who died in infancy. Dr. Sherman's address is 271 Warburton avenue, Yonkers.

ARCHIBALD MURRAY CAMPBELL, M. D.—1873.

Dr. Archibald Murray Campbell was born October 27, 1843, in Perthshire, England, and is the son of John and Rachel (Frampton) Campbell. His early childhood was passed in his native country, and at the age of seven he was brought by his parents to the United States, the family becoming, in 1850, residents of New York.

In one of the public schools of this city Dr. Campbell received his elementary education, after which he spent a year and a half in a preparatory school, and then entered Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, where he remained one year. At the end of this time he became a student in Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1865 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving, in 1868, the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. In 1869 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he received, in 1873, the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

For one year, 1865-66, Dr. Campbell was engaged in teaching at Garrison, New York, and in 1866 became assistant superintendent of the Home for Incurables at Fordham, New York. In 1871 he was appointed superintendent of this institution, and in 1876 removed to Mount Vernon, where he entered upon a career of private practice. From 1876 to 1886 he was attending physician to the Home for Incurables, and since the latter year has been consulting physician to the same institution. From 1878 to 1902 he was attending physician to the New York Infant Asylum, and has been consulting physician and surgeon to the Mount Vernon Hospital since its foundation. In this institution he also holds the office of president of the medical board.

Dr. Campbell is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and the Medical Society of the County of Westchester, in which he has filled the offices of censor and treasurer, and of which he was president in 1882, and in the centennial year of 1897. He also belongs to the New York Academy of Medicine, and the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. He is a member of the Jenkins Medical Society, of which he has been president, in addition to having filled various other positions in that body. He belongs to the Mount Vernon Medical Society, in which he has held a number of offices, and of which he has been president. He is a trustee of the Eastchester Savings Bank. Dr. Campbell is much interested in educational matters, and held the office of trustee of public schools. He is a member of Trinity Protestant

Episcopal church, in which, for twenty-three years, he has held the offices of vestryman and senior warden.

Dr. Campbell married, September 17, 1873, Mary Louise Cuthell, of West Farms. They had one child, Mary, now Mrs. Percival Schunuck, of Mount Vernon. Mrs. Campbell died in 1877, and on November 30, 1880, Dr. Campbell was united to Emma A. Cuthell. By his second marriage he has become the father of three sons—Murray, Archibald B., and Hamilton Cuthell, who died in childhood. On December 26, 1902, his second wife died.

JAMES WRIGHT MARKOE, M. D.—1885.

Dr. James W. Markoe was born in New York city, July 19, 1862, a descendant of Peter Markoe, who in 1702 settled on the Island of Santa Cruz, where he remained until 1747, being the owner of an estate there known as Clifton Hall. Francis Markoe, grandfather of Dr. Markoe, was born on the Island of St. Croix, West Indies, June 5, 1774, the son of Francis and Elizabeth (Hartmann) Markoe, a descendant of French Huguenot ancestors who emigrated from Montbeliard, Franche Comte, France, to the West Indies, upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Francis Markoe came to the United States to acquire his education, and was graduated at Princeton in 1795; he then returned to his native town, but a few years later disposed of his interest in the estate to his brother and took up his permanent residence in this country. For several years he was engaged in a Philadelphia counting-house, but subsequently located in New York city, where he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Masters, in the shipping industry, conducting business under the firm name of Masters & Markoe. On November 4, 1797, Mr. Markoe married Sarah Caldwell, a daughter of Samuel and Martha (Rownd) Caldwell, of Philadelphia. Ten children were born of this marriage. Mr. Markoe died in New York city, February 16, 1848.

Dr. Thomas Masters Markoe, father of Dr. Markoe, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1819, and was prepared for college at Dillingham's School in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1836. He began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1841. In 1839, while still a student in the medical college, Dr. Markoe was appointed junior assistant of the New York Hospital, and since that time, with the exception of a short absence while filling the chair of anatomy in the Medical College at Castleton, Vermont, was associated with the institution, first as curator of the Pathological Museum, then as lecturer on pathological anatomy, then attending surgeon, and lastly consulting surgeon. On his retirement as attending surgeon, the board of governors procured his portrait in oil to hang in the Governor's room in the hospital. For several years he filled the chair of pathological anatomy in the University of the City of New York, and in 1860 was chosen to fill a responsible position in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. As adjunct professor of surgery he served ten years and



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was then made professor in that branch; from 1879 to 1891 he occupied the chair of professor of the principles of surgery; and upon his retirement in the latter year was made professor emeritus; he was also vice-president of the college for a number of years. During the Civil war Dr. Markoe served in a professional capacity with the medical department of the army at Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, Fredericksburg and other points, receiving his appointment from the governor of New York and the president of the United States. Dr. Markoe held membership in the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Surgical Society, the Medical and Surgical Society, and the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. He has written a number of important surgical articles, and is the author of a well known treatise on diseases of the bones. On November 20, 1850, Dr. Markoe married Charlotte Atwell How, and the following named children were born to them: Charlotte, Thomas Caldwell, Francis Hartman, James Wright and Sallie Caldwell Markoe.

Dr. James W. Markoe received his early education from private tutors in St. Paul's School, New Hampshire, and in 1881 matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city; after taking a four years' course he graduated in 1885 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was admitted to the New York Hospital, on the surgical side, and remained there for eighteen months, after which he was engaged for six months in the Nursery and Child's Hospital. The following year he continued his studies in the Frauen Clinic of Munich, Germany, and after his return to New York city was for one year resident physician of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, this institution being opened by him in December, 1889. In 1890, in association with Drs. Lambert and Painter, Dr. Markoe founded the Midwifery Dispensary, which in 1892 was absorbed by the Society of the Lying-in Hospital. He has also acted in the capacity of attending physician at this hospital since 1892, his time and attention being entirely devoted to obstetrics, and a general oversight of hospital constitutions, appointments and management. The physicians in attendance have absolute control of this hospital.

Dr. Markoe is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans, and is also connected with the Century Club, Metropolitan Club, the Racquet Club and the New York Yacht Club. He is a vestryman of St. George's Protestant Episcopal church of New York city. Dr. Markoe was married, in 1894, to Annette B. Wetmore, a daughter of David Wetmore, of New York city, and a descendant of Cotton Mather. They have one child, Annette Markoe. Their residence is at 12 West Fifty-fifth street, New York.

NATHAN GROSS BOZEMAN, PH. B., M. D.—1885.

Nathan Gross Bozeman was born in Montgomery, Alabama, February 13, 1856, and was named for Professor S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia. He is the son of Dr. Nathan Bozeman and Fannie Lamar, a daughter of Rev. B. B. Lamar, of Huguenot descent, and one of the founders of the city of Macon,

Georgia, and a cousin of Judge L. Q. C. Lamar. His maternal great-grandfather was John Lamar, who died in Jones county, Georgia, and as a soldier of the Revolution was not only brave to a fault, but his services were of long continuance and his sufferings excessive. Very shortly after entering the army he was deputed with others to the performance of a perilous duty, in which he was deserted by his companions and left to execute the order alone, which he did, to the admiration and astonishment of all. For this act of intrepidity and fidelity the government tendered him a lieutenant's commission in the regular forces, which, however, he modestly declined, on the ground that he was too young and inexperienced to assume the responsibilities of the station, being at this time only in his seventeenth year. He served under Generals Marion and Pickens, attached generally to the battalion of the latter; was at the battle of the Entaw Springs, Cowpens, siege of Augusta, and in several other engagements; he was once taken prisoner, but made his escape from the camp of Lord Cornwallis, rescuing at the same time one of his cousins; was twice wounded during the war by the British, and once by the Indians after his removal to Georgia.

Dr. Bozeman's great-grandfather, Joseph Bozeman, who was of Dutch descent and a citizen of Bladen county, North Carolina, also fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war, after which, in 1806, he emigrated with his family from Georgia to Kaskaskia, Illinois, attempting to reach the Louisiana territory. But on account of the usual spring overflow of the Mississippi river, which caused much delay, and the unhealthful climate there, they retraced their steps to Georgia, and after a few years settled in Alabama, which was then a territory. An accurate journal was kept on this journey to the greath northwest, and the different stages of it in the wild country through which they passed are therein described.

Dr. Bozeman came with his father and sisters when ten years old to reside in New York city, having sustained the loss of his mother by death a few years previously. He received his early education at Manhattan College, New York, Seton Hall College, South Orange, New Jersey, and in schools at Morristown, New Jersey, and Baltimore, Maryland. In 1873 he was sent to Europe and studied in Coburg, Germany, Vevay, Switzerland, and in Paris. On his return to this country in February, 1877, he entered the academic department of the University of Virginia, and was graduated in the school of modern languages the following June. So pleased was Professor Schele de Vere, the head of this department, at his achievement of passing successfully the examinations which usually require a two years' course, that he was the first to congratulate him in his room early on the following morning. In 1879 he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and was one of the ten high-stand men of the freshman class. He was graduated in 1882, taking the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. The same year he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating in 1885.

Shortly afterward he passed the competitive examination for a position on the house staff of the Woman's Hospital, and served the regular term, the last year as house surgeon. His father, Dr. Nathan Bozeman, Dr. T. A.

Emmet, Dr. T. G. Thomas, Dr. James B. Hunter, and Dr. C. C. Lee were the attending surgeons, from the teachings of whom he tried diligently to learn the principles of gynecological treatment and surgery. Naturally he was much interested in his father's work, and from the very beginning watched closely the details of it and endeavored to master them. In 1888 he was rewarded by being appointed assistant attending surgeon to the hospital. At the same time he held the position of outdoor visiting physician to the French Hospital and instructor at the Post-Graduate Medical School. At present he is visiting gynecologist to St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, and St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken; also consulting gynecologist to the Bayonne City Hospital, and Hackensack Hospital. He is a member of the New York State Medical Association, New York County Medical Society, Woman's Hospital Medical Society, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Greater New York Medical Association, and of the Delta Psi fraternity. He has spent much time developing an original method of applying continuous irrigation for drainage after certain surgical operations, and has made many important contributions to the literature of his profession.

Among his papers are the following: "The After Treatment of Kolpo-Uretero-Cystotomy and Other Similar Operations by a New System of Continuous Irrigation and Drainage;" *New York Medical Journal*, June, 1889. "Accidental Uretero-Vaginal Fistula Following Hysterectomy—Cure by Kalpo-Uretero-Cystotomy, Gradual Preparatory Treatment and Button-Suture;" *Medical Journal Gynecology and Obstetrics*, May, 1892. "Recto-Abdominal Fistula Following Laparotomy, Treated Satisfactorily by Improved Double-Current Irrigation;" *New York Medical Record*, 1891. "An Air and Water Irrigator and Drain for Prolonged Douching in Deep Cavities;" invention described in *New York Medical Journal*, May 27, 1893. "A New Vaginal Douche with Automatic Outflow;" *New York Medical Journal*, September 29, 1894. "A Case of Ovarian Cyst without Attachments in the Pelvis;" *American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*, June, 1897. "Tubular Drainage Through the Vagina for Chronic Cystitis with Report of Cases;" *American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*, July, 1897. "The Palliative Treatment of Cancer of the Cervi-Uteri and Bladder in Women;" *American Medical Association Press*, 1897. "Two Cases of Tubal Pregnancy Operation in the Prerupture Stage;" *American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*, August, 1898.

ALLEN MASON THOMAS, JR., PH. B., M. D.—1880.

Dr. Allen M. Thomas was born in Wickford, Rhode Island, September 26, 1856, the son of Allen M. and Charlotte Proctor (Smith) Thomas. The Thomas family, for four previous generations, have all been born on the estate in Wickford, which land was granted to them in the time of Roger Williams. His maternal ancestors were early settlers of Providence, Rhode Island.

Dr. Thomas acquired his preparatory education at the Episcopal Acad-

emy in Cheshire, Connecticut, graduated from Yale in the class of 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and subsequently matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which institution he received his medical degree in 1880. After an internship of sixteen months in Chambers Street Hospital he was appointed to Ward's Island, where he was given charge of the obstetrical pavilion in the emigrant ward, which was under the command of Dr. Tuttle; eight months later Dr. Thomas succeeded Dr. Tuttle as physician in chief of Ward's Island, and subsequently assumed the duties of physician in chief and superintendent of the emigrant department. His term of service on Ward's Island covered a period of eight years. In 1888 Dr. Thomas visited Europe, was a student in the laboratory of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, and the remainder of the time was devoted to hospital work in Paris, Vienna and London. Upon his return, in 1889, he located in New York city and has confined his practice to obstetrics ever since, and in addition to his private practice he acts in the capacity of attending physician at the Nursery and Child's Hospital and also filled a similar position for three years at the Sloane Maternity Hospital of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

He is a member of the Obstetrical Society, Clinical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society, Greater New York Medical Association, and the Hospital Graduates' Club. Socially he is connected with the Fortnightly Club, Century Club, University Club, Riding and Driving, Ardsley and St. Anthony Clubs, and "Sons of the Revolution." In his religious views he adheres to the doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal church; his eldest brother, Elisha Smith Thomas, D. D., was at the time of his decease, 1898, Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Kansas. Dr. Thomas' address is 45 West Fifty-fourth street, New York.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.—1851.

Stephen Smith, M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, 1851; A. M., Brown University, 1871; LL. D., Rochester University, 1891, was born, February 19, 1823, in Spafford, Onondaga county, New York. He is the third, and Dr. J. Lewis Smith was the fourth, son of Hon. Lewis Smith and Chloe Benson. His ancestry is English. His great-grandfather on the paternal side was John Smith, an early settler of Milford, Connecticut, where his name appears among those of the pioneers on a public tablet. His grandfather, Job Smith, settled at Ridgefield, Connecticut, where he enlisted in Colonel Philip Burr Bradley's regiment, otherwise the "Fifth Regiment Continental Line" for the war of the Revolution. He was commissioned paymaster with the rank of second lieutenant, January 1, 1777, and was promoted first lieutenant, August 17, 1779. His commission, signed by John Hancock, president of the continental congress, is in possession of the family. He married Elizabeth Keeler, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and after several years' residence at Salem, Westchester county, New York, emigrated to Onondaga county, New York, about 1790.

On the maternal side Dr. Smith was descended from the Bensons of



Stephen Smith

Mendon, Massachusetts. His great-grandfather, Stephen Benson, removed to Owasco, Cayuga county, New York, in 1795, for the purpose of locating on a military tract, which was subsequently divided among his sons. Elkanah, the grandfather of Dr. Smith, married Deborah Wheelock.

Lewis Smith and Chloe Benson were married in 1813 and located on a farm in Spafford, Onondaga county. He was a member of the assembly in 1820-1-2-3 and sheriff of the county in 1824-5-6-7. He died in 1829 of typhoid fever.

Though Dr. Smith had a hardy, long-lived ancestry, his mother reaching the great age of ninety-seven, he was enfeebled by infantile diseases and grew to manhood quite unfitted to endure the hard labor peculiar to a farmer's life, especially at that period. Despite some physical disqualifications he continued to devote himself to farm work until the age of twenty-three years, when he was compelled to select another occupation. The opportunities for an education were extremely meager in the remote rural districts at that time, when the towns were beginning as hamlets, and modes of communication were precarious. The common school was poorly equipped and unsatisfactorily managed so that the individual scholar was left to his own devices for the acquisition of the very rudiments of an education. One of the most powerful stimulants to the young people of that district to acquire more than the ordinary public school education was a well chosen village library. Several young men were thus led to prepare for college at the Cortland Academy in Homer. Before he had determined to study for a profession, young Smith had studied Latin and Greek, partly by himself and partly with the aid of a friend who had an academic education.

He now attended two terms of the academy at Homer, when he was declared to be prepared for the sophomore class of college. Instead of completing a college course, ill health induced him to enter upon the study of medicine with Dr. Caleb Green, of Homer, whose acquaintance he had formed while in attendance upon the academy. Dr. Green was a private pupil of Professor Frank H. Hamilton, then of Rochester, and professor of surgery in the Geneva Medical College; he was an excellent student, an enthusiast in his profession, and having recently graduated, he proved to be an admirable instructor, being subsequently appointed professor of materia medica in the Geneva Medical College.

By the advice of Dr. Green the determined pupil attended his first course of lectures in the old Geneva Medical College, which, organized in 1836, was merged into the College of Medicine of Syracuse University in 1872. At that time its faculty contained such men as Hamilton, Flint, Lee, Hadley and Coventry, and the courses of lectures were as thorough as in any college in the entire country. An interesting incident occurred while Dr. Smith was in attendance at Geneva Medical College. Miss Emily Blackwell attended the course and graduated, this being the first instance of the co-education of the sexes in a medical school. Notwithstanding the opposition which the scheme has encountered, it is a notable fact that the presence of Miss Blackwell in the class always had a most excellent effect upon the conduct of a very boisterous, hilarious lot of students. She was not only treated

with the greatest courtesy at all times, but her quiet and attentive manner won the esteem of all, and her graduation with honor was applauded as a tribute to her pluck by students and faculty alike.

At the close of the term, Dr. Smith became a private pupil of Professor Hamilton, who had removed from Rochester to Buffalo and had been appointed professor of surgery in the recently established Buffalo Medical College. He attended his next course of lectures in this college and in the spring of 1849 became the medical interne of the newly established hospital of the Sisters of Charity. During the following summer cholera appeared in epidemic form, and this hospital being the only one in the city, the wards set apart for cases of cholera were filled by patients during the entire summer. At the close of the epidemic Dr. Smith himself had a mild attack of the disease.

Dr. Austin Flint was the attending physician, and being then at the outset of his career, gave a large share of his time to the clinical study of the diseases met with in this new hospital. This experience to the young student was always referred to by him as being invaluable. Professor Flint himself was then laying the foundations of his future success as a clinician and his exhaustive bedside study of each case with note book in hand, in which he entered daily very copious notes of every detectible feature of the disease, was an object lesson that could not fail to make a deep and lasting impression on a susceptible and earnest student, as he saw that frequent references and comparisons kept the memory bright and the judgment clear.

Professor Frank H. Hamilton, the surgeon to the hospital, was already distinguished as a lecturer and writer on surgery. It was the period of the introduction of ether as an anesthetic, and the student had an opportunity to witness operations with and without ether, the larger number being without anesthesia. At this time Professor Hamilton was in the midst of the preparation of his great work on "Fractures and Dislocations," and much of the materials passed under the logical scrutiny of Dr. Smith, who acted as an amanuensis to the author.

In the autumn of 1850 Dr. Smith came to New York and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in the spring of 1851. During the term he became acquainted with Dr. Samuel S. Purple, editor of the *New York Journal of Medicine*. This event had much to do with his future literary work, for it led him to become contributor, then an assistant editor, and finally sole editor of that periodical. Dr. Smith graduated at the close of the session of 1851, his thesis being an elaborate discussion of fractures. Through the good offices of Professor Hamilton he had been advised that he could have the position of demonstrator in the Buffalo Medical College, and he had virtually decided to make that city his residence, but while preparing to leave New York his attention was attracted by a notice that there was a vacancy in the resident staff at Bellevue Hospital which would be filled by competitive examination. He made an application with eleven others and as a result received the appointment, which at once changed the entire course of his professional life. This opportunity, rare for a recent graduate, was improved to the utmost and added much to the attainments and qualifications for his future career as teacher and author.

Bellevue Hospital was at that time (1850) undergoing transition from an almshouse hospital to a general hospital with a necessarily new organization. The recently appointed medical board embraced the names of the leading younger physicians and surgeons of the city, viz., James Rushmore Wood, Benjamin W. Macready, Alonzo Clark, John O. Stone, John T. Metcalfe, Willard Parker, S. Conant Foster and William H. Van Buren, now all deceased. The New York Hospital was the only other general hospital in the city and had the reputation of giving valuable continuous clinical instruction for students without interfering with the lectures. A generous rivalry naturally sprang up between the two hospitals, the object of each being to so organize and systematize clinical instruction as to appeal to the larger number of students attracted to the American metropolis. As Bellevue was much the larger hospital and the visiting staff was composed of ambitious young men, several of whom had learned the art of the desired method of teaching in European hospitals, the members of the resident staff had unusual advantages for a post-graduate course. An important feature of the instruction was developed through the efforts of Professor Alonzo Clark, who was an enthusiastic student of pathology. His daily demonstrations, during the progress of autopsies, of the changes caused by disease, were attended by an eager class of students and physicians. Much study in unison, mild controversies and many doubts regarding the outcome of the final examination for the degree became the vogue.

Dr. Smith entered the surgical division, having as visiting surgeons Drs. Parker and Van Buren, and as house surgeon Dr. John Moore, afterwards surgeon general of the United States army, now retired and living in Washington. The surgical practice of that division was of the highest order of that time, but to-day it seems to have been at least inefficient, for suppuration of wounds followed by general debility and exhaustion was the rule. Hundreds of well devised and skillfully executed operations signally failed owing to the prostrating floods of pus which was regarded only as a natural sequence of the operation. To the student in active hospital service during the pre-antiseptic period, and who personally witnessed the transition to the antiseptic period, the lessons learned were of incalculable value.

Several important events made Dr. Smith's residence in Bellevue Hospital memorable. First, and, perhaps, most important, was Professor Clark's introduction of the treatment of acute peritonitis by large doses of opium. He was at that time holding the professorship of practice of medicine in the medical college at Pittsfield Massachusetts, and was a recent appointee to the newly created chair of physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. While giving the course at Pittsfield he was several times called in consultation in cases of peritonitis. He was led to advise the use of large doses of opium in these cases in the belief that the subsidence of the inflammation depended chiefly upon perfect rest or quiet of the intestines. To secure this condition he relied on opium and prescribed it to the extent of causing and maintaining semi-narcotism.

At that time Bellevue had a large maternity service, the number of ob-

stetrical cases amounting to from fifty to sixty monthly. Under the conditions existing at that period outbreaks of puerperal fever were common, especially in the fall or winter months. The disease was very fatal, recoveries being the rare exceptions during many epidemics. Professor Clark came to the city in the autumn of 1851 and announced his faith in the power of opium to cure peritonitis. He requested the opportunity of treating the first cases of puerperal peritonitis which should occur and thus testing his new theory. The privilege was cordially granted and the first announcement of an outbreak of the pestilence was awaited with considerable anxiety. Meantime a convenient ward was set apart for this trial, and one of the older members of the resident staff was selected to carry out the treatment. With its usual promptness the first case was reported and within twenty-four hours a second case appeared. The patients were removed to the isolation ward, and the treatment began. The physician in charge was timid in his dosage and did not give to exceed one grain of opium hourly. This amount did not induce sleep and both patients died without any mitigation of the symptoms. Professor Clark was greatly chagrined at this failure of his new method and equally annoyed at the criticisms of his colleagues. He alleged that the treatment had not been carried out according to his directions and maintained that the result had not impaired his confidence. He therefore immediately applied to the warden to furnish him with a member of the staff on whom he could rely to fully carry out his orders. The warden selected Dr. Smith. Professor Clark immediately sought a private interview with him and the first question which he asked was, "Did you ever attend a common school?" The Doctor replied that he had. "Did the schoolmaster ever threaten that he would whip you within an inch of your life?" the professor continued. The reply was that he had not only often heard the threat, but had several times experienced its execution. "You are the man I want," the professor said, and added: "Now I shall select you to treat my next patients and I wish you to give them opium to within an inch of their lives; do not be governed by the amount but entirely by the effects; select reliable nurses, but I wish you to see the patients every hour, day and night, and give the opium yourself; keep them so narcotized that they can be aroused only by a decided shaking."

The task was undertaken by the junior member of the staff with many misgivings, but with a resolute determination to comply strictly with his instructions, whatever might be the consequences. All higher laws were negatived by the optimism of the superior officer. Within twenty-four hours five new cases were reported and were immediately placed in the isolation ward. The treatment was begun with one grain of opium every hour for three hours; as no effect was noticeable the opium was increased to two grains every hour for three hours; no result being apparent the amount was increased to three grains every hour and at the expiration of three hours all but one of the patients were sleeping quietly, but they readily awoke when the bedside was approached. Another grain was therefore added, making four grains every hour. The second four-grain dose was given at midnight and Dr. Smith retired to his room quite exhausted with his vigils, but as the

nurses called him punctually, he lay down on the sofa and slept during the interval of the doses. This time, they failed to call him, and on awakening, he found that it was three o'clock. He hastened to the ward, where he found the nurse sleeping soundly in a rocker, and the patients were apparently all sleeping. One, a very pale-faced young woman, whose features were dimly lighted by a flickering candle, had the ghostly appearance of death. Her eyes were open, the lower jaw had fallen, the pulse could not be felt, and for a moment there was no respiration. Then there was a slight gasp, another, and yet another, and a fourth just within the minute. Evidently no time had been lost in the attempt to save her and after a struggle of four hours she had become conscious and made a satisfactory recovery, not only from profound narcotism but from the puerperal fever, the symptoms of which did not recur. Three of the four remaining patients continued to take four grains of opium every hour for one or two days, when the symptoms of peritonitis subsided and all made good recoveries. Four consecutive cases were thus cured, an experience unknown in Bellevue Hospital.

The fifth case proved much more obstinate. Four grains an hour caused only slight somnolence and as the pulse ranged from one hundred twenty to one hundred thirty per minute, with great tenderness of the abdomen, tympanitis and rapid respiration, the dose was gradually increased from four to twelve grains per hour, when narcotism became sufficiently pronounced and the dosage was maintained until she had taken 1,960 grains, by actual weight. During treatment she neither vomited nor had a movement of the bowels. The symptoms began to improve about the fifth day and from that time she rapidly recovered. This was the fifth consecutive case of cure, and, as the symptoms showed that she was suffering from the severest form of puerperal fever, her recovery was conceded to prove the value of the opium treatment.

Another incident of interest during Dr. Smith's residence in Bellevue was the occurrence of a severe epidemic of typhus fever in the city. For several months the hospital was crowded with typhus cases to the exclusion of the ordinary diseases. Of the twelve internes eight had the fever and two died. As Dr. Smith, perhaps born an immune, escaped an attack, there were periods when he and two others had the sole care of several hundred cases of the fever. Professor Clark was in charge of the fever wards, and the course of the epidemic came to rely chiefly on the free administration of brandy in the critical stage. So successful was this treatment that he spoke of brandy as nearly a specific in the treatment of typhus at the crisis of its course. He gave a favorable prognosis in those cases which progressed without complication to the stage of semi-unconsciousness, so great was his confidence in the power of brandy, if given judiciously, to tide them over. On one occasion a professor in a St. Louis medical college came to the hospital with Professor Clark to witness the treatment of typhus. He was altogether skeptical in regard to the alleged value of brandy, and as a test he was requested to select the cases which in his opinion were hopeless or beyond the power of any remedy. He selected six cases, two of whom he believed

were dying, and left, promising to call on the following day. The cases were immediately isolated and treatment begun. The patients were semi-comatose to the extent of recognizing no one, although they could swallow with difficulty liquids put into their mouths. Dr. Smith personally supervised their treatment and gave hot brandy and milk averaging every thirty minutes. The most hopeless case took twenty ounces of brandy. When the professor visited the hospital all of the patients had so far recovered as to answer questions intelligently and several asked for water and food. All had evidently passed the crisis safely. The St. Louis professor was incredulous, and, perhaps mortified by reason of his prognosis, inquired if these were really the patients whom he had selected, intimating that they might have died and others had been substituted.

During his first year in Bellevue an occurrence at his country home furnished Dr. Smith the theme for a paper on rupture of the urinary bladder, which was published in the *New York Journal of Medicine* for May, 1851, and was afterwards translated into French, German and Spanish. The young physician in whose practice the case occurred was censured by the older medical men of the vicinity for his diagnosis, the contention being that rupture of the bladder rarely if ever occurred and was not proved in this case either by the symptoms or the autopsy. The attending physician urged his friend, Dr. Smith, to make a collection of cases preparatory for the trial. The only medical library in the city at that time belonged to the New York Hospital, then located on Broadway near Duane street. It was opened daily only from twelve to one o'clock, but in spite of the disadvantages, Dr. Smith succeeded in collecting seventy-five cases and tabulating them so that they could be used at the trial. The collection completely nullified the testimony of the medical witnesses who had so severely criticised the physician in charge of the case. The collection having been examined by Dr. Valentine Mott, Sr., he expressed great surprise at the number and strongly advised the young author to publish them with a suitable text. The paper appeared in the *New York Journal of Medicine* for May, 1851, and was widely copied at home and abroad.

Dr. Smith remained in Bellevue two years, owing to the typhus epidemic from which the staff suffered so severely. The ordinary term was eighteen months. He afterwards spent six months in the quarantine hospital during the epidemic of yellow fever which spread over Bay Ridge, Long Island. He located in New York in 1852 and in 1853 became joint editor with Dr. Purple of the *New York Journal of Medicine*, to which he had contributed several articles. He was soon after appointed physician to the New York and the Northern dispensaries, with which he remained connected for several years, as they afforded large opportunities for practical clinical studies.

In 1854, scarcely two years after he left Bellevue as a student, the board of governors unanimously appointed him visiting surgeon to this great hospital. This event, taken in connection with his editorship of the *Journal of Medicine*, may be taken as a point of departure in tracing the various activities of Dr. Smith and of estimating the character of his work.

AS A PRACTICAL SURGEON.

At the period when Dr. Smith entered Bellevue as visiting surgeon, surgeons were classified as operative and conservative. In the pre-antiseptic period operations were often performed to save the patient from the fatal result which would certainly follow the profuse suppuration occurring in all wounds. Conservatism consisted in preventing suppuration, as far as possible, with the means then employed. Dr. Smith was conservative. He employed such preventive measures as very hot water applied immediately to the surface of the wound after the operation; irrigations of wounds with dilute creosote; dusting the surface of wounds with pulverized cinchona; applying balsam Peru, etc. But notwithstanding his conservatism in the field of operative surgery Dr. Smith has made some notable advances. He was accustomed to prepare feeble patients for the shock of operations by feeding them on hot milk and whiskey for eight to ten hours preceding the operation. The value of the method was threefold, viz: it supplied the patient with ample nourishment; it furnished the heart a mild but persistent stimulant; it rendered the patient so insensible to pain that he required much less ether. No shock has ever been noticeable when this method has been pursued.

Dr. Smith performed many of the important operations of the period and devised several which have been accepted. He performed Syme's amputation at the ankle joint with excellent results, this being the second of the kind in this country. He ligated the common iliac artery in the presence of Dr. Valentine Mott, who made the first operation; Dr. Smith's case was the thirty-second. He devised a new method of amputation at the knee joint which has been accepted by authorities at home and abroad as giving the best results. He treated fistula-in-ano by complete excision and immediate union, obtaining perfect results in twelve consecutive cases. In an incised wound of the liver, he applied a suture in the form of an X or cross. He successfully ligated the external carotid near the origin for cancer of the face. Recently he published a new method of amputation at the knee joint for gangrene of foot due to embolism of the popliteal at its bifurcation. He secured excellent results by ankylosis of the knee joint by excisions for infantile paralysis of leg, known as "dangle limb." He practiced Lannalogue's craniectomy for microcephalus. In a fracture with displacement of the eleventh dorsal vertebra followed by paraplegia, he excised the displaced fragment but without permanent relief.

Dr. Smith was appointed surgeon to the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, in 1864; to St. Vincent's Hospital in 1885; to Columbus Hospital in 1890. He is now consulting surgeon to these hospitals. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was commissioned as a volunteer surgeon by Governor Morgan, and served in the hospital at Fortress Monroe after the seven days' battles of General McClellan, and in the hospitals at Fredericksburg during the battles of the Wilderness. He was appointed assistant surgeon to the Military Hospital, Central Park, New York, and afterwards surgeon in charge of the City Hospital while it was in charge of the medical department of the army. Under appointment of the United States sanitary com-

mission he inspected the military hospitals and made a full report on their condition and management.

Subsequently he was selected by the trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, fund to prepare plans for that hospital. The original hospital was constructed according to those plans, which were published in an elaborate report made to the managers by Dr. Smith. This hospital attracted much attention, and the plans proved to be the basis for the construction of several hospitals. When the trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital fund were preparing to erect a hospital they appointed a commission of six experts on hospital construction to report on plans. Dr. Smith was selected as one of the commission and prepared a report with complete plans for the hospital, which was published in the volume issued by the trustees. These plans were accepted by the architect of the board with slight modification, but on his removal from office a new set of plans was made according to which the present Johns Hopkins Hospital was constructed.

AS A TEACHER.

Dr. Smith has had a large experience as a teacher. When he began to practice, the medical colleges encouraged private teaching and accordingly it was the custom among recent graduates to have private classes of medical students. Dr. Smith early began to teach and the numbers of his pupils increased so that he had as many as sixty in a single class. On entering upon his new duties in Bellevue he at once began clerical teaching, which added much to the popularity of his classes. It was to this circumstance that Bellevue Hospital Medical College had its origin. Several members of the visiting staff also had private classes which attended the clinics at Bellevue. Frequently upwards of two hundred students would be present at a lecture.

These facts suggested to Dr. Smith the propriety of establishing at Bellevue Hospital a fully organized medical college. He first mentioned the matter to Dr. Sayer, after one of the latter's largely attended clinical lectures, who received the suggestion with his usual enthusiasm. The only other member of the staff who favored an immediate effort to obtain a charter for a medical college was Dr. Isaac E. Taylor. The president of the charities commission at that time was Hon. Simeon Draper, a man of great personal popularity and of dominating political influence. Dr. Taylor was his family physician and intimate personal friend. To determine the attitude of Mr. Draper toward the project Drs. Taylor and Smith waited on him and unfolded the project of a medical school at Bellevue. Mr. Draper received their proposition in much doubt, but promised to confer with his colleagues and be governed by their decision. The conclusion which the commission reached was that if the medical board of the hospital would recommend that a medical school be established in connection with the hospital, the commission would endeavor to secure a charter from the legislature. As the medical board contained members of the faculties of the other colleges it was doubtful about securing its approval. Therefore, when the matter was brought before the board, it was in the form of a suggestion by the commission. The propo-

sition was regarded by many members of the board as chimerical, and was adopted with little discussion.

A charter was drafted and it was decided to call the new college the "Bellevue Hospital Medical College" in order to secure the advantages which the prestige of the hospital would give the new school. The charter was obtained, the faculty organized, and the first course of instruction began in the autumn of 1861 with a class of one hundred and fifty students. Dr. Smith held the professorship of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery until 1865, when he was appointed as lecturer for one year and thereafter as professor of anatomy. He resigned this professorship in 1872, and afterwards accepted the position of professor of clinical surgery in the University Medical College.

In teaching anatomy Dr. Smith departed from the stereotyped method and pursued a course peculiarly his own. The underlying principle of his system was that the human organisms should be studied as we would study any other mechanism, that is, according to the laws governing mechanical construction. The student was thus placed in the attitude of an inventor or creator, and all his studies were along the line of devising and creating structures adapted to perform functions. His constant effort was to arouse and stimulate to intense activity the inventive faculty of the student. This method of studying the human mechanism proved to be eminently successful. The average student became at once interested in the study of anatomy and the technicalities were readily learned and not easily forgotten.

In teaching clinical surgery Dr. Smith's method was to group series of cases and thus illustrate every progressive phase of the disease. In a large hospital this could often be done with great perfection and thus in one lecture the different stages of a disease would be presented as an impressive object lesson. This method, with a very accurate analysis of the principal features of the case and a practical illustration and application of the lessons to be learned, made his clinics very attractive and popular.

AS A SURGICAL AUTHOR.

In the field of surgical literature Dr. Smith's labors have been conspicuous both for the quantity and quality of his work. Following his monograph on "Rupture of the Urinary Bladder," which, as already stated, was written while he was on the resident staff of Bellevue Hospital, are a series of papers in the *New York Journal of Medicine* from his pen. Several of these papers are elaborate reports based on cases in the practice of surgeons of Bellevue, especially of Dr. Willard Parker. The most important of these papers were as follows: "Polypus Laryngis," "Rare Forms of Dislocations," "Spontaneous Fractures," "Injuries of the Bladder," "Amputation at the Knee Joint," "Fracture of the Processus Dentatus." For Dr. James R. Wood he prepared a statistical paper on "Ligature of the Common Carotid Artery."

In the number of the *Journal* for March, 1852, he published an elaborate paper "On The Surgical Treatment of Epilepsy," with a table of twenty-seven

cases of trephining the skull for that affection. This was the most important paper on this subject which had appeared at that date. In the same journal for September, 1852, was published a paper on "Statistics of Amputation at the Hip Joint," with tables of statistics of amputation in continental, British and American practice. In the *Journal* for January, 1853, the subject of "Amputation at the Large Joints" is continued with statistics of amputation at the shoulder and elbow joints.

In 1858 Dr. Smith became sole editor of the *Journal of Medicine*. In 1860 he determined to convert the *Journal* into a weekly periodical, the first number of which appeared on the first of July of that year under the title of *American Medical Times*. It was a quarto of thirty-two pages and took the form and makeup of the *Medical Times and Gazette* of London. It proved at once a great success. The editorials were devoted to the discussion of current medical topics, which were afterwards collected and published in a duodecimo volume of four hundred pages under the title "Doctor in Medicine," this being the title of the first paper in the volume. As the Civil war began soon after its establishment, many of the early editorials related to the affairs of the medical department of the army. The periodical was continued four years and was suddenly discontinued owing to a crisis occurring in the affairs of the publishers.

The most important contribution of Dr. Smith to surgical literature is his work on the "Principles and Practice of Operative Surgery," a handbook which originated in a manifest need of both the regular and the volunteer surgeons at the commencement of the Civil war. The works on surgery at that time were ponderous volumes to be consulted only at leisure and would come to hand too late when the wagon trains were far in the rear. Although Dr. Smith had collected his illustrations very leisurely, the movement of the army of the Potomac from before Washington to Fortress Monroe in the spring of 1862 impressed the public mind that, according to the prediction, the war would end in "ninety days." For this reason among many others the publisher urged that the book be completed without delay. Accordingly the compiler began to prepare the text on the first day of May and was freed from the printers on the 27th of the same month. The venture was rewarded by a sale amounting to not less than twelve thousand copies before peace was declared. In passing, reference might be made to the significant coincidence that within a month there appeared in Richmond, Virginia, another work with a different text, but the exact illustrations.

Encouraged by his venture as described, Dr. Smith in 1879 prepared another edition more specially adapted to civil practice, which received high commendation, particularly from surgeons like Gross, Hamilton, Mott, Paget and Esmarch. Eight thousand copies of this edition were quickly sold. In 1887 the work was again revised, largely rewritten, and published in octavo form, and took rank along with the standard works on the principles and practice of operative surgery. Dr. Smith edited an edition of Hamilton's work on "Fractures and Dislocations," which is now out of print, but in its day commanded a ready sale and was quoted as an authority.

While engaged in editorial duties Dr. Smith collected a valuable library for reference, especially along the line of the serial publications. This library finally contained the current literature of this country, Great Britain and France for the last century in a very complete form. In 1896, however, he donated the larger part of this growing collection to the medical department of the Syracuse University, where it forms a nucleus and is constantly expanding along the same lines. But before the year just mentioned Dr. Smith had organized the Medical Library and Journal Association of New York city. This body finally dissolved and transferred its collection to the New York Academy of Medicine, practically to merge with the New York Hospital Library and Pathological Museum, which, owing to its inaccessibility, had lost its prestige, particularly with students.

IN THE FIELD OF SANITARY REFORM.

Dr. Smith long ago acquired a leading position in the field of sanitary reform, not only in this city and state but in connection with the general government. An interesting incident occurred in his early professional career which made such an impression upon his mind that he never lost an opportunity to aid in securing proper sanitary legislation. While attending typhus fever in Bellevue Hospital he traced a succession of cases numbering twenty as coming from a single house in East Twenty-first street, and there found the wreck of a building which was the resort of tramps of most untidy habits. The agent refusing to give the name of the owner obliged the self-constituted inspector to visit the police, inasmuch as there was no health department. The staggering discovery was then made that there was no law or ordinance by which the house could be either cleaned or closed. On examining the tax books at the suggestion of Mr. Acton, president of the police commission, the owner of the building was found to be a resident of Union Square and a member of a church advocating practical morals. This landlord was visited, the condition of his house described, and the fact made apparent that it was unquestionably a "fever-nest," which ought to be closed or renovated. Deaf to all appeals, and claiming that he did not even have the power of dispossession notwithstanding his prompt payment of taxes, he refused to do anything to mend the situation.

Dr. Smith, somewhat discomfited, next called on William Cullen Bryant, the editor of the *Evening Post*, and relating the circumstances, explained the want of laws or ordinances empowering the police to remedy the evil. After a few minutes' reflection the editor advised that Mr. Acton should arrest the owner on the charge of maintaining a public nuisance and inform him when the gentleman would be brought into court. A reporter of the *Post* would be present to secure the facts for publication, and they would be the subject of proper editorial comment.

When the gentleman appeared in the Jefferson Market police court he was confronted by the reporter, pencil and paper in hand, who briskly interrogated him as to his name, residence, location of the tenement house and its habitues, its condition, and such other matters as might be fit for publica-

tion. Alarmed at his position, the owner inquired about his own rights before the bar of justice and as regarded his tormentor's reasons for rigid cross-examination without an attorney's license, and was at once informed that he was fully authorized by the editor of the *Evening Post*, who intended to publish verbatim all the facts as elicited, with full editorial comments. The gentleman became greatly alarmed and begged that the matter be dropped, promising that he would at once have the house put in good sanitary condition. The terrorization with court surroundings had the not uncommon dramatic result, for the house was at once vacated and soon was pointed out as a pattern to be copied. Nor was this all, for the building became one of the most attractive tenements in that district, sought out by the best class of tenants, who willingly paid the higher rents which the landlord, as they claimed, justly charged. The landlord, too, was highly pleased and without irony thanked Dr. Smith for his public spirit and his own reward of virtue with a better income. This experience made a profound impression on Dr. Smith and led to his subsequent efforts to secure the much required sanitary organization, with ample health laws for the city.

For several years, in cooperation with others, he aided in drafting bills and bringing them before the legislature, but all these efforts failed until the Citizens' Association was formed, of which Peter Cooper was president. This body was composed of a large number of citizens of wealth and influence, whose purpose was to promote schemes for improving the city in every department and to defeat improper bills before the legislature. It had a sanitary and a legal bureau. Dr. Smith became an active member of the former and Mr. Dorman B. Eaton was a prominent member of the latter. In this organization were found the forces necessary to secure the long sought legislation and the judicious enforcements with due regard for the rights of enlightened citizenship.

As the cause of failure in securing adequate legislation had been due chiefly to the want of official facts in regard to the sanitary condition of the city, it was decided to organize and carry out a scheme of inspection under the auspices of the association. Of this work Dr. Smith had charge with plenary powers. He divided the city into thirty-one inspection districts and appointed a young physician to each. The plan of inspection required a personal examination of every building of whatever name and nature in each district and where accessible every room in each building was inspected, its size, arrangement, condition and uses noted, as also all the facts relating to the persons occupying them. The inspection was completed in three months and the reports when bound made seventeen volumes of most suggestive expedients. Dr. Elisha Harris, an efficient and tireless co-worker, prepared the text of the report submitted to the association, which was immediately printed. The popular verdict has been repeatedly approved that there was never a voluntary sanitary inspection of a large city comparable to that performed by the Citizens' Association in 1863-64. No work of its class could have been better done with all the temptations for sensational embellishments and with such calm, honest statements. It was now proposed by the association to have a bill drafted creating a metropolitan health depart-

ment, along the same lines as the metropolitan police department and closely allied to it. The task of preparing the bill was committed to Dr. Smith and Mr. Eaton. Dr. Smith made the first draft, embodying all of the essential medical and sanitary provisions. Mr. Eaton, who had thoroughly studied the health laws of England along with their many amendments, perfected the measure.

The bill was introduced into the legislature of 1865 and Dr. Smith and Mr. Eaton were directed to appear in its behalf before the joint committee on cities of the two houses. Senator Andrew D. White presided. The impression made upon the committees by the arguments was so favorable that a prominent member remarked at the close of the hearing that if the two houses were in session the bill would pass at once after such admirable presentations. Dr. Smith's speech, as published in the *New York Times*, occupied more than one side of its daily issue, and the many controversies which loomed up in the papers showed that it must at least have been pretty generally read. The bill was defeated, however, at that session, but the agitation was editorially continued, and so public sentiment became further solidified in its favor by a threatened invasion of cholera and the actual existence of a smallpox epidemic, perhaps primarily due to the disbanded legions of the Civil war returning to their homes. Thus during the early days of the session of 1866 it found its place in the statutes of the Empire state. More than all, it has proved to be the source of all the health legislation in this country, municipal, state and national.

In March, 1868, Governor Fenton appointed Dr. Smith one of the commissioners. In 1870, the legislature amended the law by removing its metropolitan feature and limiting the area of operation to the city of New York. This change legislated the commissioners out of office and a new commission was appointed by the mayor. Dr. Smith was again selected by Mayor A. Oakey Hall. In 1872 the law was again amended and a new board created, and Dr. Smith was re-appointed by Mayor William F. Havermeyer. In 1875, on the expiration of his term, he retired from the board.

As early as 1870 Dr. Smith conceived the idea of organizing a national sanitary association, the object of which should be the mutual co-operation of all the health boards, sanitarians and scientists of the United States interested in the reform movement. In 1870 he had succeeded by an extensive correspondence in exciting sufficient interest in the enterprise to secure a large meeting of delegates from many cities and states at Long Branch, where the organization of the American Public Health Association was effected. Dr. Smith was elected its first president and was subsequently re-elected four times, but he declined the last election. This association has steadily grown until it has become one of the most influential bodies in the country, and it has now extended the scope of its beneficent work by incorporating Canada and Mexico as an integral portion of its organization.

Early in the seventies Dr. Smith began the agitations in favor of a national board of health. At his suggestion several prominent sanitarians in different states met in conference at Washington for the purpose of examining the situation and determining the propriety of introducing a bill into

Congress creating such a board. But the project was decided to be premature and the time not yet ripe for the enactment of uniform sanitary laws throughout the Union. In 1878 occurred the great yellow fever epidemic in the Mississippi valley, which created a strong public sentiment in the southern states favorable to the creation of a national health organization. This was regarded by Dr. Smith and those acting with him as the proper occasion for the introduction of a bill into Congress creating a health organization in the general government. Accordingly Dr. Smith drafted a bill establishing a department of health, which was introduced into the Senate by Senator Lamar, of Mississippi. Much opposition was developed during the session to any health legislation, but the devastations of the pestilence had been so widespread in the south, and the fear of its return in the following year was so great that it became apparent that the people of the southern states would compel relief from Congress. Several measures were introduced, but each met with opposition and it was only on the last day of the session that a compromise measure was introduced and passed. This act merely created a board of health with only power to study the question of the necessity of a permanent board of health. An extra session was called owing to the failure of appropriations, and this gave an opportunity to the people of the south to demand that additional power should be given the new board. Accordingly a supplementary act was passed giving the board full power to take proper measures to meet the wants of the stricken communities and appropriating an adequate amount of money. Dr. Smith was appointed by President Hayes one of the members of the board, a position which he held twelve years.

Meantime, Dr. Smith was active in endeavoring to secure the passage of a law creating a board of health for the state of New York. In 1882 he prepared a bill, and unaided succeeded in securing its passage by the legislature. Excepting certain amendments made from time to time, the present public health law of New York is virtually the bill as originally drafted by Dr. Smith.

In 1894 Dr. Smith was appointed by President Cleveland one of the three delegates to represent the United States government in the International Sanitary Conference of Paris, which was called by the government of France. The object of this conference was to make international rules and regulations governing the visitations of pilgrims to Mecca. It was held by the French sanitary authorities that cholera always reached Europe only by means of these pilgrims; that the pilgrims from the Ganges, the habitat of cholera, brought the infection to Mecca, where they communicated it to the European pilgrims, and thus it found transportation to Europe. The conference was in session three months, during which time it perfected sanitary rules governing the movements of both Asiatic and European pilgrims, and gave to the world an example of the triumph of necessity over sentiment.

IN THE FIELD OF CHARITY.

Soon after his settlement in New York Dr. Smith was visiting the institutions of the department of charities on Blackwell's Island, in company

with a party of ladies. It was a hot August day, and among the buildings visited was one devoted to orphan or abandoned infants. These children were in a most deplorable condition. All were ill with various forms of disease; their attendants were "ten days" women who were sent to the island for drunkenness; their condition as regards clothes and cleanliness indicated gross neglect. While examining these children, Mr. Simeon Draper, president of the commission, came into the ward with a disheartened air. Dr. Smith inquired as to the percentage of deaths of these children, to which Mr. Draper replied: "Ninety-six, and the remaining four per cent hardly seem worth saving." One of the ladies, profoundly impressed with the answer, afterward requested Dr. Smith to investigate the methods of treating this class of dependents elsewhere, to determine if such an enormous death rate was usual and necessary. Accordingly he entered upon an extensive correspondence and obtained statistical reports from Germany, France and Great Britain. The result of the inquiry showed that in well managed institutions the mortality of this class had been as low as four per cent, while the average varied from nine to fifteen per cent in different years. The result of this inquiry was the organization of a society for the purpose of establishing an institution for the care of these almshouse waifs. Out of the movement sprang the New York Infant Asylum, of which Dr. Smith was one of the incorporators, and the Foundling Asylum, which he assisted Sister Irene in organizing.

Dr. Smith has been a conspicuous worker in the field of charity. In 1881 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the state board of charities by Governor Cornell. In the following year Governor Cornell appointed him state commissioner in lunacy, a position which he held six years. On his retirement from that office he was appointed by Governor Flower commissioner of the state board of charities in 1888. On the expiration of his term of office he was reappointed by Governor Black. In September, 1897, he was appointed by Mayor Strong a commissioner of the department of charities of the city of New York, of which he was elected president. He retained this position until the close of Mayor Strong's administration, when he was again appointed a commissioner of the state board of charities by Governor Black. He was induced to accept this position in the belief that he could effect many reforms which his long connection with the department made apparent to him, but the conditions prevented any special changes.

As commissioner in lunacy he visited the asylums for the insane, public and private, two to four times annually, and during those visits he made exhaustive inspections of each establishment in great detail, saw every inmate and conversed with each one who desired an interview. There were at that time about fifteen thousand insane in the institutions of the state, large numbers of whom were in the almshouses. At the conclusion of his first visit he was thoroughly convinced that the entire lunacy system of this state should be changed. The contrast between the management of institutions under control of the state compared with county institutions was so strikingly in favor of the former that it was apparent that the state should have the control of all asylums for the insane. There were two methods

of effecting this reform; either the state should assume sufficient authority over the management of almshouses to control the details of their operations, or the state should assume the entire care of all of the insane in state institutions. As there was strong opposition on the part of the counties to the proposition that they should surrender their insane entirely to the state, Dr. Smith drafted a bill which would enable the state to appoint and support a certain number of attendants for the insane in almshouses, provided the state authorities could make the rules governing the management of the insane under county care. But this policy was abandoned owing to its unpopularity among the county officials. As the most active worker, the persistent sanitarian then drafted a bill which provided for a gradual removal of the insane in the poorhouses into the state asylums, and began the agitation which ended in the adoption of the present state care act. At first the proposition of state care of all of the insane was rejected not only by the counties, but by the state board of charities and many prominent citizens who were consulted. At length Dr. Smith submitted the matter to the more active members of the state charities aid association and urged them to undertake the passage of the bill. At first they did not favor such action, but subsequently, under the advice of Professor Theodore Dwight, they approved the scheme and volunteered to secure the passage of a bill that would effect this reform, and consented to undertake the task. Meantime, on further study of the situation, Dr. Smith decided that the only remedy was a radical measure which would place all the insane under state care by removing them bodily from the almshouses and transferring them to the state asylums. Accordingly he drafted a new bill, now known as the "state care act," which would effect this object and which, after very many modifications, was finally passed by the legislature and effected a lasting reform in the lunacy system of the state.

Before his retirement from the office of state commissioner in lunacy in 1887, Dr. Smith had concluded that the proper oversight of the insane, then numbering about twenty thousand, required a commission made up of well qualified commissioners. Accordingly he drafted a bill creating a lunacy commission, consisting of one physician, one lawyer and a business man. This bill became a law in 1889, and, with subsequent amendments, is the present law governing the lunacy system of the state.

When Dr. Smith entered upon duty the question of non-restraint of the insane was a somewhat dominant question. All of the old paraphernalia and restraint devices were still in use throughout the state with but few instances of discontinuance or modification. Still, so earnest were the superintendents in their efforts to maintain the most advanced position in the care of the insane that at the close of his term mechanical restraint had been abandoned. Dr. Smith, rather from choice than otherwise, directed his attention largely to improvements in the details of management, a task for which he was well qualified by his long connection with the large hospitals of the city. On his recommendation training schools for nurses were established, the first being in the Buffalo asylum, and their success has amply justified his wisdom.

In 1889 Dr. Smith was again appointed a commissioner of the state

board of charities and has remained a member of that board to the present time by two reappointments. His work in the field of state charities has covered every branch of their service. It may be truly said that probably no other one individual has a more intimate knowledge of the charitable institutions of the state.

A review of the preceding sketch furnishes another striking illustration of the possibilities for development and advancement which American institutions offer to those born and bred under the most humble circumstances. Handicapped by ill health from childhood, subjected to the hard labor of a farm in boyhood with only the meager facilities for education of a poorly managed public school, compelled to delay the commencement of the study of medicine to a period of life when most men have graduated, Dr. Smith had the opportunity to achieve success, not only in his profession, but in civil affairs. It is interesting to note that, although he did not enter upon the study of medicine until he was in his twenty-third year, he spent six years in preparation, the greater part of the time being in hospitals. During this period he not only served full terms on the medical and surgical divisions in general hospitals, but he seized occasions as they offered to serve in cholera, typhus fever, smallpox and yellow fever hospitals. He also took special courses of clinical studies in diseases of the skin, eye and ear. Dr. Smith attributes whatever success he may have achieved to two facts; first, thorough preparation in his profession, and second, persevering work in every position which opened to him. His progress, although not rapid, was continuous and substantial. Though an entire stranger in the city, he unostentatiously secured a remunerative private practice which in later years has afforded him an ample income. With a marvelous industry he varied his duties with hospital work in public and private teaching, with editing a medical periodical, in writing elaborate papers and in preparing his work on operative surgery. But these activities could not absorb all of his time, for he held official relations with boards of health and the charities commissions of the city and state that required a large amount of time and thought. The public positions which Dr. Smith has held probably exceed that of any other medical man in the country, for to summarize, he has been appointed to office three times by the mayors of New York, seven times by the governors of the state of New York, and twice by the presidents of the United States.

BENJAMIN RALPH SWAN, M. D.—1868.

Dr. Benjamin Ralph Swan was born December 1, 1837, in Woodstock, Vermont, and is the son of Benjamin and Ann (Isham) Swan, the former a native of Woodstock, Vermont, and the latter of Colchester, Connecticut. Dr. Swan graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in the class of 1868, and for a year held the position of surgeon to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Since 1870 he has practiced his profession in San Francisco, California. During his student days he was a pupil in the office of Dr. Gurdon Buck, of New York, and for a year previous to his graduation served in the Nursery Hospital on Randall's Island. From 1871

to 1881 he was visiting physician to the Protestant Orphan Asylum of San Francisco, and from 1883 to 1901 occupied the chair of professor of diseases of children in the medical department of the University of California. From 1874 to 1877 he was coroner of the city and county of San Francisco, and is ex-staff surgeon of the division of the National Guard of California.

During the Civil war Dr. Swan was a member of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard State of New York, and in 1863 accompanied the regiment to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Dr. Swan is a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of California, the San Francisco County Medical Society, the California Academy of Medicine, and holds the office of medical referee in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He belongs to the California Academy of Sciences, the San Francisco Art Association, and the Bohemian, Pacific Union, and Sierra Clubs.

JAMES W. SCRIBNER, M. D.—1847.

Dr. James W. Scribner, deceased, was born at Tarrytown, New York, January 17, 1820. His grandfather, Enoch Scribner, was a resident of Bedford, Westchester county, to which place he is supposed to have moved from Connecticut. He was united in marriage to Mary Miller, and they were the parents of two sons, Joseph M. and James M. Scribner. Joseph M. Scribner, father of Dr. James W. Scribner, was born May 11, 1793, and, wishing to lead a professional life, began the study of medicine, and in due course of time became a prominent physician. He married Rebecca Ward, daughter of Thomas Ward, of Sing Sing, New York. Their children were: Dr. James W., John C., Mary, wife of Robert Jameson, and Philip W. Scribner. The father of these children died December 28, 1847.

Dr. James W. Scribner attended the village schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he was transferred to the Collegiate School at Bedford. Having acquired a good classical education, he commenced the study of medicine with his father as preceptor, who was then and had been for many years one of the physicians in charge of the Westchester almshouse, and in this institution Dr. Scribner had ample opportunity for gaining a wide and varied experience while yet a student. After attending three courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, he was graduated from that institution in 1847. The following year he began practice in his native town and continued it until the close of his life, being invariably favored with a large, responsible and remunerative practice. He became his father's successor in the medical profession, and was appointed to fill his place at the almshouse. During his entire life Dr. Scribner held a high position among his professional brethren in the county in which he resided; so acute were his perceptions, so widely read was he in his profession, and so skillful in applying his acquirements to a practical use, that if he had made a specialty of any one department of medicine he would have become noted as a leader in it. But instead, he devoted himself to a general practice and was content to gain a local reputation as a skillful physician, surgeon and obstetrician. His



James H. Scribner

counsel was frequently sought by physicians at a distance, and in his own neighborhood his services were always in demand where a consultation was necessary. He was devoted to his profession, and could seldom be induced to withdraw himself from his work in order to take needed relaxation. During the last year of his life, while suffering from the acute pain of a malignant disease and from the depression naturally arising from such a condition, he attended regularly to business day and night, without murmur or complaint.

He was a member of the Westchester County Medical Society, having been elected to the highest office; a member of the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, an honorary member of the California State Medical Society, and was chosen a delegate to the National Medical Association in 1871. He was elected president of the village of Tarrytown for several terms, was chosen president of the Westchester County Agricultural Society, and also served in the capacity of president of the board of education at Tarrytown for many years.

By Dr. Scribner's death, which occurred January 28, 1880, the community in which he labored so faithfully for many years suffered an irreparable loss; all classes mourned him as a friend, he being a man of the highest character and most sterling integrity. These traits were spoken of in unqualified terms by those most intimately associated with him in professional, social or private life.

JAMES EDWARD NEWCOMB, A. B., M. D.—1883.

Dr. James E. Newcomb was born in New London, Connecticut, August 27, 1857, and is the son of James and Sarah (Weaver) Newcomb, the former named being a descendant of Governor William Bradford, who was born in 1588 and died in 1657, and who was a passenger in the Mayflower and served as the first governor of the Plymouth colony. James Newcomb was prominently identified for many years with the mercantile pursuits of New London, but of late years has retired from the active duties of business life and is now enjoying a well earned rest. Mrs. Newcomb is descended from the Brewsters of Plymouth, and her father, Wanton A. Weaver, was one of the old whaling merchants of New London.

Dr. Newcomb prepared for college in the Bulkeley School of New London, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Yale University in 1880, and subsequently matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he obtained his medical diploma in 1883. He was then appointed on the medical division of Roosevelt Hospital, where he served an internship of eighteen months, and since then has been engaged in private practice in New York city, of late years devoting much time and special attention to diseases of the nose and throat. He is the attending laryngologist of the out-patient department of Roosevelt Hospital and DeMilt Dispensary, and instructor in laryngology in the Cornell University Medical College. Dr. Newcomb was the American editor of Gruenwald's "Atlas and Epitome of Diseases of the Mouth, Pharynx and Nose," and has published a consider-

able number of papers covering the field of medicine in which he is especially interested. He has also contributed a chapter on "Diseases of the Pharynx and Tonsils" to the American Text Book of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and has written that portion of Burnett's Text Book published in 1901, devoted to the "Diseases of the Pharynx and Larynx."

Dr. Newcomb is a member of the American Laryngological Association, of which he is secretary; the American Academy of Medicine, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the Hospital Graduates' Club, the West End Medical Society, the Society of the Alumni of Roosevelt Hospital, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and a life member of the New London County (Connecticut) Historical Society. He is also a member and trustee of the Calvary Baptist church of New York city. On March 23, 1887, Dr. Newcomb was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wilmot, of New York city, and they reside at 118 West Sixty-ninth street.

ROBERT COLEMAN KEMP, M. D.—1889.

Dr. Robert Coleman Kemp was born April 26, 1865, in New York city, and is the son of John H. and Emeline A. (Coleman) Kemp. The former was one of the founders of the firm of Kemp, Day & Company, of 116 Wall street. The Kemp family originated in England and a branch settled in Salem, Massachusetts, and it is from the stock thus created that Dr. Kemp traces his descent. His grandfather, Aaron Kemp, a native of Salem, Massachusetts, was quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment during the war of the Rebellion, and was also one of the original members of the Twenty-seventh Regiment. The father of Dr. Kemp also served in the Seventh Regiment during the Civil war, with the rank of first lieutenant, and now belongs to the Veteran Corps of that regiment. He is a member of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. On the maternal side Dr. Kemp descends from the founder of the Angevin family of New Rochelle, who was one of the freeholders of that town in the reign of Queen Anne. He also numbers among his maternal ancestors Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England, and is related to the well known Coffin and Bunker families of Nantucket.

Dr. Kemp was fitted for college by a private tutor, and entered Columbia University, from which he received in 1885 the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating from that institution in 1889 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for two years as interne in the surgical division of the Roosevelt Hospital, he entered, in July, 1891, upon a career of private practice. For about four years he filled the position of attending surgeon to the Episcopal Church Hospital, Infirmary and Dispensary. He served as clinical assistant in the surgical division of the medical school and hospital of the New York Polyclinic, and was subsequently appointed instructor in surgery to that institution. He is now attending physician to the New York Red Cross Hospital, associate professor of internal medicine



Robert Coleman Kemp

at the New York School of Clinical Medicine, attending physician to the department of gastro-intestinal diseases, St. Bartholomew's Clinic, and consulting physician to the Manhattan State Hospital, West, Ward's Island.

Dr. Kemp is the author of a work entitled, "Enteroclysis, Hypodermoclysis and Infusion; a Manual for Physicians and Students; Introduction by William H. Thompson, M. D., LL. D." Among the articles which he has published from time to time in the medical journals may be mentioned the following: "Treatment of Scarlatina Nephritis," *Pediatrics*, Vol. 10, Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11, 1900; "Further Experimental Researches on the Effects of Different Anaesthetics on the Kidneys," *New York Medical Journal*, November 18 and 25, and December 2, 1899; "Indications for Double-current Rectal Irrigation," *New York Medical Journal*, March 13, 1897; "Experimental Researches with Entroclysis, Hypodermoclysis, etc.; Effects Produced on Intestinal Absorption, Renal Secretion, etc.," *New York Medical Journal*, January 29, 1898; "Experimental Researches on the Effects of Different Anaesthetics on the Kidneys," is the title of an article written by Dr. Kemp in association with Dr. William H. Thompson, and published in the *New York Medical Record*, 1898.

In May, 1898, Dr. Thompson read before the Association of American Physicians an article entitled, "The Care of Septic Endocarditis, and Experimental Researches with Antistreptococcus Serum," prepared by himself in conjunction with Dr. Kemp; "Hypodermoclysis, Experiments, Technique and Clinical Uses," *New York Medical Journal*, February 28, 1903, and numerous other articles.

Dr. Kemp is a member of the County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the State Medical Association, the Manhattan Clinical Society, the American Urological Association, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the Alumni Association of Roosevelt Hospital. He belongs to the Greek letter societies—Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. Kemp married, November 28, 1891, Isabel Shields, of New York city. His address is 107 East Fifty-seventh street.

MAUS ROSA VEDDER, M. D.—1860.

Dr. Maus Rosa Vedder, of New York city, was born in Schenectady, New York, March 19, 1835, and is the seventh representative of the Vedder family in America. This is an old and respected Dutch family, who have in their possession those solid virtues which constitute the citizen pillar of the state. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was Harmon Albertse Vedder, son of Albert Vedder, a native of Holland, who came to this country about 1635, and was doubtless a cadet of one of the noble families of the Netherlands.

Dr. Maus Rosa Vedder, seventh son of Nicholas A. Vedder, acquired his preliminary education at the Lyceum, and he was also given private instruction by his elder brother; in 1852 he entered Union College, and after pursuing the usual course was engaged in mercantile life for one year. The

following year was spent in travel around the world, in visiting the West Indies, China, and California; after his return from his travels he pursued a course of study in medicine under the competent direction of his brother, Dr. Alexander M. Vedder, then a full course at the Albany Medical College, and subsequently took a three years' course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he was graduated in 1860 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The thesis presented by him was a very able one on "Extra Uterine Gestation," which was awarded the Faculty prize. Shortly after his graduation he was appointed resident physician of Blackwell's Island, later house physician at Bellevue Hospital, where he remained two years. He then offered his services to the government and was immediately appointed assistant surgeon in the United States army, and assigned to duty at Fairfax Court House, Virginia; at a later period he was ordered to Carver Barracks, Washington, D. C., where he performed the duties of discharging surgeon.

Early in the spring of 1863 he resigned his position in the army to associate himself with his brother, Dr. Joseph H. Vedder, who was born in Schenectady, New York, March 2, 1831, and began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Alexander Vedder; later he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and his post-graduate studies were pursued in hospitals in and near New York city. In 1854 Dr. Joseph H. Vedder established an office in Flushing, Long Island, and by his professional skill and exemplary character won the respect and confidence of the residents of the vicinity to a degree seldom attained by a young man starting on a professional career. He made a specialty of surgery, and introduced a novel improvement in the construction of splints for fractures, and an apparatus for making extension in hip and joint diseases; after eight years of incessant labor in his profession he contracted pulmonary disease and in order to alleviate his suffering visited Minnesota and Cuba, but finding that the climate did not improve his condition he returned to his native city, where his death occurred July 18, 1864, and his remains were interred in the family burial plot in Vale Cemetery, Schenectady. He became a member of the Reformed Dutch church of Flushing in 1860, and at the time of his decease was the secretary of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he was an organizer.

After the death of his brother in 1864, Dr. Maus R. Vedder continued to attend to the large and select patronage they had acquired in Flushing, but in 1866 the state of his own health demanded a brief respite from duty, and he again visited Europe, spending much of his time in the great hospitals and schools of Great Britain. He returned after a few months to Flushing, where he remained until 1870, when he located in New York city, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, being recognized as a diagnostician of particular excellence. In June, 1897, he devised and perfected an improvement in the obstetrical forceps which has been viewed with great favor by several of the most eminent American obstetricians, a description of which appeared in the *New York Medical Record* of March 23, 1878. He is the author of an article entitled "The Plaster of Paris Splint

Improvement Based upon Practice," published in the *New York Medical Journal*, September 15, 1888.

Dr. Vedder is a prominent member of the Royal Arch Masons, the Union League Club, the St. Nicholas Society, the Holland Society, the Chi Psi Society and the Transportation and Manhattan Clubs. On April 14, 1863, Dr. Vedder married Miss Sarah Augusta Outwater, only daughter of James Outwater, a respected and wealthy citizen of Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, well known for his success in developing river transportation. Six children have been born to them, all of whom are now living, with the exception of one, who died in infancy. Dr. Vedder is the owner of a beautiful summer residence on the top of Watchung Mountain, Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, which he has occupied and enjoyed since 1890. His city home is at 708 Madison avenue.

DANIEL MacMARTIN STIMSON, M. D.—1868.

Dr. Daniel MacMartin Stimson was born January 2, 1844, in Edinburg, Saratoga county, New York, and is the son of Azariah Ellithorp and Margaret (MacMartin) Stimson. The former, who was a man of influence in the community, served three terms in the New York state legislature. One of Dr. Stimson's paternal ancestors was Isaac Johnson, captain of the train band, who was killed in King Philip's war, while leading his troops into action. On the maternal side Dr. Stimson is descended from a Scottish family which for two generations has been influential in the state of New York. Judge Duncan MacMartin, of Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, was the maternal grandfather of Dr. Stimson, and was for six years a member of the state senate.

The boyhood of Dr. Stimson was passed in the state of Delaware, where he attended a select school, and in Albany, New York, where he graduated from the Albany Academy. In 1861 he entered the sophomore class of Union College, from which institution he was graduated in 1864, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from which he received, in 1867, the degree of Master of Arts. In undertaking the study of medicine, he desired to receive the instructions of Dr. Willard Parker, whose name is an inspiration to all members of the profession, and with this end in view entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he received, in 1868, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served for eighteen months as interne in the Charity (now the City) Hospital, after which he went abroad, where he studied, in Berlin and Vienna, such branches of medical science as would be specially serviceable in a career of general practice. From Vienna he went to Paris, where he pursued his studies in the Hotel Dieu and l'Hopital Charité. After a brief period spent in visiting the hospitals in London, he returned, in 1870, to the United States, and began private practice in Albany, New York, being made city physician and visiting surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital. In 1871 he came to New York, and formed a partnership with Dr. Willard Parker, his father-in-law, this association remaining unbroken until 1886, when it was dissolved by the death of Dr. Parker.

For a number of years Dr. Stimson filled the chair of professor of anatomy in the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and also that of professor of surgery. He was visiting surgeon on the original staff of the Presbyterian Hospital, holding this position for two or three years, at the end of which time he resigned. In 1876 he became attending visiting surgeon to Mount Sinai Hospital, resigning this position about six years ago, since which time he has been consulting surgeon to the same institution, and holds the same position in the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. He was consulting surgeon to the State Immigrants' Hospital on Ward Island until that institution was abolished, and is now connected in the same capacity with the Skin and Cancer Hospital, and the Willard Parker Hospital. He is a member of the consulting board of Loomis' Sanitarium at Liberty, New York, and also belongs to the consulting board of the Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island. He holds the position of consulting surgeon to the Northern Dispensary. In Albany Dr. Stimson served as surgeon to the Tenth Regiment, National Guard State of New York, with the rank of major, and since 1878 became major and surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard State of New York, resigning this position after twenty-one and a half years of service.

While a student in Union College Dr. Stimson belonged to the Philomatheon Society, and the Kappa Alpha Society, the latter being a secret organization. During his residence in Albany he was a member of the Beck Literary Society. He now holds membership in the Roman Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Medical Society of Greater New York, the Medical and Surgical Society, and the City Hospital Graduates' Alumni Association. He is a member of the Century Association, the University Club, the Players' Club, the Metropolitan Club, the Fencers' Club, the Murray Bay Golf Club, and of a Canadian fishing club. He belongs to the University Place Presbyterian church. Dr. Stimson married, April 13, 1871, Edith, daughter of Professor Willard Parker; they are the parents of one daughter, Margaret. Dr. Stimson's address is 11 West Seventeenth street, New York.

PETER MURRAY, M. D.—1884.

Dr. Peter Murray was born in Letterkenny, county Donegal, Ireland, August 15, 1863, the son of Charles and Susan (McGlinchey) Murray, the former named being a prominent merchant of Letterkenny, where his ancestors have resided for many generations. Dr. Peter Murray acquired his early literary education in the national and high schools of Ireland, which he attended until he attained the age of sixteen years. In 1879 he came to this country; the same year he entered Manhattan College of New York, where he pursued a two years' course and subsequently matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1884.

Immediately after receiving his diploma he was appointed assistant physician to the New York City Asylum for the Insane, which position he retained



Peter Murray

until October 1, 1889, when he opened an office at 206 Amsterdam avenue and for one and one-half years enjoyed a large practice; he then changed his residence to 204 Amsterdam avenue, where he resided for two years; from there he removed to 208 Amsterdam avenue, and after a residence of five years there located at 157 West Seventy-first street, and finally purchased the house next door, 159 West Seventy-first, where he has since continued in active practice. For four years he acted in the capacity of assistant surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and he has also been the medical examiner for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Dr. Murray is a member of the County Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Celtic Medical Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He is also a member of the Catholic Club and an attendant and member of the Roman Catholic church. Dr. Murray was united in marriage, April 28, 1891, to Miss Helen J. Morris, a native of New York city, where the ceremony was performed.

WILLIAM MECKLENBURG POLK, LL. D., M. D.—1869.

Dr. William Mecklenburg Polk, son of Leonidas and Frances Devereux Polk, was born in Ashwood, Maury county, Tennessee, August 15, 1844. His early education was obtained in Marion, Alabama, and at St. James College, Maryland, where he prepared for admission to the Military Institute of Lexington, Virginia, then conducted under the personal direction of General (Stonewall) Jackson. There he pursued the mathematical and scientific course of study preparatory to entering West Point Military Academy. When the war between the states was begun he was in his seventeenth year, but physically well equipped, and with a knowledge of military tactics that enabled him at once to be of assistance to his government. He began service in 1861 under General (Stonewall) Jackson in Richmond as drill master of Virginia state troops, and later, while attached to the staff of General Zollicoffer, served as drill master of Tennessee state troops. From April, 1861, to May, 1865, Dr. Polk was continually in active service, and it is doubtful if any soldier under either flag took part in more battles and skirmishes.

He participated in the battles of Columbus (Kentucky), New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Munfordsville, Perryville, Stone River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the Meridian campaign, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw, Atlanta, Allatoona, Franklin, Nashville, Blakely, Mobile, and at the final surrender at Meridian, Mississippi, in May, 1865. He was second lieutenant in Bankhead's battery of Smith's Brigade at Columbus, Kentucky, in 1861. In May, 1863, he was appointed assistant chief of artillery in Polk's Corps, later adjutant to regiment of artillery, Stewart's Corps, and subsequently captain in adjutant general's department, Army of the Tennessee, on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston. His position in the Confederate army was such that he was often brought closely in contact with its leading figures, such as General Albert Sidney Johnston, General

Joseph E. Johnston, General Bragg, General Beauregard, General Hardee, General Wheeler and General Forrest. A large part of his experience in the Confederate army is interestingly recorded in a two-volume work which he wrote and published in memory of his father, a brief biography of whom is incorporated in this memoir.

At the close of the war Dr. Polk accepted a position as superintendent of the outdoor department of the Brierfield (Alabama) iron works, and while thus employed became interested in the study of medicine, beginning its study at that time under the direction of Dr. E. W. C. Bailey. He then attended the medical department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University). In 1868 he came to New York, where he continued his studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1869. Immediately thereafter he entered Bellevue Hospital as interne on the medical side and served the required eighteen months, during which time he was brought into close relations with Dr. John S. Metcalfe, Dr. Alonzo Clark, Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. James R. Wood and Dr. Alfred L. Loomis. At the close of his service he received an appointment as one of the curators to the pathological department of the hospital, in which capacity he served for one and a half years. Later he received an appointment as assistant demonstrator of anatomy in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was advanced to the position of professor of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine in the same institution. After filling this position for four years, in 1879 he accepted the appointment to the professorship of obstetrics and diseases of women in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. Meanwhile, in 1874, he had been appointed visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital, and in 1878 visiting physician to St. Luke's Hospital.

After accepting the position of professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the university, Dr. Polk resigned from the staff of St. Luke's Hospital in order to concentrate his attention upon gynecological work in Bellevue, where, in conjunction with Dr. W. Gill Wylie and Dr. W. T. Lusk, he devoted himself to the creation of the large gynecological service which sprung up in that institution under the combined efforts of these three men. Dr. Polk continued to devote himself mainly to surgical gynecology and gradually withdrew from the teaching of obstetrics, being succeeded in that department by Dr. J. Clifton Edgar, and restricted himself to gynecology with the title of professor of diseases of women. In 1890 Dr. Polk began to devote himself exclusively to surgical gynecology, and since then his professional labors have been devoted entirely to surgical operations upon women.

In 1898, when, through the interest of Colonel Oliver H. Pozen in higher medical education, the medical department of Cornell University was inaugurated, Dr. Polk was honored by the appointment as dean of the faculty, a position which he now holds. He also fills the chair of diseases of women in the same institution. Upon him, together with Dr. Louis Stimson, devolved the arduous labor of successfully organizing this department. He vigorously threw himself into the work of perfecting the school, and being surrounded with associates who ably assisted in executing his plans, at the

end of the fourth year has succeeded in establishing a medical college which is now recognized as one of the leading institutions of its kind in America. To the medical department of Cornell University, and to special surgical work in diseases of women, Dr. Polk now gives all of his time and attention. To the development of the institution and to the advancement of gynecology he hopes to be able to devote the remainder of his active life.

Dr. Polk was president of the American Gynecological Society, president of the New York Obstetrical Society, vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine, is a member of the County Medical Society, the New York Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Obstetrical Society, the Medical and Surgical Society, Practitioners' Society, the Pathological Society, and corresponding fellow of the Societe Obstetricale et Gynecologique of Paris, France. He is also a member of the Century and Metropolitan Clubs, and a vestryman of Trinity Corporation of the city of New York. In 1893 the University of the South conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Polk was married November 14, 1866, to Miss Ida Ashe Lyon of Demopolis, Alabama. Mrs. Polk is a daughter of the late Hon. Francis S. Lyon, a distinguished lawyer, for many years representative in Congress from the middle district of Alabama. He was the author of the revised constitution of Alabama in 1878-9, but was especially distinguished for his work subsequent to the financial crisis of 1837, when as one of a committee of three appointed by the legislature he succeeded in having his own plans adopted, which saved the credit of the state by placing its finances upon such a sound basis that repudiation was avoided, and the state has ever since been able to meet its obligations. Dr. and Mrs. Polk are the parents of two sons: Francis Lyon Polk, born September 13, 1871, a member of the New York bar, and John Metcalfe Polk, M. D., born May 5, 1875, now pursuing post-graduate studies in Vienna.

The origin of the Polk family is obscure. An old tradition of the derivation of the family name in its original form of Pollock is too clearly apocryphal to be worth repeating. The branch of the Pollock family from which Dr. Polk traces his descent was represented in the reign of James VI of Scotland and I of England, by John Pollock, a gentleman of some estate in Lanarkshire, not far from what was then the small but important cathedral city of Glasgow. Those were troublous times in church and state, and John Pollock, who was an uncompromising Presbyterian, left his native land to join the new colony of Protestants which had been established in the north of Ireland.

Robert Pollock, a son of John Pollock, served as a subaltern officer in the regiment of Colonel Tasker in the parliamentary army against Charles I, and took an active part in the campaigns of Cromwell. On the death of Cromwell and the accession of the second Charles, Robert Pollock resolved to emigrate with his wife and family to the American plantations. In 1659, after a stormy voyage, he landed on the eastern shore of Maryland. Soon after his emigration the surname of Pollock began to be written Polk. Among the descendants of Robert Polk were Charles Polk, governor of

Delaware, Truett Polk, governor of Missouri and United States senator, and James K. Polk, speaker of the House of Representatives and president of the United States. John Polk, the eldest son of Robert Pollock, married Joanna Knox; William, their son, married Priscilla Roberts, and afterward removed to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where his fourth son, Thomas Polk, great-grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was born.

In 1753 Thomas Polk settled in Mecklenburg county, in the western part of the province of North Carolina. In 1755 he married Susan Spratt. By industry and enterprise he prospered. His personal qualities made him a leader, and in 1769 he was chosen a member of the provincial assembly of North Carolina. He procured the passage of an act to establish Queens College in the town of Charlotte. In 1771 he was again a member of the provincial assembly and took a leading part in all the patriotic movements preceding the Revolution, becoming the leading spirit in the framing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, proclaiming the freedom of Mecklenburg from the control of Great Britain. This he read before a meeting of citizens at the county seat May 20, 1775, a year before the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia. He participated as a colonel in the Revolutionary war, during three years of the time under the direct command of Washington.

William, the eldest son of Thomas Polk, was born on the 9th of July, 1758, near the town of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg, North Carolina. In April, 1775, before he was quite seventeen, he took up his sword in behalf of independence, and was chosen on the 26th of November, 1776, by the provincial congress of his state to be major of the Ninth Regiment of the North Carolina troops, and joined his regiment in Halifax in March, 1777. Before he was eighteen years of age he took command of his regiment and marched it into the Jerseys to join the army of Washington, under whom he served for several years, retiring with the rank of colonel. He was twice married. He removed to Raleigh, and from 1811 to 1819 was president of the State Bank of North Carolina. He resigned to devote more of his time and personal attention to his estate in Tennessee, which comprised an area of one hundred thousand acres. In 1812 he was appointed by President Madison brigadier general in the army of the United States. He was remarkably tall, being six feet, four inches in height. He died at his residence in Raleigh, on January 4, 1834, and was buried with military honors.

Leonidas Polk was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, April 10, 1806. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, and entered West Point Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1827, and immediately became second lieutenant of artillery. While there he was baptized by Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, chaplain of the academy and afterwards bishop of Ohio, who induced him to follow the ministry, and he accordingly resigned his commission the following December. He began the study of theology, and in 1830 was made deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Moore, and in the following May was ordained priest by the same bishop. He served in the Monumental church, Richmond, as assistant rector for

about a year, when he went to Europe to recuperate his health. Upon his return he removed to Tennessee, and became rector of St. Peter's church, Columbia, in 1833. He was deputy to the general convention in 1835, and also a member of the standing committee of the diocese. On September 15, 1838, he was elected missionary bishop of the southwest, and was consecrated in Cincinnati, Ohio, the following December. During his missionary episcopate he had charge of Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. He was elected bishop of Louisiana October 16, 1841, and resigning the position of missionary bishop he entered upon the discharge of his duties in his new office the following January. His pioneer work was fraught with many perils by land and water. Travel was slow and fatiguing, and his journal records many instances of his having to swim several streams before reaching his destinations. During his episcopate Bishop Polk made sixteen deacons, and ordained nineteen priests, and the number of churches increased from three to thirty-three. In 1856 he, in connection with Bishop Stephen Elliott, started the movement to establish the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. On the outbreak of the Civil war he entered heartily into all the plans of the leaders for establishing a southern confederacy and urged upon the Confederate authorities the importance of fortifying strategical points for defensive and offensive operation. In June, 1861, he accepted a commission as major general offered by President Davis, and was placed in command of all that territory extending from the mouth of the Red river on both sides of the Mississippi to Cairo on the Ohio, with headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee. The works at New Madrid and Fort Pillow, Columbus (Kentucky), Island No. 10, Memphis, and other points were constructed under his supervision. General Polk commanded in person the Confederate troops at the battle of Belmont, fought November 7, 1861. In 1862 he was ordered to join the army of Generals Albert Sidney Johnston and Beauregard at Corinth, Mississippi, and as commander of the First Corps he took part in the battle of Shiloh, and in subsequent operations that ended in the evacuation of Corinth. He was in command at the battle of Perryville, and commanded the armies of Kentucky and Mississippi, conducting the Confederate retreat from the former state. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general in October, 1862. Through alleged disobedience of orders at Chickamauga, he was retired from his command, and ordered to Atlanta. President Davis dismissed the charges and offered to reinstate him in his command, but he declined and was then placed in charge of the paroled prisoners of Vicksburg and Port Hudson at Enterprise, Mississippi, until December, 1863, when he was assigned to the department of Alabama, Mississippi, and east Louisiana in place of General Johnston, who had superseded General Bragg in the command of the Army of the Tennessee. He joined Johnston at Resaca, defeating Sherman's attempt to take that place and thereby turn Johnston's left flank; he was engaged at New Hope Church. While reconnoitering on Pine Mountain near Marietta, Georgia, he was killed by a cannon ball, June 14, 1864. In 1830 he was married to Frances Ann, daughter of John Devereux, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and left eight children.

RICHARD THEODORE BANG, A. M., M. D.—1879

Richard Theodore Bang, A. M., M. D., was born in New York city, December 3, 1855, the son of Henry and Elizabeth Eleanor (Bartels) Bang. His father was an officer in the Prussian army, and came to America as a political refugee in 1848; his mother was the daughter of a leading lawyer in Hanover, Germany. He attended private schools in boyhood and was prepared for college by tutors, entering the freshman class of Columbia in 1872 and obtaining his A. B. in 1876. In the fall of this year he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia and took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1879, receiving in the same year that of Master of Arts from the University. He passed successfully the competitive examination for the position of resident physician and surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital in New York city, and filled that office for three years when he resigned in order to begin private practice. He was assistant attending physician to the New York Hospital, out-patient department, for five years, and attending physician to the Good Samaritan Dispensary from 1887 to 1895. Since August, 1893, Dr. Bang has been United States examining surgeon for the pension department at Washington.

Dr. Bang is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Pathological Society, the New York County and New York State Medical Associations, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Academy of Medicine, the Alumni Association of St. Luke's Hospital, the National Association of United States Pension Examining Surgeons, the New York Alumni Association of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, the Columbia College Alumni Association, and several other societies and organizations. Dr. Bang married, May 18, 1882, Frances Goeller, and they have one child, Eleanor Richardson Bang.

HENRY LING TAYLOR, PH. B., M. D.—1881.

Dr. Henry Ling Taylor, born in New York city, March 17, 1857, is a descendant of the Rev. Edward Taylor who was born in England in 1642, and came to this country in 1668. He entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1671, and for many years served as pastor of the Congregational church in Westfield, Massachusetts. He married for his second wife Miss Ruth Wyllys, a granddaughter of John Haynes, governor of Massachusetts Bay in 1635 under the first charter, and the line of descent was continued through a son of this union. This branch of the Taylor family, in its near or remote connections, has furnished a number of presidents to Yale College. The Rev. Edward Taylor died in 1729.

Dr. Charles Fayette Taylor, father of Dr. Henry Ling Taylor, was born in Vermont in 1827, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1856. He went to London in the summer of 1856, and acquired a knowledge of the Swedish movements from Dr. M. Roth, who was a pupil of Dr. Ling, of Sweden. He subsequently interested himself in the treatment of deformities and raised orthopedic surgery from a state of neglect to its present position of importance, and through



Henry Ling Taylor

his clear appreciation of correct principles of treatment and ingenuity in devising and utilizing various mechanical devices, made possible the cure of many crippling diseases and malformations, including Pott's disease of the spine. The New York Orthopedic Dispensary was founded through his instrumentality, in 1866, and he was the first orthopedic surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, New York. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Skinner, of Williston, Vermont.

Dr. Henry Ling Taylor acquired his elementary education at private schools in America and at the Lyceum of Hanover, Germany, after which he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, from which he was graduated with honors in 1877, taking first prizes in French, German, geology and zoology. He then pursued his studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881, being also awarded the second Faculty prize of three hundred dollars. Dr. Taylor served as interne at the Roosevelt Hospital for eighteen months, and soon after established himself in private practice, devoting his attention to the treatment of joint and spinal affections and deformities. For a number of years he has been on the surgical staff of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and has acted as consulting orthopedic surgeon to the New York State Epileptic or Craig Colony. He is now professor of orthopedic surgery, attending orthopedic surgeon to the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. As a specialist in the treatment of deformities, spinal and joint affections and kindred diseases, he is eminently fitted to occupy the place in the profession left vacant by the death of his father, and as a medical writer he is both competent and prolific, being the author of over fifty orthopedic papers and over a dozen on other subjects.

The list of orthopedic papers is as follows: "Location, Age, and Sex in Pott's Diseases of the Spine," published in the *Medical Record*, August, 1881; "Primary Crural Asymmetry," published in the *Medical Record*, April, 1884; "The Paralysis of Pott's Disease, and Its Behavior Under Protective Treatment," published in the *Medical Record*, June, 1886; "The Cure of Pott's Disease with Recession of the Deformity," published in the *Medical Record*, January, 1887; "A Case of Pott's Disease with an Unusual Deformity," published in the *Medical Record*, November 19, 1887; "Description of Improved Spinal Apparatus," published in the *Medical Record*, November, 1887, and in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1888; "A New Method for Overcoming Adduction at the Hip-joint," published in the *New York Medical Journal*, November, 1887; "The Mechanical Treatment of Senile Coxitis," published in the *New York Medical Journal*, December, 1888, and in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1888; "The Prevention and Treatment of Crural Adduction," published in the *Medical News*, March, 1889; "Principles and Methods of Examination in Orthopedic Practice," published in the *Maryland Medical Journal*, July, 1889; "The Therapeutic Value of Systematic Passive Respiratory Movements," published in the *Medical Record*, May, 1889; "The Treatment of Pes Equino-Varus by Continuous Leverage."

published in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1889, and in the *Medical Record*, March, 1890; "The Rational Treatment of Hip-joint Disease," published in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1889, and in the *Times and Register*, April, 1890; "A Ready Method for Counter-Extension at the Knee," published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, October, 1890, and in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1890; "The Treatment of Lateral Curvature of the Spine," published in the *New York Medical Journal*, November, 1890, and in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1890; "Adjusted Locomotion in the Recovering Stage of Hip-joint Disease," published in the *New York Medical Journal*, July, 1891; "Two Cases of a Peculiar Type of Primary Crural Asymmetry," published in the *University Medical Magazine*, October, 1891, and in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1891; "The Value of Mechanical Treatment in Old and Neglected Cases of Pott's Disease," published in the *Medical News*, December, 1891, and in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1891; "The Treatment of Club-foot by Continuous Leverage," published in the *New York Medical Journal*, November, 1892, and in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1892; "Osteitis Deformans (Paget) with Report of Two Cases," published in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1892, and in the *Medical Record*, January, 1893; "Remarks on the Management of Suppuration, Complicating Tuberculous Disease of the Bones and Joints," published in the *Annals of Surgery*, April, 1893; "Report on Orthopedic Surgery," published in the *New York Medical Journal*, February 25, July 8, December 30, 1893, and September 15, 1894; "Improved Apparatus for Pott's Disease of the Spine," published in the *Canada Medical Record*, November, 1893; "Improved Long Traction Hip-splint and Proper Method of Applying Adhesive Plaster," published in the *Southern Medical Record*, November, 1893; "Mechanical Treatment of Osteitis of the Knee," published in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1893, and in the *New York Medical Journal*, November, 1893; "Infantile Scorbutus and Its Relation to Orthopedic Practice," published in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1894, and in the *Archives of Pediatrics*, September, 1894; "Congenital Luxation of the Knee," published in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1895; "The Management of Infantile Cerebral Palsies," published in the *Medical Progress*, October, 1896; "Congenital Absence of the Radius," published in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1897; "The Present Status of Practical Orthopedics," published in the *Medical News*, October, 1897; "Laxity of the Ligaments with Congenital Hip Luxation," published in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1897, and in the *New England Medical Monthly*, February, 1898; "Growth of Spondylitics," published in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1898, and the *New York Medical Journal*, October, 1898; "A Bivalve Plastic Splint for Pott's Disease," published in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in

1898, and in the *Archives of Pediatrics*, November, 1898; "Enlargement of the Tibial Tubercles, Two Cases," published in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1899, and in the *Archives of Pediatrics*, August, 1899; eleven short papers on pediatrics, August 15, 1899, to March 1, 1900; "Retardation of the Growth as a Cause of Shortening After Coxitis," published in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1900, and in the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, January, 1901; "The Effect of Osteitis of the Knee on the Growth of the Limb," published in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1901, and in the *New York Medical Journal*, April, 1902; "Deformities of the Chest," Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, published by W. Wood & Company, in 1901, Vol. 2, pages 804-812; "Diseases and Affections of the Patella," in Vol. 6 of the same work; "Chronic Joint Disease in Children," published in the *Medical News*, August 16, 1902; "The Surgery of Rickets," published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, October 11, 1902; "Final Results After the Mechanical Treatment of Pott's Disease," published in the *Post-Graduate*, January, 1903, and in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association, 1902; "The Lorenz Method," published in the *Post-Graduate*, January, 1903.

Dr. Taylor's papers on other subjects are as follows: "A Case of Zoster Following Traumatism," published in the *New York Medical Journal*, June, 1884; "Hygiene of Reflex Action," published in the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, March, 1888; "American Childhood from a Medical Standpoint," published in the *Popular Science Monthly*, October, 1892; "A Physiological Effect of Cave Visiting," published in the *Science*, May, 1893; "Infantile Scorbutus," published in the *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, February, 1894; "Exercise as a Remedy," published in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, March, 1896; "Ingrown Toe-nail Mechanically Treated," published in the Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association in 1896, and in the *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, June, 1896; "Infantile Athletics—Babyhood," May, 1897; "Physical Training in the Public Schools," published in the *Dictetic and Hygiene Gazette*, September, 1897; "Exercise and Vigor," *ibid.*, August, 1898; "Exercise," pp. 404-417, Vol. 1; "Gavage," pp. 435-436, Vol. 1; "Massage," pp. 600-610, Vol. 1, in *Practical Therapeutics*, published by D. Appleton & Company, in 1896; "The Work of Charles Fayette Taylor, M. D., in the Field of Therapeutic Exercises," published in the *American Physical Education Review*, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1899, and "Memoir of J. Henry Fruitnight, M. D.," published in the *Medical News*, March, 1901.

Dr. Taylor is ex-chairman of the orthopedic section of the New York Academy of Medicine, ex-president of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, ex-vice-president of the American Orthopedic Association, member of the American Medical Association and the New York State and County Medical Associations, Roosevelt Hospital Alumni Society, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, the Berzelius Society at Yale, the Yale Club, the Na-

tional Arts and Good Government Club, and member of the Physical Education Society of New York and Vicinity. He is associate editor of the *Physical Education Review*. Politically he is an independent and an active member of the Citizens' Union, and the Independent Club of the Twenty-first assembly district.

On December 30, 1890, Dr. Taylor married Miss Daisy Louise Brodt, of Geneseo, New York, daughter of the late Rev. John Henry Brodt, a native of Troy, New York. Their children are: Charles Fayette, born September 24, 1894; John Henry, born July 30, 1896; and Philip Brodt Taylor, born March 7, 1899. Dr. Taylor's address is 125 West Fifty-eighth street.

EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D.—1857.

Dr. Edward W. Lambert was born February 15, 1831, in Boston, Massachusetts, and is the son of William G. and Sally (Perley) Lambert. The former was a member of the firm of A. A. Lawrence & Company, commission merchants of Boston. Dr. Lambert is descended from old New England stock, the founder of this branch of the family having emigrated to America in 1639, with the Rev. Dr. Robinson. This ancestor was one of the founders of Rowley, Massachusetts, where he was the owner of a tract of land which is now in the possession of Dr. Lambert. The family was a leading one in the Massachusetts colonies, the grandfather of Dr. Lambert having been present at the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. The great-grandfather of Dr. Lambert on the maternal side also participated in these engagements, the Perley family having been a prominent one during the colonial period, and, in association with the Goulds, having founded the town of Boxford, Massachusetts.

At the age of eight years Dr. Lambert was taken by his parents to Brooklyn, New York, where he received his early education in private schools. In 1844 the family returned to Boston, and in the town and high schools of that city Dr. Lambert completed his preparatory education. He was then employed as a shipping clerk in a dry goods store, some of his duties, among them the building of fires, being such as are not now classed among the requirements of the position. At Northampton Dr. Lambert was fitted for college, and in 1851 entered Yale University as a sophomore, graduating in 1854 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the office of Dr. Willard Parker, serving as his right-hand man, and at the same time attending the lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he graduated in 1857 as a Doctor of Medicine. After serving for eighteen months as interne in Bellevue Hospital, he began practice as a medical examiner. For a year or two he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy under Dr. Sands, and in 1862 was appointed attending physician to the DeMilt Dispensary. For ten years he filled the office of visiting physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and for three years was attending physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital. In 1859 he became medical examiner to the Equitable Life Insurance Com-



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pany, which position he still holds. From 1860 to 1870 his professional services were devoted without compensation to the indigent members of the church of the Holy Communion.

Dr. Lambert is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, the County Medical Society, the Medical and Surgical Society, and the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans. He also belongs to the Lawyers' Club, the University, Century and Yale Clubs, and the college societies of the Psi Upsilon and the Skull and Bones. His favorite recreations are found in fishing, golf, and in the exercise of walking. He is a member of the Broadway Tabernacle. Dr. Lambert married, in September, 1858, Martha Waldron, a resident of Boston, but a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and a descendant of one of the old families of that state. They are the parents of four sons and four daughters: Samuel W., Alexander, Adrian Van S., all physicians; Elliot C., Mrs. D. W. Richards, Mrs. W. R. Barbour, Mrs. K. D. Cheney, Jr., and Miss Katharine. Dr. Lambert's address is 120 Broadway, New York city.

PERCIVAL RANNEY BOLTON, M. D.—1890.

Dr. Percival Ranney Bolton was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and his preparatory education was received at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire; in 1886 he graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, receiving from that institution, in 1890, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for eighteen months as interne in the New York Hospital he entered upon private practice, in which he has devoted himself to general surgery. For four or five years he was attending surgeon at the almshouse and workhouse hospitals, and for five or six years assistant surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. He now holds the positions of attending surgeon to the New York Hospital, and deputy attending surgeon to the House of Relief connected with that institution. He filled the position of instructor in surgery to the medical school of the New York University until the organization of the medical school of Cornell University, when he accepted the chair of professor of clinical surgery and instructor in surgery in that institution. Dr. Bolton is a member of the New York Surgical Society, and a fellow of the Academy of Medicine, and belongs to the University Club. His New York address is 48 West Forty-ninth street.

HERMAN ARTHUR EHLMANN, M. D.—1886.

Dr. Herman A. Ehrmann, a specialist of the nose, throat and ear, was born in New York city, March 14, 1865, a son of Frank and Lena (Guling) Ehrmann, the former named being for many years a prominent and successful pharmacist of New York city, residing at 30 West Fifty-ninth street. From 1873 to 1880 Dr. Ehrmann attended the Royal Gymnasium in Stuttgart, Germany, where he acquired an excellent literary education; he then returned to the United States and entered the College of the City of New

York, where he remained for a period of three years. Subsequently he took up the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1886, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Ehrmann then went abroad and perfected his medical studies in the Strassburg University, remaining until 1888, when he was appointed assistant to Professor Jurasz at Heidelberg in the Throat and Nose Clinic, and in the latter part of 1890 he acted in the capacity of assistant to Dr. Max Schaffer, of Bremen, nose and throat specialist.

Shortly after his return to this country Dr. Ehrmann entered upon the active practice of medicine and surgery, making a specialty of nose, throat and ear diseases, being specially equipped for this branch of the profession both by study and experience; he is also actively connected with the throat and nose department of the German Dispensary of New York. Dr. Ehrmann has contributed several articles on diseases of the nose and throat, the most important one being "The Use of Trichlor Acetic Acid in Nose and Throat Diseases," published in the *Munich Medical News* in 1890. He is a member of the German Medical Society, New York State Medical Association, New York Medical Association, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He is also affiliated with the Phi Gamma Delta Greek letter society and the German Liederkrantz Singing Society. On March 7, 1894, Dr. Ehrmann was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Schimper, of Union Hill, New Jersey.

CONDUCT WALKER CUTLER, B. S., M. D.—1882.

Dr. Conduct W. Cutler was born at Morristown, New Jersey, February 27, 1859, and traces his ancestry back to Sin Gevaïse Cutler, who was born in London, England, came to this country in 1701, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts. His son was an active participant in the Revolutionary war, and for the bravery he displayed during that great struggle was promoted to the rank of colonel. Augustus W. Cutler, father of Dr. Cutler, was a prominent member of the legal profession, a state senator, and congressman from New Jersey for many years; he was united in marriage to Julia R. Walker, a descendant of Peregrine White, who was born on board the Mayflower, in the harbor of Cape Cod, November 20, 1620, the son of William W. White. Mr. Cutler died January 1, 1897, survived by his widow, who is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Colonial Dames.

Dr. Cutler obtained his preliminary education in the private schools of Morristown, which he attended until 1875, when he became a student of Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then took up the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1882, having obtained the first Harsen prize of five hundred dollars for proficiency. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed interne of the House of Relief attached to the New York



Conrad W. Luther

Hospital, but resigned at the end of six months to fill a similar position in Bellevue Hospital, where he remained twenty months; the following three months he acted in the same capacity at St. John's General Hospital on Staten Island, and then commenced the private practice of his profession in New York city. In 1888 he was appointed physician in chief of the New York Dispensary; in 1892 became professor of dermatology in the University of Vermont Medical College, which position he retained until 1896; was the attending physician to Randall's Island Hospital from 1896 to 1898; surgeon to the Eastern Dispensary during the year 1897, and instructor of dermatology in the Post-Graduate Medical College from 1890 to 1892.

Dr. Cutler is the author of the following named books: "Essentials of Physics and Chemistry," published in 1889 by G. P. Putnam's Sons; "Manual of Differential Medical Diagnosis," published in 1890 by G. P. Putnam's Sons; "Differential Diagnosis of Diseases of the Skin," published in 1892 by G. P. Putnam's Sons; "Lectures on Dermatology," published in 1896 by G. P. Putnam's Sons. He has also contributed several brochures which have been published in the *New York Medical Journal*, among them being: "Treatment of Typhoid Fever," "Sweating and Its Management," "Diseases of the Skin in General Practice."

Dr. Cutler is a member of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, the County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Dermatological Society, the Hospital Graduates' Club, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and for a number of years was president of the New York Dermatological Society. He was also connected with the Zeta Psi, the Phi Beta Kappa and the New York Athletic Club. On January 30, 1885, in New York city, Dr. Cutler married Miss Cora Carpenter, of Warsaw, Indiana. They have one child, Condict Walker Cutler, Jr. Mrs. Cutler is a member of the Colonial Dames, and traces her ancestry back to the early settlers of this country. Dr. Cutler and his wife are members of the Dutch Reformed church, of which he has been elder for many years. His New York address is 135 West Seventy-sixth street.

WILLIAM OLIVER MOORE, LL. B., M. D.—1872.

Dr. William Oliver Moore, of New York city, is a descendant of the Rev. John Moore, who traces his lineage back to William the Conqueror. Dr. William O. Moore is a son of Cornelius Luyster Moore, who was born at Astoria, New York, a descendant of the old English family of Moores, and Mary Ann Syers, who was born at Orange Mountain, New Jersey, a descendant of a Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Dr. Moore acquired his early literary education at the academy, Newtown, New York, then in the grammar school, Twenty-seventh street, New York, later attended the College of the City of New York, but was forced to withdraw, on account of sickness, at the beginning of the junior year; he then matriculated in the medical department of Columbia University, and was graduated in 1872 after a three years' course, with the degree of Doctor

of Medicine. He spent an internship of two years at the Charity (now City) Hospital, New York; in 1873 he was appointed surgeon-in-charge of the smallpox and typhoid-fever hospitals on Blackwell's Island, New York; acted as interne from 1873 to 1877 at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; assistant surgeon from 1877 to 1887; was professor of diseases of the eye and ear, medical department of the University of Vermont, from 1883 to 1889; filled the same chair in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, 1887 to 1892; and acted in the same capacity at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York, since 1882. Dr. Moore is the visiting ophthalmic surgeon to the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal church, New York city, since 1885, and is also the consulting ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Flushing Hospital, borough of Queens, New York. Thus it will be seen that much of his professional work has been devoted to charitable and humanitarian efforts. In 1877 Dr. Moore commenced the private practice of his profession in New York city, and devoted himself especially to ophthalmology and otology. In addition to the duties of his private practice he acts in the capacity of medical examiner for the Union Central Life Insurance Company, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Michigan Life Insurance Company. Dr. Moore possessed such a zeal for acquiring knowledge that he pursued a course of study in the Columbia Veterinary College of New York, where he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery in 1880, and during the years 1900-1901-1902 was a student at the New York University Law School, where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws in June, 1902, but owing to the faithful and conscientious manner in which he pursued his studies during his spare moments from an active professional life, he passed the bar examination January 18, 1902, and was admitted to practice law as an attorney and counselor at law in the courts of the state of New York.

Dr. Moore is one of the charter members of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and was treasurer and director from 1882 to 1888; he is a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Medical Association of the Greater New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Ophthalmological Society, the American Ophthalmological Society, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Society of the Alumni of Charity Hospital, member of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, also a trustee of the same. Dr. Moore is also identified with the Delta Chi fraternity, Chapter of the New York University Law School, and the Republican Club of New York city.

His writings show wide reading, careful study, original investigation and keen discrimination; he is the author of the "Joseph Mather Smith" prize essay of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on "The Physiological and Therapeutical Effects of Salicylic Acid and Its Compounds," 1878; "The Physiological and Therapeutical Effects of the Coca Leaf and Its Alkaloid," 1888; "Gouty and Rheumatic Affections of the Eye," 1893; "The After Treatment of Cataract," 1893; "Exophthalmic Goiter," 1893; "Herpes Zos-

ter," in Wood's "Handbook of the Medical Sciences," 1890; "Diabetic Affections of the Eye," 1894; "Diseases of the Eye Occurring in Affections of the Spinal Cord," 1895; "Affections of the Eye Associated with Lesions in the Kidneys," 1900. Dr. Moore was the editor of the *Post-Graduate* from 1888 to 1892.

In his religious views Dr. Moore is an Episcopalian by birth and confirmation, but his ideas on the subject of religion are very liberal; his favorite pursuits are study and literature.

On October 24, 1877, Dr. Moore married Miss Katherine Underhill, daughter of Abraham Underhill, Esq., an eminent attorney and counselor at law of New York city. Their children are: William Underhill, born May 25, 1879, secured the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1900, the degree of Master of Arts in 1901, at the Columbia University, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the same institution in 1902; Lawrence Spencer Moore, the second son of Dr. Moore, died in infancy. Dr. Moore's home is at 42 East Twenty-ninth street, New York city.

DANIEL WOODBURY WYNKOOP, M. D.—1896.

Dr. Daniel Woodbury Wynkoop, of New York city, is a direct lineal descendant of Peter Wynkoop, who came to New York in 1630 as captain of The Arms of Rensselaerwyck; the cargo of this ship consisted of shoes for the soldiers who were then fighting the Indians. Major Johannes Wynkoop, the grandson of Peter Wynkoop, fought on the British side in 1689; Major Adrian Wynkoop in 1775 was placed in command of the First Regiment of Ulster county, New York, which consisted of two hundred men; their duty was to command the passes of the Hudson; Gerardus Wynkoop was the speaker in the house of the general assembly of Pennsylvania in 1800. Judge Henry Wynkoop, brother of Gerardus Wynkoop, was a member of the first continental congress, in 1776, and a great personal friend of General Washington and Alexander Hamilton, and the following story is told of them: General Washington was in favor of styling the president, High Mightiness, and he asked General Muhlenburgh's opinion of the matter; General Muhlenburgh replied, "If all the incumbents were to have the size and presence of yourself or your friend Wynkoop, the title might be appropriate, but if applied to some lesser men it would provoke ridicule." Captain Jacobus Wynkoop, another brother of Gerardus Wynkoop, was the commodore of the vessels on Lake Champlain at the evacuation of Ticonderoga in 1777.

Dr. Gerardus Hillis Wynkoop, father of Dr. Daniel W. Wynkoop, married Miss Annie E. Woodbury, daughter of General Daniel Phineas Woodbury, who was connected with the United States army engineer corps. He built the pontoon bridge across the Potomac which enabled the northern army to retire after the battle of Bull Run, when they were in full flight. Thus it will be seen that on both the paternal and maternal side Dr. Wynkoop is descended from ancestry that have occupied high official positions in the government.

Daniel Woodbury Wynkoop was born July 11, 1872, and was named in honor of his maternal grandfather, General Daniel P. Woodbury. Young Daniel matriculated at many preparatory schools both in America and Europe; on the continent he had a limited experience in the public schools of Munich, Dresden and Zurich, and was also a student in the private institutions of Vevay, Switzerland and of Paris. After returning to his native country he attended St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, Cutler's School in New York, and received instruction from private tutors in New Haven and Staten Island. He then entered Yale College in the class of '96 and pursued an academic course, but withdrew at the end of the freshman year to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in 1896 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he spent an internship of one year and a half in the New York City Hospital, and on December 1, 1897, he established an office in New York city, where he enjoys one of the largest medical and surgical practices in the city. His professional ability is of a high order and has gained for him a very enviable reputation as an eminent representative of his chosen calling.

In addition to his extensive practice Dr. Wynkoop has held the following offices: House surgeon of the City Hospital, the attending physician of the Northern Dispensary, the assistant physician of the Vanderbilt Clinic in Dr. Delafield's Department of Medicine, the house surgeon of the New York Maternity Hospital, and the visiting surgeon of the Northern Dispensary. An article written by Dr. Wynkoop appeared in the *Medical Record*, September 24, 1898, entitled "Atypical Malaria as Seen Coming From Our Military Hospitals." Dr. Wynkoop is a member of the County Medical Society, and the Greater New York Medical Society; he is also affiliated with the Delta Psi fraternity and the St. Anthony Club, New York city. In his hours of recreation he devotes himself to the sport of hunting, as best suited to his tastes and inclinations. He resides at 128 Madison avenue, New York city.

EDWARD BENNET BRONSON, A. B., M. D.—1869.

Dr. Edward B. Bronson was born in Hartford, Connecticut, June 12, 1843, the son of Thomas and Cynthia Bartlett Bronson, the father being a Presbyterian clergyman. Dr. Bronson prepared for college in the high school of Hartford, Connecticut, graduated from Yale College in 1865 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1869. After spending an internship of eighteen months in Bellevue Hospital, Dr. Bronson went abroad and remained three years pursuing his medical studies in the hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London, giving especial attention to diseases of the skin. Upon his return he engaged in general practice in New York city, but of late years has gradually made a specialty of dermatology. He is professor of dermatology in the New York Polyclinic, visiting physician to the City Hospital and consulting physician to the Babies' Hospital.



E. B. Boonson.

He has contributed many articles on dermatology and syphilis to the medical journals, the most important being a series of papers on "Itching of the Skin." Dr. Bronson is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Academy of Medicine, the New York Dermatological Society, the American Dermatological Association, the American Therapeutic Society, the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital and the New York County Medical Society. He is also a member of the Century and University Clubs of New York. His New York address is 10 West Forty-ninth street.

GABRIEL GRANT, M. D.—1851.

Gabriel Grant, a native of Newark, New Jersey, is descended from Scotch ancestry, and is a son of Charles Grant, a prominent and worthy resident of the city where his son was born. He received his literary education at Williams College, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1846. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Alexander N. Dougherty, a capable practitioner of his native city, and he afterward matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1851. For nearly ten years following, he practiced successfully in Newark. In 1854 he rendered a public service of peculiar value. The appearance of Asiatic cholera had created great alarm, and in absence of a board of health the common council appointed a health commission consisting of the mayor and two aldermen, with Dr. Grant as health physician. Upon Dr. Grant necessarily devolved the initiation of measures for resisting the spread of the dread disease, and for the treatment of thousands of sufferers. To these arduous tasks, necessitating unremitting labor and constant exposure, he applied himself devotedly, and with most satisfactory results, earning the warmly expressed gratitude of his associates and of the people. At one time during his early professional residence in Newark, he went to Panama, in New Grenada, South America, where he passed a year, and where he was largely instrumental in establishing the first American hospital.

The Civil war afforded him opportunity to enter a field where his professional skill and excellent abilities as organizer and director proved highly useful. Moved by patriotic impulse, he was among the earliest to respond to the call of President Lincoln for troops. Abandoning an excellent practice, he entered the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, New Jersey Volunteers, under Brigadier General Phil Kearney, and was commissioned surgeon of his regiment. After the first battle of Bull Run, in which he participated, he was examined by the United States army medical board at Washington, and was assigned to duty as brigade surgeon of volunteers, and he was subsequently commissioned surgeon of United States volunteers, with the rank of major, under authority by Congress. December 12, 1861, he was assigned to duty with General French's brigade as brigade surgeon, and shortly afterward as division surgeon in chief, in which capacity he participated in the

battles of Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He gave his personal attention to the wounded at Williamsburg and South Mountain, and for his personal gallantry at Fair Oaks, Antietam and Fredericksburg he was commended in the reports of the generals commanding. He accompanied General Stoneman in his grand reconnaissance in March, 1862, and he organized the brigade hospital at Camp California and the division hospital at Harper's Ferry. February 18, 1863, he was transferred to the department of the Mississippi, and appointed medical director of hospitals at Evansville, Indiana, and while thus engaged he was sent by General Burnside to Grant's army, then operating in the vicinity of Vicksburg, and was placed in charge of the steamer *Atlantic* to convey to his hospitals the wounded Indiana soldiers. In June, 1863, he was surgeon in chief at the battle of Sartartia, Mississippi, and was highly commended by General Kimball in his report of that engagement. September 4, 1863, he was ordered to Madison, Indiana, and placed in charge of the extensive hospitals there, where were upwards of three thousand sick and wounded to be cared for. After one and one-half years' service at this post he tendered his resignation, and was relieved from duty February 4, 1865. The end of the war was then in view, and his army service had covered the long period of three years and four months, a period crowded with incessant labor and weighty responsibility, and involving great peril of life. This honorable record was crowned with conspicuous honors. He received from Congress the medal of honor which was conferred only upon such officers and soldiers as an examining board found worthy on account of most distinguished gallantry upon the field of battle, and the events upon which the award was made to him were his highly commended conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, June 1, 1862, and in the battle of Sartartia, Mississippi, June 13, 1863. He was subsequently elected surgeon general of the Medal of Honor Legion, and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

After his resignation from the army Dr. Grant returned to Newark, but owing to impairment of health due to his arduous service in the field and hospital he abstained from practice except among a few of his personal friends and former patients. In 1870 he removed to New York city, where he has since made his residence. Since 1881, with his family, he has passed much of his time in Europe, principally in Germany, where the climate affords him comparative immunity from the ailments incurred in army service. Dr. Grant is a member of the Century Club. He married Miss Caroline Manice, daughter of Deforest Manice, of New York city, and of this union have been born three sons and one daughter.

FRANK EBENEZER MILLER, M. D.—1884.

Frank Ebenezer Miller, physician and musical authority, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 12, 1859, the only child of Ebenezer Miller and Mayett (Deming) Miller. On the maternal side he is a descendant of the Tory Governor Tryon of New York, and of the Standish and Welles fami-



Chas. E. Miller,

lies. Henry Deming, his grandfather, built several of the Florida forts. After passing through the high school, Dr. Miller entered Trinity College in Hartford, graduating in 1881, and securing the degree of Master of Arts in course. He also graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1884. He was substitute interne at the New York and Charity hospitals and resident interne at St. Francis'. Recommended by Drs. Shrady and Ripley as assistant sanitary inspector, he passed the civil service examination, and was named for that position by General Franz Sigel. The following positions have brought him into association with many of the best in the profession; assistant to chair of otology, held by Professor Orin Pomeroy; to Professor Louis Emmet Holt at Western Dispensary; to Dr. George Lefferts, Vanderbilt Clinic; to Professor Joseph Howe, New York University; and Dr. R. Lincoln, throat specialist; attending physician at the Minerva Home in 1885, at the Wayside Nursery in 1886, and at St. Joseph's Hospital since 1887. He was also throat surgeon at the Vanderbilt Clinic from 1890 to 1893 and held the same office in the Bellevue outdoor department in 1886. In 1890 the Metropolitan College of Music secured Dr. Miller as laryngologist.

All through a very busy life Dr. Miller has found it possible to keep a home office, besides publishing some original ideas in the following works: "The Use of Gottstein's Improved Curette for the Removal of Post-Nasal Growths," "Vocal Hygiene, a Study of the Mucous Membrane," "Pathology, Etiology and Treatment of Vocal Nodules of Singers," "Views on Tuberculosis," "Scheme of Diagnosing Voice Failure," "Observation on the Voice and Voice Failure," written with the physicist, A. Theodore Wangemann, late with Thomas Edison; "Compend of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," by Drs. John E. Weeks, James McAvoy and Frank E. Miller. In the romance style, Dr. Miller produced an essay on the "Spirit of Music," and an essay on the "Force of Habit." His versatility also is shown in the wit and satire of "The Trojan Horse." As a lecturer Dr. Miller has read his own papers before the School of Expression, the Music Teachers' National Association and at the New York Music Teachers' Association, Troy, New York.

As medical examiner the following organizations have Dr. Miller's services: The Albany Insurance Company, the Ancient Order of Aegis, the Royal Oak Benefit Insurance Company, the Provident Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the medical board of the Loomis Sanitarium, and the Loomis Home, Liberty, New York, and a visiting physician to St. Francis' Hospital and secretary of its medical board. He was one of the originators and is now a director of Armour Villa Park at Bronxville, New York, and is also a director of the American Paper Goods Manufacturing Company, and of the Ajax and Howard Envelope Companies. He is a member of the American Rhinological, Otological and Laryngological Society, the New York Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society and the New York Hospital Graduates' Club.

In the interest of science and humanity, Dr. Miller has kept a close watch upon the cure of consumption. In 1892 he claimed that the best

success could be found primarily along hygienic and dietetic lines, prescribing such foods (besides milk and raw eggs) as will create a soil hostile to the germ, rest to check destructive processes, noonday baths for high temperature and the more rapid elimination of ptomaines, with ventilation and altitude as valuable adjuncts. His works entitled "Views on Tuberculosis" and "Local Treatment of Phthisis by Means of Strong Induction Current," have commanded the attention of the public and press.

When Professor Koch first made known his discovery on the cure for consumption, Messrs. Arkell Brothers considered it of national importance to test the cure and place the results before their readers. Drs. Shrady and Ripley were chosen as a committee; they selected a Mr. Degnan as subject, diagnosed his case as one of perfect tuberculosis, but owing to a specific trouble could not determine. Dr. Miller was consulted and pronounced it tuberculosis laryngitis. The patient was sent to Professor Koch, and his diagnosis entirely corroborated Dr. Miller's.

As physician and specialist, and as vocalist, musician and musical writer, Dr. Miller has had a career as noteworthy for its conspicuous success as for its great versatility. From the Trinity College Glee Club he was engaged as first tenor for St. Thomas church, New York, and later as one of the original members of the Musurgia Glee Club he sang "The Nun of Nidaro" at their first concert. Subsequently he was first tenor at Christ's church and the First Baptist church, Hartford, Connecticut, Church of the Pilgrims, St. Thomas and Christ church, Brooklyn, New York, and Holy Trinity Church of the Puritans, New York city. Dr. Miller numbers a large percentage of patients among singers, artists and persons of prominence in judicial, legal, social and political life. He treats them by many original methods, and with extraordinary success. In observation of the voice, he has established a principle of hollow-space resonances, which is being recognized and accepted by high authorities as the nearest perfect theory of voice production. The decoration of Busto del Libertador was conferred on him by President Crespo and Senor Miguel Antich of Venezuela. Dr. Miller married Emily Weston, of Yonkers, New York, in April, 1892, and they have two daughters.

EDWIN STERNBERGER, B. L., M. D.—1890.

Dr. Edwin Sternberger was born January 6, 1867, in New York city, and is the son of Simon and Pauline Sternberger. The former, who is now deceased, was a New York banker. Dr. Sternberger received his early education in the public schools of his native city, subsequently attending the College of the City of New York, and in 1887 graduated from Cornell University with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. In 1890 he received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After graduation he served for two years as interne in the medical and surgical departments of Mount Sinai Hospital, and for three months in the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and then went abroad, pursuing his studies in general medicine in Vienna and Berlin, un-



Edwin H. H. H. H.

der the guidance of Bilroth, Krauss and Krobach. Since his return to this country he has been engaged in general practice, and for nine years was connected with the out-patient department of Mount Sinai Hospital, serving in the surgical clinic; this position he resigned in 1901.

Dr. Sternberger is the author of some monographs on medicine and surgery, and of an article entitled, "Infusion," in the *Medical Record*, 1891. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the German Medical Society, the Metropolitan Medical Association, the Society of the Alumni of Mount Sinai Hospital, and the Sloane Maternity Alumni. He belongs to the Cornell University Club, the Century Country Club, the Hollywood Golf Club, and the Automobile Club of America. His New York address is 43 East Sixtieth street.

DUPREE MERIWETHER HALL, A. B., A. M., M. D.—1894.

Dr. Dupree M. Hall was born in Lauderdale county, Tennessee, November 20, 1871, the son of James D. and Addie (Henning) Hall. His educational advantages were obtained at the Christian Brothers College in Memphis, Tennessee, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. He matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and after pursuing the regular three years' course was graduated in the class of 1894. During his college term Dr. Hall took two courses in the New York Lying-in Hospital, and directly after obtaining his medical diploma was appointed interne of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, which position he held from June, 1894, to June, 1896. He then returned to Memphis, Tennessee, where he at once entered upon the private practice of his profession, which he has pursued ever since with the exception of the short period of time when he served his country during the Spanish-American war. He was appointed captain and assistant surgeon of the Second Infantry, Tennessee Volunteers, and served with them until the regiment was mustered out of the United States service at Columbia, South Carolina, in February, 1899. Dr. Hall is serving in the capacity of assistant to the chair of practice of medicine at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, quiz master on practice of medicine and clinical lecturer on rectal diseases of the same institution.

Titles of Dr. Hall's essays, printed in *Memphis Medical Monthly*, are "Etiology of Acute Articular Rheumatism," "Acute Catarrhal Enteritis," and "Feeding in Fevers." He is a member of the Shelby County Medical Society, the Tennessee State Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, the American Medical Association, and he also holds membership in the Chickasaw Guards of Memphis, Tennessee, the Woodmen of the World, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Dr. Hall is an attendant at the services of divine worship in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, of Memphis, Tennessee. On October 16, 1901, Dr. Hall married Miss Mary Cowden, of Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York.

JOHN DUNCAN QUACKENBOS, A. B., A. M., M. D.—1871.

Dr. John D. Quackenbos, a specialist on nervous and mental diseases, is a direct descendant of Pieter and Martje van Quackkenbosch, who came from Oestgeest, Holland, to New Amsterdam about the year 1660; their son, Wouter van Quackkenbosch, born in 1676, was united in marriage to Cornelia Bogaert. A subsequent member of the family by the name of Wouter, or Waltir, was a barrack master in General Washington's army while it was stationed in New York, and the family are proud of the fact that it was on Quackenbos soil that the first American flag was unfurled. Dr. George Clinton Quackenbos, grandfather of Dr. John D. Quackenbos, served in the capacity of surgeon with the United States navy for a term of years, and subsequently practiced his profession in New York city until shortly before his death, which occurred in 1858. George Payn Quackenbos, LL. D., father of Dr. Quackenbos, was the well known educational author, being especially noted for his books on rhetoric, English grammar, and American history, also as the American editor of Spiers French Dictionary. He married Louise B. Duncan, who was a direct descendant of the old and honored Brodie and Duncan families of Forres, Scotland.

Dr. Quackenbos was prepared for college at the collegiate school of which his father was rector, entered Columbia in 1864, and was graduated in 1868 with the first honor and a percentage of 99 7-8. The same year the college conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three years later the degree of Master of Arts. In 1868 he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1871, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Quackenbos accepted the position of tutor in rhetoric and history in Columbia College from President Barnard, subsequently served as instructor in English literature and gave voluntary courses in physiological psychology at the same institution; he was also lecturer on psychology for ten years in other institutions. The premature death of his father in 1881 cast upon him a weight of responsibility and labor of a literary nature, so that his active engagement in medicine came to an end for years, during which time he was occupied largely in revising, writing and rewriting educational text books. In 1884 he was appointed adjunct professor of the English language and literature at Columbia, and in 1891 professor of rhetoric in the same university and at Barnard College for Women. In 1894 he retired from his chair, was appointed emeritus professor of rhetoric and at once resumed his medical studies and the practice of his profession in New York city and New Hampshire, making a specialty of nervous and mental diseases. His beautiful estate, Soo Nipe Park, on Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire, consists of four hundred acres, provided with every natural attraction and modern means of recreation, including the most picturesque golf links in the state, and is the seat of a large hotel and cottage settlement, which furnishes accommodations for his many patients during the summer months.

Dr. Quackenbos has a world-wide reputation for his advanced experiments in psycho-therapeutics, has proved hypno-suggestion to be the most



John D. Luackebos

important moralizing agent of the time, and has accomplished along inspirational lines what has never before been attempted or dreamed of in the evocation of physico-spiritual control and the development of slumbering talent. He has prosecuted this work openly and fearlessly, with the courage of his convictions, and his reputation in this branch of therapeutics has brought him one of the largest practices in New York, every state and many foreign countries being represented among his clientele. This devolves a large amount of work upon Dr. Quackenbos, whose office hours often extend from nine in the morning until midnight.

He is the author of some twenty standard educational works on literary and scientific subjects, the best known being, "A History of Ancient Literature, Oriental and Classical, Including Expositions of the Earliest Religions," "Enemies and Evidences of Christianity," "A History of the English Language," published by Appleton; "Physical Geography," "Physics," "Practical Rhetoric." He is also the author of the following named medical books and essays: "Tuberculosis, Its Prevalence, Communicability and Prevention," "Typhoid Fever, Its Poison, Causes, Prevention and Treatment from the Householder's Standpoint of Responsibility," "Causes and Recent Treatment of Neurasthenia," "The State Care of the Insane," "Conventional, Fraudulent, and Accidental Adulterations in Food Stuffs," "Medicines and Articles of Wear," "Emergencies and How to Deal with Them in the Family," "Standing Forests as Sanitary Factors," "Post Hypnotic Suggestion in the Treatment of Sexual Perversions and Moral Anesthesia," "Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture," "Hypno-Suggestion in Trained Nursing," "The Reciprocal Influence in Hypnotism and Its Bearing on Telepathic and Spiritistic Theories," "Hypnotic Suggestion in the Treatment of Dipsomania."

Dr. Quackenbos is also well known as a lecturer, naturalist and sportsman; his essays on the brook and the Lake Sunapee trout have been widely read; he is credited with having brought to the notice of ichthyologists the presence of a fourth trout in New England waters, viz., the Sunapee Saibling, a form of Alpine Charr not known to exist on the American continent till discovered in Lake Sunapee in 1885. Dr. Quackenbos has been instrumental in planting this valuable food fish in Lake George. His fish library contains many valuable and rare works.

He is a member of the London Society for Psychical Research, the New York Academy of Sciences, the American Medical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the New Hampshire Medical Society, also a member of the University Club of New Hampshire. He is a member of the Reformed Episcopal church, accepts the Christianity of the four Gospels, but believes himself as well qualified to interpret the Greek of these memoirs as are ecclesiastical professionals. In his political affiliations he has remained firm to the principles of the independent party. Dr. Quackenbos was united in marriage in New York city, in 1871, to Laura Amelia Pinckney, a member of a family who are well known in the history of the country. Their children are: Alice Pinckney, Caroline Duncan, George Payn, and Kathryn Quackenbos.

HARRY HARTSHORNE SEABROOK, M. D.—1881.

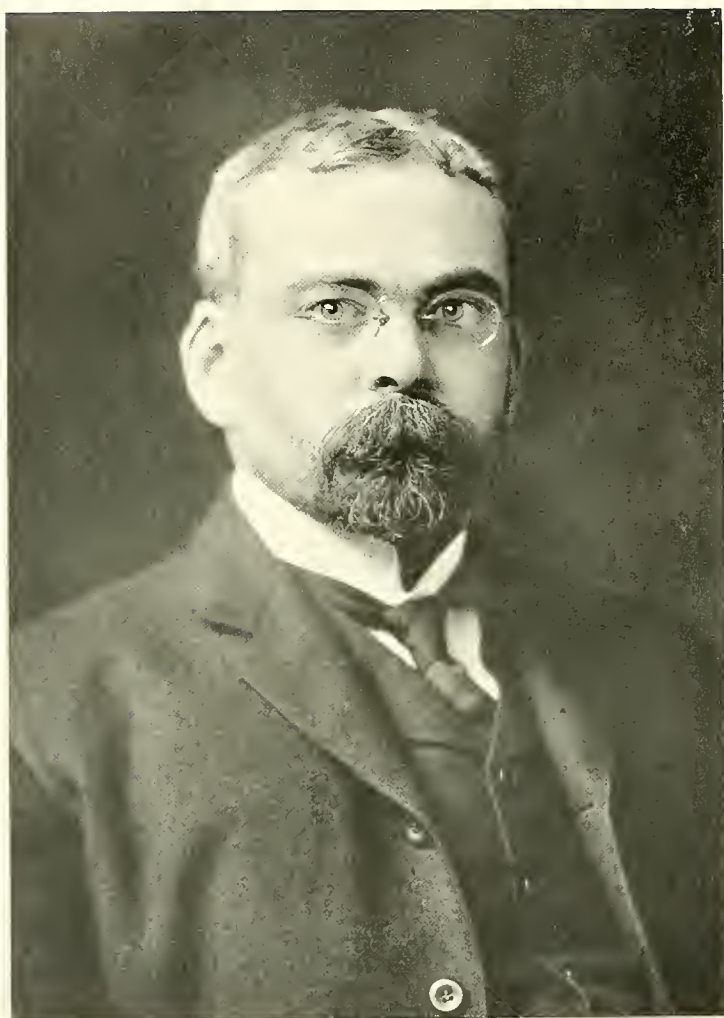
The Seabrook family, of which Dr. Harry H. Seabrook is a representative, is descended from Thomas Seabrook, who was killed by Indians in Westchester county, New York. Thomas Seabrook, great-grandfather of Dr. Harry Seabrook, was first major, then lieutenant colonel of the New Jersey state troops and First New Jersey Monmouth County Militia; he fought with the continental army and was in command of his regiment at the close of the Revolutionary war, being stationed on the south shore of Raritan Bay; he was also a member of the first provisional congress. The paternal grandmother of Dr. Seabrook was Anna Longstreet, a descendant of Dirk Stoeffel Longstreet, who married a squaw of the Lenni Lenape tribe.

Henry Hendrickson Seabrook, father of Dr. Seabrook, was one of the first settlers of Keyport, New Jersey, a town planned by his father-in-law, Leonard Walling. Mr. Seabrook engaged in business there and in New York, and was the projector and manager of the steamboat line running between these points; he was also instrumental in the building of good roads and bridges in the locality of Keyport, secured a postoffice for the town and acted at first in the capacity of postmaster. As a school trustee he assisted largely in the development of the school system from the district schools to a large graded school, and he also acted as treasurer and president of various companies in the town. Mr. Seabrook was trustee, deacon and treasurer of the First Baptist church, was for years superintendent of the Sunday school connected with it, and of the Baptist Sunday school of Monmouth county, New Jersey. He was one of the founders of the Peddie Institute at Hightstown, New Jersey, serving in the capacity of trustee, and was a member or officer of various societies, both state and national. He was united in marriage to Miss Therese Walling, whose ancestors were the first settlers of Monmouth county, New Jersey.

Dr. Harry H. Seabrook was born in Keyport, New Jersey, October 23, 1859, and attended Peddie Institute at Hightstown, where he pursued a scientific course. After this he engaged in business for three years and then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1881. Shortly after receiving his diploma he was appointed interne upon the Third surgical division of Bellevue Hospital, serving as assistant and house surgeon from October, 1881, to April, 1883. The following six months were passed upon the continent, and upon his return he entered upon the active practice of his profession at 105 East Seventy-third street, New York city. He afterward located at 1032 Lexington avenue, remaining for six years, after which he took up his residence at his present address, 118 East Seventy-second street. From 1885 to 1891 he was an assistant surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was then appointed surgeon, which position he still holds. In April, 1894, he was appointed attending ophthalmic surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital and resigned three years later; from 1888 to 1890 he was the instructor of ophthalmology in the University of



H. H. Seabrook



James F. McKernan.

the City of New York, and he also performed dispensary work in the eye and ear department of Bellevue and the Presbyterian Hospitals.

Dr. Seabrook is the author of a book entitled "Heterophorias and Insufficiencies," and he has also contributed a number of articles on the eye; among them: "Some Squint Statistics," published in the *Archives of Ophthalmology*, 1892; "The Eyes and the Liver," *New York Medical Journal*, March 14, 1896; "The Natural Course of Cataract," *Medical Record*, September 12, 1891; and "Headaches," in the same journal, in July, 1901. On January 25, 1878, Dr. Seabrook was appointed lieutenant of Company G, Third Regiment, National Guard, State of New Jersey, by Governor George B. McClellan, but on June 23, 1881, he tendered his resignation. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Citizens' Union and the American Association for the Advance of Physical Education, American and New York State Medical Associations, Medical Society of the County of New York, Academy of Medicine, Harlem Medical Association, Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, Lenox Medical and Surgical Society. His favorite pursuits during his leisure hours are science and literature, especially of a historical nature.

At Montclair, New Jersey, on November 2, 1881, Dr. Seabrook married May Nason, of New York city, a daughter of Joseph Nason, a well known inventor, of New England descent, some of whose ancestors served as officers in the French and Indian, Revolutionary and Mexican wars. The biography of Joseph Nason has been recently written at the request of the Society of Mechanical Engineers. Dr. and Mrs. Seabrook are the parents of two children, Raymond and Alice Seabrook.

JAMES FRANCIS McKERNON, M. D.—1890.

Dr. James F. McKernon, professor of otology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, was born in West Cambridge, Washington county, New York, March 13, 1865, the son of John Cochran and Jane (Dalland) McKernon. John C. McKernon was born in Elgin, Scotland, where his ancestors for many generations were also born; three of his brothers came to this country from Scotland during the progress of the Civil war and joined the forces of the Union army. His wife, Jane (Dalland) McKernon, was a descendant of a north of Ireland ancestry.

Dr. McKernon attended the district school of West Cambridge, New York, where he was prepared to enter Greenwich Academy at Greenwich, New York, after which he pursued a course of instruction for two years from private tutors. In 1887 he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he was graduated in the class of 1890. His subsequent studies were devoted entirely to the nose, throat and ear. He then established an office at 359 West Forty-seventh street, on September 7, 1890, and remained until 1894; he then removed to 116 West Forty-eighth street, where he continued to practice his profession until May, 1900, when he changed his residence to 62 West Fifty-second street, his present address. From September, 1890, to 1892, he was the physician

in charge of the Berachah Mission Dispensary; from 1892 to 1897 acted as assistant surgeon in the throat department of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; from 1893 to 1896 was assistant surgeon of the aural department of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and from the latter date to the present time (1903) has acted in the capacity of aural surgeon to the same institution; from 1897 to 1900 was the assistant to the chair of otology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in 1900 was appointed professor of otology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, which position he still occupies.

Dr. McKernon is the author of the following named articles: "Report of a Case of Torticollis Following Adenotomy Epithelioma of the Nose," Report of Case; "Report of Three Cases of Intracranial Abscess," first two fatal, third, recovery, with remarks; "Report of a Case of Brain Abscess Complicated by Thrombosis of the Lateral Sinus and Mastoiditis Resulting from Suppurative Inflammation of the Middle Ear," operation, death; "The Abortive Treatment of Acute Mastoiditis," contributions to the Technique of Modern Uranoplasty; Sigmoid Sinus Thrombosis; seven cases, the first non-infective, recovery, six infective, five recoveries, one fatal, with remarks upon Symptomatology and Treatment; "Severe Hemorrhage Following Incision of Drum Membrane," "Treatment of Chronic Purulent Otitis Media," "Report of a Case of Tempero-Sphenoidal Abscess with Exhibition of Patient," "Congenital Cleft of the Palate," further report upon the operative technique and its results. Dr. McKernon has also written a number of other articles on similar subjects, and at the present time is writing an article on "Intracranial Complications of Middle Ear Diseases," for the *Post-Graduate Surgeon*. He is also the inventor of a complete mastoid set, now in general use by the United States army and navy surgeons.

He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the American Otological Society, the American Laryngological Association, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, and chairman of the otological section of the New York Academy of Medicine during the years 1901, 1902 and 1903. He is also a member of the New York Athletic Club, and his favorite pursuits during his leisure hours are hunting, fishing and boating. On June 26, 1901, in New York city, Dr. McKernon married Anna Madeleine Wittmeyer, a daughter of the Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, rector of the French Huguenot church and founder of the Huguenot Society in New York city.

JOHN BLAKE WHITE, M. D.—1874.

Dr. John Blake White, born at Charleston, South Carolina, October 9, 1850, is a descendant of Sir John White, of Kent, England, whose title was suppressed on account of his being a Quaker, and who came to this country in company with William Penn and was conspicuous with him in the government of the colony. His son, Blake Leay White, great-grandfather of Dr. White, settled in South Carolina before the Revolutionary war, and



Joe Blake White

became one of the prominent planters in Upper St. Johns Parish, Berkeley, district of Charlotte. He married a daughter of Abraham Bourquin, a Huguenot, who was a conspicuous patriot at the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, and was early seized by the British and held on parole.

John Blake White, grandfather of Dr. White, early in life developed a remarkable ability as an author and artist, later went to England and studied art under Benjamin West, and with his friend and relative, Washington Alston. The following is a list of his historical paintings: The celebrated picture of "General Marion Inviting the British Officer to Dinner in the Pedee Swamp," "The Battle of Fort Moultrie," "Mrs. Motte Presenting the Burning Arrows to Generals Marion and Lee to Fire Her Own Residence for the Purpose of Dislodging the British," "The Rescue of the American Prisoners from the British by Generals Jasper and Newton." All of these pictures hang in the halls of Congress, having been presented to that body by the artist's son, Dr. Octavius A. White. Mr. White was the artist of several other important historical paintings, the most important one being the "Unfurling of the American Flag in the City of Mexico by the American Minister Poinsett to Quell a Riot." This was destroyed by fire in Columbia, South Carolina, during the Civil war. Mr. White married Anna O'Driscoll, a daughter of Mathias O'Driscoll, LL.D., M. D., of Ireland, who was a descendant from one of the oldest and most honorable families of Ireland, and who was educated at the famous College of St. Omar, came to this country in 1784, and settled in South Carolina, where he ranked among the first men of his day. Dr. Octavius A. White, son of John Blake and Anna White, and father of Dr. White, was a noted physician of South Carolina.

Dr. White prepared for college at Phillip's Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, after which he entered Harvard University, from which institution he voluntarily withdrew in 1872 to commence the study of medicine. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city in 1874, and thereupon was appointed house surgeon in the Brooklyn City Hospital. The energy and success with which he discharged the duties of this office secured Dr. White, in 1875, when only twenty-five years of age, the appointment of sanitary inspector of the New York department of health. Subsequently he was assigned to special duty in the examination of milk, which was supposed to be largely adulterated when brought into the city. Dr. White remained in the health department about ten years, retiring from the service of the board in 1886, and during this period of aggressive and sustained activity he was largely instrumental in breaking up the wholesale shipment of impure milk into the city, which had previously become an intolerable evil, highly deleterious to the public health. During the years 1875 and 1876 Dr. White obtained special experience in the inspection of and transfer of smallpox cases to Riverside Hospital, the disease being quite epidemic during those years, and thus he acquired a thorough familiarity and wide experience with that disease. In 1882 he was appointed attending surgeon of the New York Dispensary for Children, and four years later was appointed visiting surgeon to the

Charity, now City, Hospital on Blackwell's Island, holding this position until 1898. In the early eighties Dr. White lectured in the Post-Graduate Medical College on Diseases of Children, and in 1889 received the appointment of consulting surgeon to the House of Refuge; about the same time he became the assistant to Professor Fessenden N. Otis, specialist in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Simultaneously with these diversified professional engagements, Dr. White made an extensive study of the heart and lungs, and he is regarded as an authority on typhoid fever and the medical and surgical diseases of the lungs.

From time to time Dr. White has read valuable scientific papers before medical societies, placing on record the results of his observation and experience. These productions have been favorably noticed in the medical journals, some of them being republished in foreign medical journals. Among these contributions were: "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Uterine Flexions," read before the Yorkville Medical Association; "Treatment of Phthisis by Intrapulmonary Injection of Carbolized Iodine," read before the Yorkville Medical Association; "The Tubercular Diathesis Controlled by Gold and Manganese in Combination," read before the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Association and the New York County Medical Association. It is important to note that a number of remarkable cures were effected by the treatment set forth in the two last named papers.

He also wrote an article on "The Treatment of Spasmodic Stricture of the Urethra." He read a paper before the Yorkville Medical Society, February 23, 1888, "Remarks on Vesico-Urethral Erethism, Peculiar to Locomotive Engineers." On December 17, 1890, he read a paper before the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, entitled "Remarks on the Intrapulmonary and Subcutaneous Treatment of Tuberculosis." Another valuable production on the same line of investigation was a paper, "A Case of Stricture Followed by Rupture of the Urethra and Extravasation of Urine, External Urethrotomy and Recovery," read before the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, June 3, 1890.

On February 17, 1891, he read before the section of general medicine of the New York Academy of Medicine, and on May 10, 1891, before the New York Medical Union, by invitation, "The Value of the Subcutaneous Administration of Gold and Manganese in the Treatment of Tuberculosis." Hardly more attention was attracted in the medical world by Dr. Koch's celebrated lymph than was aroused by Dr. White's new method of treating tuberculosis, and it is adopted by many physicians throughout the country with conspicuous success. He also read before the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons at the National Congress held at Washington in 1891 a paper on "Cachexia." His "Symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment of Pleurisy and also Report of Case of Tubercular Abscess of Lung, with Recovery after Operation," was published in transactions of the New York State Medical Association. His inventive mind suggested a much needed and quickly recognized improvement on Sim's Vaginal Speculum. Another practical result of Dr. White's ingenious labors is an instrument

for the correction of uterine displacements which he called "Metratrep." This was followed by another addition to the list of useful instruments, the "Urethrotone," invented in 1888, for the operating on strictures of the urethra of very small calibre. In 1891 he invented an antiseptic syringe for hypodermic medication and published a description of the apparatus and an explanation of its uses. One of the most important of Dr. White's inventions is a double nasal spray and vaporizer, which was exhibited on November 25, 1891, before the laryngological section of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Throughout the whole course of his professional career Dr. White has been actively interested in medical societies in all parts of the country. He served as president of the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, also of the Yorkville Medical and Surgical Society, is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society, New York State Medical Association, American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, Manhattan Medical and Surgical Society, and also acted in the capacity of chairman of the committee on admissions of the New York Academy of Medicine during the year 1903. In 1877 Dr. White married Miss Margaret Stuyvesant Jackson, a daughter of the late George E. B. Jackson, of Portland, Maine, and a great-granddaughter of General Diedrich Ten Broeck, of Revolutionary fame. Dr. White's address is 1013 Madison avenue, New York.

ALEXANDER BRYAN JOHNSON, M. D.—1885.

Dr. Alexander Bryan Johnson was born September 16, 1860, in Albany, New York, and is the son of Alexander Smith and Katherine Maria (Crysler) Johnson. The former, a native of Utica, New York, was judge of the United States circuit court of this circuit, and was formerly judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Johnson, Alexander Bryan Johnson, was born May 29, 1786, in Gosport, Great Britain, and about the year 1799 came with his parents to the United States, where they settled in Utica, in which city Alexander Bryan Johnson became a banker. He was a man of great importance in the place, a philosopher and a voluminous writer on philosophy. The mother of Dr. Johnson was of English and Dutch ancestry, and was a native of the town of St. Catherines, Canada.

When Dr. Johnson was seven years old the family removed to Utica, and his early education was received in the public schools of that place. He entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1879, graduating in 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Having decided in boyhood to devote himself to the medical profession, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and in 1885 received his degree, graduating as one of the Harsen honor men. After serving for nearly two years as interne in the second surgical division of Bellevue Hospital, he went, in the summer of 1887, to Germany, and spent the following year studying surgery and pathology in Heidelberg, Paris

and Vienna. In 1888 he returned to New York, where he began the practice of medicine and surgery, devoting himself almost entirely to the latter. He immediately connected himself with the out-patient department of the Roosevelt Hospital as assistant surgeon, becoming in 1890 assistant to the attending surgeon in the hospital proper, which position he retained until 1898. From 1896 to 1898 he was attending surgeon to the out-patient department of the same hospital, and since the latter year has been attending surgeon to the New York Hospital. In the former institution he also held, for a time, the position of lecturer on minor surgery. In 1896 he was appointed instructor in surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, afterward becoming clinical lecturer on surgery in the same institution. This position he resigned, and is now professor of clinical surgery in the Medical College of Cornell University.

Among the contributions which Dr. Johnson has made to the literature of his profession may be mentioned the following: "Contribution to the Surgery of the Kidney; Report on Surgery of Kidney, Based Upon Cases in Roosevelt During Eight Years," *Annals of Surgery*, 1878; "A Personal Experience in Radiography," *New York Medical Record*. This article was the occasion of inquiries from all parts of the civilized world. "Stereoscopic Radiography," *Annals of Surgery*, April, 1902; "Operative Treatment in Suppurative Conditions of the Kidneys," *Medical News*, May 3, 1902; "Some Cases of Prostatectomy Observed After an Interval," read before the section of genito-urinary surgery of the New York Academy of Medicine; "The Diagnosis of Renal Calculus," read before the genito-urinary section of the Academy, 1902; "Local Anaesthesia," read before the general meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine; "Some Experiences in the Treatment of Inoperable Malignant Disease by Means of the X-rays," American Surgical Association, 1903. Dr. Johnson is also the author of several scientific articles, among them one of some length in a symposium of medical knowledge for popular use, entitled, "In Sickness and Health."

Dr. Johnson is a member of the New York Surgical Society, the American Surgical Association, the County Medical Society, the Linnaean Society and the Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association. He belongs to the University and Union Clubs of New York. At different times he has found sources of interest and diversion in the study of monkeys, in the manufacture of salmon flies, in the development of tailless kites, and at present makes automobiling his chief recreation. His residence is at 12 East Fifty-eighth street, New York city.

THOMAS EDWARD SATTERTHWAITE, M. D.—1867.

Dr. Thomas Edward Satterthwaite, son of Thomas Wilkinson and Ann Fisher (Sheafe) Satterthwaite, was born in what are now the city limits of New York, March 26, 1843. He pursued his preparatory studies in his native state, entered Yale College in the autumn of 1860 at the age of seventeen, and was graduated with the class of 1864. In September of the latter year he entered the scientific department of Harvard University,



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in the department of comparative anatomy, and was a private pupil of the eminent comparative anatomist, Jeffries Wyman. In the November following he entered the department of medicine, attended one course of lectures and then re-entered the medical department of the Scientific School, where he remained until July 1, 1865. Three months later, when twenty-two years of age, he left Boston, and coming to New York entered upon a regular course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he received the degree of M. D. in March, 1867. In August of the same year he entered the New York Hospital, then located on Broadway opposite Pearl street, in the capacity of an interne and after twenty months' experience in surgical operations received a diploma in that institution in 1869. With a view to a further prosecution of his medical studies Dr. Satterthwaite went abroad, taking up his residence in Vienna. Upon the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, Dr. Satterthwaite proffered his services as a surgeon in the Prussian army, was appointed assistant surgeon and afterwards full surgeon, with the grade of captain. Upon the conclusion of hostilities in the following spring he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. He received from Emperor William, in recognition of his services in the field, the decoration of the Iron Cross. Dr. Satterthwaite then resumed his medical studies, taking special courses under the direction of Recklinghausen at Wurzburg. In the autumn of 1871 he returned to the United States and began the practice of medicine in New York city.

Almost at the outset of his metropolitan career he began to reap the fruits of those special studies so industriously prosecuted abroad. In 1872 he was appointed microscopist of St. Luke's Hospital and subsequently pathologist, holding these positions until 1882, a period of ten years. A year later he became pathologist of the Presbyterian Hospital and continued to discharge the functions of that post until 1888 (fifteen years). When Dr. Satterthwaite first established himself in New York, Dr. Willard Parker occupied the chair of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1873 he became connected with the institution from which he had received his professional degree as clinical assistant to that distinguished professor. Later in the same year Dr. Satterthwaite took the initiative in a wholly new direction, in establishing what was probably the first institution of its kind in the United States. He opened a private laboratory for the regular instruction of students and physicians in normal and pathological histology, continuing the experiment with great success for seventeen years.

The results of his observations and experiments thus convinced Dr. Satterthwaite that something more advanced and quite different from any of the schools previously existing for providing technical education in medicine and surgery was imperatively needed, and he believed that progress could be attained only through the creation of the suitable instrumentalities for promoting it. Actuated by these reasonable views, he co-operated enthusiastically in the movement for the organization of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, becoming one of its incorporators and founders. The principal object sought in forming this association was to provide the means for extra-mural instruction in those branches of

medicine and surgery not successfully taught in the usual undergraduate curriculum. The scheme met with the usual opposition encountered by progressive plans, and, perhaps fortunately, in view of what followed, was early abandoned. This check was, however, not a defeat, but merely a change of plan; another idea of Dr. Satterthwaite and his associates in the movement bore happy fruit in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and the New York Polyclinic. These two celebrated institutions, which now have a permanent place in the medico-surgical educational system of the country, were the outcome, in 1882, of an organization among certain extra-mural professors, who adopted this method of obtaining their ends when the original plan had to be abandoned, after a considerable amount of money had been subscribed for carrying it into execution.

To Dr. Satterthwaite belongs the honor and credit of having originated the system of post-graduate medical education exemplified in the Post-Graduate Medical School, of which he was secretary during two of the most trying years in its history. He occupied the chair of pathological anatomy for one year and of general medicine for seven years in his favorite institution. Owing to the pressure of other duties, Dr. Satterthwaite was compelled to resign in 1890, at which time he held the post of vice-president. For seventeen years he gave a large fraction of his time and attention to the study of practical pathology and for two years was lecturer on comparative pathology in the Columbia Veterinary College, during which time he made an extended investigation into the diseases of the lower animals. His interest in this subject made him an active and prominent member of the New York Pathological Society, of which he was president for two consecutive terms, in 1880 and 1881.

In 1881, in conjunction with other well known American specialists, Dr. Satterthwaite published simultaneously in New York and London, a "Manual of Histology," and six years later published his "Practical Bacteriology," both of which works were received with favor on both sides of the Atlantic. While carrying out these more extended literary undertakings, Dr. Satterthwaite has been an extensive contributor to the leading medical journals, and his papers on various topics have been widely noticed by his medical brethren.

An idea of the general scope of his work and the ground covered by these periodical papers may be gleaned from the following statement of titles: "Bacteria and their Relation to Disease," *Medical Record*, December, 1875; "The Structure and Development of Connective Substances" (prize essay), *Monthly Microscopic Journal*, London, 1876; "The Germ Theory of Disease," Transactions of the International Medical Congress, 1896; "Address on Comparative Pathology," *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery*, 1882; "Origin and Natural History of Tuberculosis," *Medical Record*, October 28, 1892; "Carcinoma," Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences, Vol. 1, 1885; "Renal Diseases," etc., *Medical News*, October 23, 1886; "Lithaemia and Allied Disorders," *Medical Record*, November 19, 1887; "Ulcerative Endocarditis," *idem*, February 27, 1886; "Enlargements of the Liver," Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences,

Vol. 4, 1887: "Abscess of the Liver," *idem.*, 1887: "Scarlatina," Quarterly Bulletin of the Post-Graduate Medical School, January, 1887: "Hodgkins' Disease," *Post-Graduate Journal*, April, 1888: "Pyothorax," *Medical Record*, November 17, 1888: "Progressive Pernicious Anaemia," *Medical Record*, March, 1888: "Bronchial Pneumonia," *British Medical Journal*, December 1, 1889: "Pulmonary Syphilis," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 11-18, 1891: "Pathology of Diphtheria," *Canada Lancet*, March, 1874; and upwards of twenty-five articles on other medical topics, of which fifteen were on matters relating to the heart, to which subject of late years he has given special attention.

Dr. Satterthwaite organized the first medical and surgical staff of the Chambers Street House of Relief (now known as the Hudson Street Hospital), in 1875, and performed the first surgical operation in that institution. He was also one of the founders of the Babies' Hospital and for five years (1894-9) its president. He is now consulting physician to the Post-Graduate, Babies', the Orthopedic hospitals, and the Northeastern Dispensary. He is a member of the American Therapeutic Society and one of its founders; the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the Medical Society of the State of New York, Pathological Society, Medical Society of Greater New York, and New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; also of the City and Century Clubs.

In 1884 Dr. Satterthwaite was married to Isabella Banks, daughter of the late Dr. James Lenox Banks, of New York city. Dr. Satterthwaite has long taken an active interest in public affairs and labored earnestly to promote municipal reforms and local good government. He continues to discharge the duties imposed by his private practice and to pursue those special inquiries for which he has been distinguished in the past and which have contributed so much to the advancement of medical and surgical science.

Dr. Satterthwaite's paternal ancestors were of Huguenot extraction and his mother's forebears were Puritans. His grandfather, on the father's side, was an Englishman who came to New York before the Revolution and married a daughter of Theophylact Bache, an Englishman by birth, but of Huguenot extraction. He was one of the leading merchants of his time and had come over to New York from England in 1751, at which time he was established in business by his uncle, Paul Richard, a Huguenot, who was then mayor of the city. The family of the mayor had lived on Manhattan Island nearly a century, having emigrated from Holland in 1660. Dr. Satterthwaite's mother was the daughter of James Sheafe, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who, through his mother, Ann Fisher, was a lineal descendant of Lieutenant Governor John Wentworth, famous in the early annals of New Hampshire. The Sheafe family was of Puritan origin. Its founder, Jacob Sheafe, came over to New England in 1639, with a band of colonists headed by the Rev. Henry Whitfield, afterwards private secretary to Oliver Cromwell, and Robert Kitchel, who subsequently united with other Connecticut colonists in founding Newark, New Jersey. Both Whitfield and Kitchel married Sheafes, and they, with their associates, first established

themselves at Guilford, Connecticut, where Jacob Sheafe, the emigrant, was an influential citizen and pillar of the church. In his later years Jacob Sheafe removed to Boston, where upon his death his remains were interred in King's Chapel, and the tomb which marked his last resting place is said to have been the first monument in that burial ground. Dr. Satterthwaite's maternal grandfather, James Sheafe, already mentioned, was a Granite state merchant of loyalist tendencies, who after the establishment of independence and of the national government became a Federalist and took an active interest in political affairs. He served in both branches of the New Hampshire legislature, was elected to congress, served from 1789 to 1801; and from 1801 to 1802 sat in the United States senate. At one time he was Federalist candidate for governor of New Hampshire, and although he received a plurality of the votes cast, the election under the state constitution went to the lower house of the legislature, where he was defeated. Thomas W. Satterthwaite, father of the physician, was for many years actively engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York in the first half of the century, and his father, Thomas W. Satterthwaite, Sr., was a partner of Theophylact Bache, whose daughter he had married as above mentioned. Mr. Bache was for a long period a conspicuous figure in the history of New York, was president of the Chamber of Commerce, of the New York Hospital and the St. George's Society, and a warden of Trinity church.

SAMUEL LLOYD, M. D.—1885.

Dr. Samuel Lloyd was born August 4, 1860, in Jersey City, New Jersey, and is the son of Gardner Potts and Emma (Disbrow) Lloyd. He is of Welsh descent, his ancestors, who were Quakers, being among the original settlers of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. Lloyd received his early education in private schools, and was graduated from the John C. Green School of Science, Princeton, in the class of 1882, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. He studied medicine in the University of Vermont, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Vermont in 1884, and from the latter university in the fall of 1885. For three years, 1884-1887, he was a member of the house staff of the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, and also was instructor in clinical and operative surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital from 1885 to 1891; from 1889 to 1898 he was instructor in clinical surgery, and for the year 1898 to 1899 was adjunct professor of surgery; since that time he has been professor of surgery. During the years 1892-1896 he was attending surgeon to Randall's Island Hospital, and from 1893 to 1895 was surgeon in chief to Lebanon Hospital. He is also attending surgeon to the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, and to the Babies' wards, and is also attending surgeon to St. Francis' Hospital.

Dr. Lloyd is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, the Physicians' Mu-



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tual Aid Association, the Post-Graduate Hospital Alumni Association, the Medical Association of Greater New York, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society. He belongs to the Princeton Club. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Lloyd married, June 11, 1888, Adèle Ferrier Peck, of Brooklyn, New York. They have three children: Elisabeth Armstrong, Adèle Augustine and Samuel Raymond. Dr. Lloyd's address is 12 West Fiftieth street.

HENRY HALL FORBES, M. D.—1890.

Dr. Henry Hall Forbes was born March 20, 1868, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and is the son of Frank Herbert and Maria H. J. (Cox) Forbes. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland. His great-great-uncle was court physician in Scotland. His great-great-grandfather, James Hall, of Milford, Connecticut, was a Revolutionary soldier, died in a British prison ship in New York, in 1780, and was buried in the churchyard of Trinity, on lower Broadway, New York city. The father of Dr. Forbes, who was a prominent business man, served in the United States navy, as master's mate, during the Civil war, and was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic; he died in 1895. Dr. Forbes comes of Puritan stock, some of his ancestors having been among the early settlers of Milford, near New Haven.

Dr. Forbes received his early education in the public schools of New York, and was a student at the College of the City of New York. In 1890 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, being awarded the first Harsen clinical prize. He studied in the office and was clinical assistant to Dr. Robert F. Wier, and served as interne in the surgical division of the Presbyterian Hospital for two years, and for one year in the New York Foundling Hospital. In private practice he devotes himself to general medicine and surgery. He was formerly assistant surgeon to the out-patient department of the New York Hospital, instructor in gynecology at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, attending gynecologist to the Northeastern Dispensary, district obstetrician to the Marion Street Maternity Hospital, assistant attending surgeon to Trinity Hospital, attending surgeon to the DeMilt Dispensary, and attending physician to the department of diseases of children in that institution. He is now instructor in diseases of the nose and throat at the Post-Graduate Medical School, assistant surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and assistant attending physician to the French Hospital. He is assistant surgeon in the naval militia of the state of New York, and was past assistant surgeon in the United States navy during the Spanish-American war.

Dr. Forbes is a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the County and State Medical Associations, the American Medical Association, the New York County Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Alumni of the Presbyterian Hospital, the Hospital Graduates' Club, and is

a trustee of the Northern Dispensary. He belongs to the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of Veterans, the Veterans of the Spanish-American War and the City Club. He finds his chief recreation in boating, yachting and military matters. Dr. Forbes married, October 7, 1897, in New York, Jennie P. Mack, a resident of that city, and a daughter of the late John Mack. They have one child, Rhoda Elizabeth, and their home is at 96 Park avenue, New York city.

ROBERT HUGH MACKAY DAWBARN, M. D.—1881.

Dr. Robert Hugh Mackay Dawbarn, professor of surgery in the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, was born January 11, 1860, in Westchester county, state of New York, and is the son of Charles and Mary E. (Mackay) Dawbarn. The former, who is a native of Wisbech, Cambridge, England, went, when a young man, to Canada, was engaged in Toronto in the wholesale seed business, and subsequently was one of the owners of the Penargyl slate quarries, near Easton, Pennsylvania. He has now retired from business, and resides at San Leandro, Alameda county, California. The Dawbarn family was originally French Huguenot, but has been for many generations English. Dr. Dawbarn's maternal ancestors, the Mackays, were natives of Inverness, Scotland, whence they emigrated to New England, where, for several generations, the family has been represented. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Dawbarn was Dr. Hugh Mackay, who practiced medicine for about forty years near Greenwich, Connecticut.

After graduating from the Greenwich (Connecticut) Academy, Dr. Dawbarn spent two years at home under the instruction of private tutors, and then studied for one year at the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn, New York. Subsequently he went abroad, partly in quest of health, and pursued his studies for a time in London and Paris, simply "walking the wards" of the hospitals, by the courtesy of several surgeons. On returning to this country he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he remained two years, graduating at the end of that time, in March, 1881, as a Harsen honor man. Since 1883-4 he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, after serving for fifteen months at Mount Sinai Hospital, and for one year thereafter at the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Of late years he has devoted himself exclusively to general surgery. As an item of interest chiefly as showing the early opposition by politicians to civil service reform it may be mentioned that Dr. Dawbarn took part in the first competitive examination ever held in New York city for a medical appointment under the city government; the position in question being that of police surgeon to the New York city police force. This examination was held on the 3rd and 4th days of February, 1885, and Dr. Dawbarn's rating was one hundred per cent in each of the seven branches of medicine. Although he headed the successful list he was never appointed. Some four years later he discussed the matter in the *Medical Record*, December 7, 1889, under the title, "Doctors and Politicians."

For the first eighteen years of his professional life Dr. Dawbarn con-



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ducted, with the help of a number of other doctors, a private school or "quizz" of preparation, of a post-graduate nature, chiefly for candidates wishing to prepare for the examinations to become surgeons in the United States army and navy. In that period he was responsible for perhaps half of the gentlemen who became members of the junior grades of the military services.

In 1885 he was appointed and served for two years as instructor in minor surgery to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Since 1885 he has been connected with the New York Polyclinic School, in which he is professor of surgery and also professor of anatomy. He also holds the position of visiting surgeon to the New York city and New York Polyclinic hospitals.

Dr. Dawbarn is the author of a little work entitled, "An Aid to Materia Medica," which was published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; also a work entitled, "The Treatment of Certain Malignant Growths by Excision of Both External Carotids," published in 1903 by the F. A. Davis Company, of Philadelphia. He has also published various articles on surgery, including (in Wood's Reference Handbook) the subjects of Contusions, Exostosis, Fomentations, Hernia, Issues, Osteitis, Starvation of Cancers, and Splints.

He is the author of the following articles: "Subcutaneous Emphysema," *New York Medical Journal*, June, 1889; "Spinal Resection for Fracture," *New York Medical Journal*, June, 1889; "Intestinal Anastomosis," *Medical Record*, June, 1891; "Water as a Local Anaesthetic," *Medical Record*, November, 1891; "Medical Hemorrhage Surgically Treated," *Medical Record*, January, 1892; "Saline Infusion," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, October, 1892; "Arterial Saline Infusion," *Medical Record*, November, 1892; "Treatment of Tonsillar Hemorrhage," *Medical Record*, December, 1892; "Intestinal Surgical Technique," *Annals of Surgery*, February, 1893; "Fracture of Thigh Bone," *Polyclinic Medical Journal*, April, 1893; "Transplantation of Testicles," *Medical Record*, May, 1895; "Technique of Appendicitis," *International Journal of Surgery*, May, 1895; "Thigh Amputation," *Medical Record*, January, 1895; "Symphyseotomy," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, February, 1896; "Bladder Drainage," *Annals of Surgery*, April, 1896, *idem*, October, 1899; "Appendicitis," *Medical Record*, June, 1896; "Anaesthesia," *Atlanta Medical Journal*, August, 1897; "Shock," *idem*, October, 1897; "Fracture of Bones at Elbow," *Polyclinic Medical Journal*, July, 1897; "Murphy Button versus Absorbable Vegetable Plates," *Annals of Surgery*, 1896; "Shock and Saline Infusion," *Medical Record*, December, 1898, *idem*, *Medical News*, February, 1899; "Tonsillar Amputation; Author's Bloodless Method," *Medical News*, May and June, 1899; also *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, July, 1899; "Pharyngeal False Tonsils," *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, July, 1899; "Stigmata of Inherited Syphilis," *New York Medical Journal*, April, 1899; "Antrum Disease," *Items of Interest*, New York, July, 1900; "Bloodless Surgery," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, February, 1901; "Certain New Points in the Ligation of Arteries," *Annals of Surgery*, January, 1903; "The Treatment of Certain

Malignant Growths by Excision of the External Carotids;" this is the title of an essay representing seven years' work in this field, to which was awarded by the trustees of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, in 1902, the Samuel D. Gross prize of one thousand dollars for the best original work in surgery during the preceding six years.

Dr. Dawbarn is a member of the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Pathological Society, the Surgical Society, the West End Medical Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He also belongs to the American Association of Anatomists. Dr. Dawbarn married, in 1886, Ethel Gordon, daughter of Charles Stuart Sussex Lennox, of Brooklyn, New York; she died in 1890, leaving one child, Waring Lennox. In 1893 Dr. Dawbarn married Carolyn M., daughter of Professor Edward Lorenzo Holmes, president of Rush College, Chicago. They have two children, Robert Holmes and Ethel Gordon. Dr. Dawbarn's address is 105 West Seventy-fourth street, New York.

OLIVER SMITH STRONG, A. M., PH. D.

Dr. Oliver S. Strong, tutor in comparative neurology in the department of zoology, Columbia University, and assistant in normal histology of the nervous system at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, was born in Red Bank, New Jersey, December 30, 1864, the son of Benjamin and Adeline Torrey (Schenck) Strong. He acquired his early education in a private school in Fishkill Landing, New York, and in the public schools of Newburgh, New York; he later entered Princeton University and after graduating in the class of 1886 remained as a graduate student and fellow in biology until 1890, when he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and became assistant in the Lake laboratory at that place. After remaining there for a year he returned east, having been appointed fellow in biology in Columbia University, and in 1892 received the appointment of assistant in the department of biology of Columbia University.

He acted as tutor in zoology from 1895 to 1897 and as tutor in comparative neurology since 1897; also assistant in histology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons from 1895 to the present time (1903). Dr. Strong has served as instructor in the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, since 1895, and is associate editor of the *Journal of Comparative Neurology*. He is a member of the American Society of Naturalists, the American Society of Morphologists, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

EDWARD LASELL PARTRIDGE, A. M., M. D.—1875.

Dr. Edward Lasell Partridge, son of Joseph Lyman and Zibiah N. (Willson) Partridge, was born in Auburndale (now the fourth ward of the city of Newton), September 27, 1853. He is a lineal descendant of William Partridge (or Partrigg) who emigrated from Berwick-on-the-



Samuel Lloyd

Tweed, Scotland, to Hartford, Connecticut, whence he removed to Hadley. The families of Dudley, Strong, Dwight, Lyman and Huntington were among the intermarrying stocks in Dr. Partridge's line of descent.

In 1854 his parents moved to Brooklyn, New York, whence some four years later they removed to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where Dr. Partridge remained until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to New York and began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, with his cousin, Dr. Samuel B. Ward, now of Albany, New York, as preceptor. In 1873, as the result of a competitive examination, he received the appointment of the first place on the house staff of the Charity Hospital, now City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, and continued his service there for the prescribed eighteen months. In 1875 he received the M. D. degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons and also received honorable mention for a thesis submitted at that time. In 1880 Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Upon the termination of service as interne in the hospital, Dr. Partridge began private practice, at first as an associate of Dr. J. Williston Wright, and his efforts were crowned with success from the beginning. In 1876 he was appointed physician to the New York Dispensary; in 1880 physician to the out-patient department of the New York Hospital, and for a period of about eight years had charge successively of the classes in surgery, in skin and in gynecology. In 1880 he was chief of the skin clinic in the same institution.

From 1876 to 1883 he was assistant attending obstetrician to the lying-in department of the Infants' Asylum; in 1882 he was appointed visiting physician to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and held that position twelve years. During most of the time he also acted as secretary of the medical board. In 1883 he was appointed visiting physician to the New York City Maternity Hospital, where he also held clinics. He resigned in 1885 to become visiting physician to Sloane Maternity Hospital, where he taught in connection with the chair of obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was also during this time (1885-90) a member of the board of managers and secretary of the board. In 1888 he became visiting physician to the New York Hospital, but resigned in 1893, becoming thereafter consulting physician to that institution, and in 1894 consulting obstetrician to the New York Infant Asylum.

In 1878 Dr. Partridge was appointed an examiner of obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and held that position until 1880, when teaching by corps of examiners was abolished. In 1883 he became professor of obstetrics in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He resigned to become adjunct lecturer in obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. A year later he became adjunct professor of obstetrics in that institution. Owing to the demands of a large practice he was compelled to resign in 1890, and since then has devoted himself to private practice.

Dr. Partridge has contributed valuable additions to medical literature, almost exclusively upon obstetrics. In 1884 he translated, revised, com-

piled and annotated Verriers "Practical Manual of Obstetrics," and during the year 1890 prepared a "Manual of Obstetrics."

He is, or has been, a member of the following societies: The New York County Medical Society, the Pathological Society, the Clinical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was chairman of the obstetrical department for one year; the New York Obstetrical Society, of which at one time he was vice-president; the Practitioners' Society of the City of New York, the New York State Medical Society, the New York Medical and Surgical Society, the Society of the Alumni of the City Hospital, the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, of which he is medical director; and an honorary member of the Society of the Alumni of Sloane Maternity Hospital.

Dr. Partridge is domestic in tastes and habits, but is sociable and companionable, and is a member of the University and the Century Clubs. He is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. In September, 1884, Dr. Partridge was married to Miss Gertrude Edwards Dwight, daughter of Professor Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., founder and for thirty-three years head of the Columbia College Law School. This was the fourth marriage between those of the names of Partridge and Dwight. Dr. and Mrs. Partridge have one son, Theodore Dwight Partridge, born December 26, 1890.

ASA BARNES DAVIS, M. D.—1889.

Dr. Asa B. Davis was born in Norwich, Connecticut, September 28, 1861, the son of Charles Crandall and Harriet Frances (Barnes) Davis, both of whom are descendants of a Puritan ancestry. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Captain John Mason, born in England in 1600: who was one of the founders of Windsor, Connecticut, commanded a successful expedition against the Pequots in 1637; was deputy governor of Connecticut from 1660 to 1670, and two years later his death occurred in Norwich, Connecticut. Andrew Gallup, his maternal great-grandfather, a descendant of John Gallup, who came from the parish of Mosterne, county Dorset, England, in 1630, was the owner of Gallup's Island, where he possessed a finely cultivated farm, a meadow on Long Island, and a residence in Boston. Andrew Gallup participated as a soldier during the Revolutionary war, and on September 6, 1781, was severely wounded in the battle of Fort Griswold, Groton, Connecticut.

Dr. Davis attended the common schools of Preston, now Norwich, Connecticut, later became a student in the Vermont Academy at Saxtons River, Vermont, where he graduated in 1886. In 1887 he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1889. He received the appointment of interne in the New York Cancer Hospital, in which position he served from 1889 to 1890; was the resident physician of the Midwifery Dispensary on Broome street, New York, for one year. In December, 1894, he was appointed attending surgeon of the DeMilt Dispensary, remaining one year, and since 1892 has been assistant surgeon of the Lying-in Hospital, New York.



Asa B. Davis

In 1892 Dr. Davis began the private practice of his profession at 361 Lexington avenue, New York, later removed to 112 West Forty-third street, and since 1897 has made his residence at 42 East Thirty-fifth street. Dr. Davis is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; also of the New York Yacht Club. On October 28, 1896, at Westminster, Vermont, Dr. Davis married Miss Alma Fisher, a member of an old New England family. Their children are: Annette, born July 27, 1897; and Asa Barnes Davis, Jr., born June 3, 1902. Mrs. Davis died in New York, August 24, 1902.

WILLIAM HALLOCK, PH. D.—1881.

The Hallock family, of which Professor William Hallock is a member, trace their ancestry back to Peter Hallock, a native of England, who upon his arrival in this country in 1640 settled on the east end of Long Island. He was a Church of England minister, but the branch of the family to which Isaac Sherman Hallock, father of Professor Hallock, belonged, were members of the Quaker faith. Isaac Sherman Hallock married Phoebe Hull, a descendant of a family who settled in Rhode Island and later located in Massachusetts, early in the seventeenth century; Mrs. Hallock's mother was a Miss Gifford, of the family of the noted Duke of Buckingham, who aided Richard III in his usurpation of the English throne.

Professor Hallock was born in Milton, Ulster county, New York, August 14, 1857, and in early life attended a private school in his native town. He prepared for college under the supervision of private tutors, later entered Columbia, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879. At the time of his graduation he received a scholarship in physics and mechanics and a three-year fellowship in science, and on these foundations he pursued his studies three years longer with Professor Kohlrausch at Wurzburg, Bavaria, devoting himself especially to physics, but also attending lectures in mathematics and chemistry. From November, 1880, to November, 1881, he was laboratory assistant in the Wurzburg University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, *summa cum laude*, in 1881, and until August of the following year acted in the capacity of private assistant to Professor Kohlrausch.

In 1882 he returned to the United States and received the appointment of physicist on the United States geological survey, resigning from this position in December, 1891, to accept the office of assistant in charge of the astrophysical observatory in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C. From 1885 to 1887 he occupied the chair of physics at the Corcoran Scientific School in Washington, D. C., and from October, 1889, to June, 1892, was professor of chemistry and toxicology in the National College of Pharmacy. In September, 1892, he was appointed adjunct professor of physics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and later received the appointment of professor of physics in the same institution, in which connection he is still serving. He has written a number of scientific monographs and articles which have been published in the leading journals of the country.

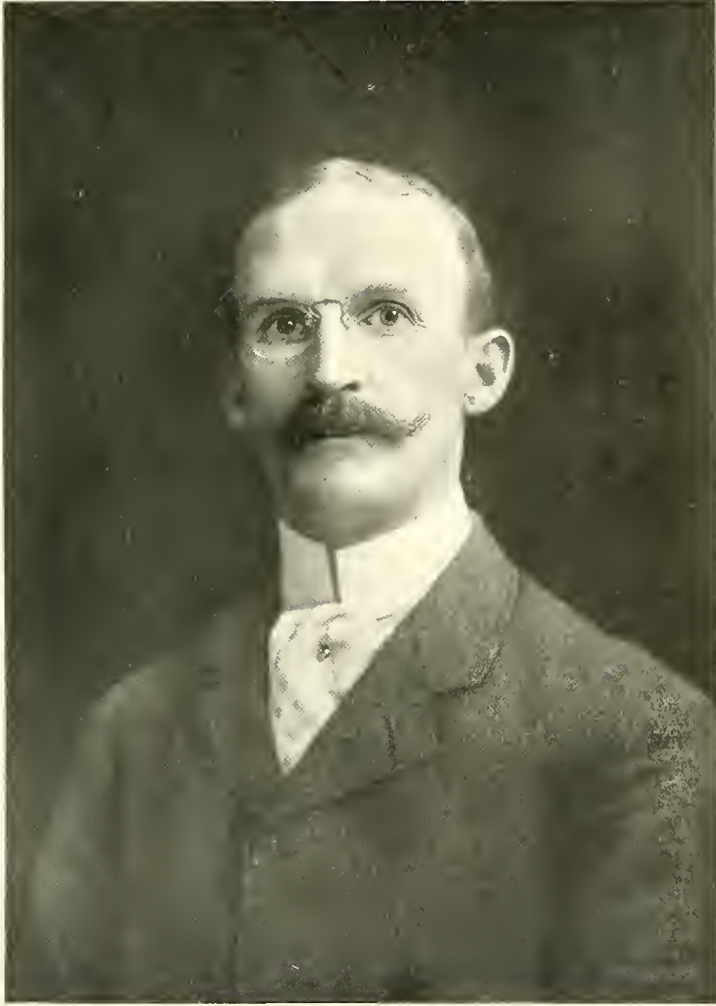
Professor Hallock is a member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, D. C., New York State Science Teachers' Association, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Academy of Sciences, and the American Physical Society. On October 15, 1885, Professor Hallock married Georgiana B. Ames, of Titusville, Pennsylvania. Three children were born to them, two of whom are living at the present time (1903).

ARTHUR ALBERT BOYER, M. D.—1887.

Dr. Arthur Albert Boyer was born in 1861 in Sonora, California, and is the son of John F. and Sarah E. (Baker) Boyer. The former was born in 1824 in Kentucky, went to California in 1849, and thence to Walla Walla, Washington, where he engaged in business as a merchant, and later as a banker, organizing the Baker-Boyer National Bank. He died in 1899, at the age of seventy-five. The mother of Dr. Boyer was a native of Illinois, and was the daughter of Dr. Ezra Baker, a physician. On the maternal side Dr. Boyer is a great-great-grandson of Elisha Baker, who was a delegate from Williamstown, Massachusetts, to the Berkshire congress of 1774, a member of the original "constitutional convention" that framed the Massachusetts constitution of 1780, and fought in the battle of Bennington; he was an uncle of Ethan Allen.

Dr. Boyer received his early education and preparation for college at the Whitman Seminary in Walla Walla, Washington, and in 1883, after a four years' course at Michigan University, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After a two years' course in the medical department of Michigan University and one year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, he received from the latter institution, in 1887, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From the time of his graduation he has made a special study of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and also of nervous diseases. In 1887 he began practice at 33 West Thirty-third street, New York, as the assistant of Dr. George T. Stevens, aiding him in the discovery and correction of ocular muscular defects. In 1898 he removed to 27 West Thirty-fourth street, and has since that time practiced alone, removing to his present address at 12 West Fortieth street in 1901. Dr. Boyer was the first to correct the declinations of the vertical meridians of the eyes by operations on the superior oblique muscles. In 1901 he was appointed clinical assistant to St. Bartholomew's Clinic, and the Metropolitan Hospital Dispensary, and in 1902 became assistant surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

Dr. Boyer has contributed to the literature of his profession a number of papers, among which may be mentioned the following: "A Study of Some of the Drugs Used in Nervous Disorders," "The Relative Importance of Labyrinthine and Ocular Defects in the Etiology of Vertigo." Dr. Boyer is a member of the Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the County Medical Society, the New York Medical Association, the Ophthalmological Society, the Neurological Society, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He belongs to the University Club, the Knicker-



Arthur A. Boyer

bocker Athletic Club and the Michigan University Club of New York, and also to the Essex County Country Club and the Golf Club of Orange, New Jersey. The favorite recreations of his leisure hours are found in the enjoyment derived from music, and in the pleasure resulting from outdoor sports, such as hunting, fishing, and canoeing. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Boyer married, May 30, 1888, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Kate F. Celle, of New York city, formerly of Newburgh, New York. Their children are: Arthur Leslie, born October 6, 1889; Morris Stanley, born February 8, 1891; and Kathryn Marie, born March 2, 1896.

SIGMUND POLLITZER, M. D.—1884.

Dr. Sigmund Pollitzer was born in Staten Island, New York, June 12, 1859, the son of Morris and Anna Kuh Pollitzer, the latter named being a descendant of a family whose members have been noted medical practitioners for many generations.

Dr. Pollitzer's boyhood days were spent in Beaufort, South Carolina, and his early education was acquired from private tutors; in 1872 he left home to attend school in the city of New York. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts. He matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, was under the preceptorship of Dr. Teller, and in 1884 obtained his medical degree. He then visited the cities of Heidelberg, Berlin and Vienna for the purpose of studying physiology and pathology, working in the laboratory of Professors Kuehne, of Heidelberg, and Zuntz, of Berlin, and he also took a course in bacteriology in Wiesbaden under Professor Hueppe, being one of the first American physicians to take a systematic course in that branch. In 1885, during his stay abroad, Dr. Pollitzer received the appointment of surgeon with the rank of major in the Servian-Bulgarian war, served during the war and was given complete charge of the military hospital at Passarevitz, Servia. In 1886 he returned to the United States and began private practice at 306 West Thirty-third street, New York city, where he remained until 1889, when he went abroad again to prosecute his studies in dermatology, in which branch of the profession he had become specially interested. He was appointed assistant in Dr. P. G. Unna's Clinic for skin diseases in Hamburg, which position he filled for one year and he also spent six months in London and Paris studying dermatology. Upon his return to New York he devoted his whole private practice to dermatology and for the past ten years has been dermatologist to the German Dispensary, and from 1898 to 1901 acted as diagnostician in the New York health department. While in Berlin, in 1890, he was one of the secretaries to the dermatological section of the Tenth International Medical Congress of Berlin.

Dr. Pollitzer has contributed the following named articles to the medical literature of the day: "The Temperature Sense," with a description of a new Thermo-Aesthesiometer, *Journal of Physiology*, 1884; "Ueber den Naehrwerth einiger Verdauungsproducte des Eiweisses," *Pflueger's Archiv*,

1885; "On Curare," *Journal of Physiology*, 1886; "On the Physiological Action of the Peptones," *Journal of Physiology*, 1886; "Ueber die Bedeutung der von Zander beschriebenen Koernerschicht in Embryonalen Nagel," *Monatsch. J. F. prakt. Dermatol.*, 1889; "The Seborrhoeic Wart," *British Journal of Dermatology*, 1890; "Report of the Section on Dermatology," International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890; "Akanthosis Nigricans," International Atlas of Rare Skin Diseases, 1891; "Multiple Dermoid Cysts, etc.," *Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases*, 1890; "Hydradenitis Destruens Suppurativa," *Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases*, 1892; "Excision of the Syphilitic Chancre," *Medical Record*, 1892; "Histology of Xeroderma Pigmentosum," *Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases*, 1892; "Prickly Heat," *Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases*, 1893; "Diseases of the Sweat Glands, Furunculosis, Anthrax, Actino-Mycosis, Rhinoscleroma, Adenoma Sebaceum, Equinia," in Morrow's System of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Syphilology and Dermatology; "The Miliaria Group," Pan-American Medical Congress, Washington, 1893, in *New York Medical Journal*, January, 1894; "A Case of Adenoma Sebaceum," *Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases*, 1893; "Two Cases of Xanthoma," *British Journal of Dermatology*, 1893; "Naevus Angiectodes Disseminatus," International Atlas of Rare Skin Diseases, 1897; "Xanthoma, Angioma, Molluscum Contagiosum, Psorospermosis, etc.," in "An American Text-Book of Genito-Urinary Diseases, etc.," "The Pathology and Treatment of Eczema," read before the German Medical Society, January, 1896; "The Xanthomata," read before the American Dermatological Society in Washington, May, 1897, *New York Medical Journal*, July, 1899; "Inflammatory Diseases of the Nails," *Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases*, 1901; Articles in Wood's Compendium of Medical Science; Article on Diagnosis in "A Practical Treatise on Smallpox," J. B. Lippincott Company, 1902.

Dr. Pollitzer is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Association, County Medical Society, County Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, American Dermatological Association, German Medical Society, Harlem Medical Association, Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the Metropolitan Medical Society. On June 8, 1893, Dr. Pollitzer married Miss Alice Kohn, of New York city, a graduate of Barnard College. Their children are: Margaret and Alice Pollitzer. The family home is at 64 East Fifty-eighth street.

GEORGE D. BLEYTHING, M. D.—1870.

Paternally Dr. Bleything traces his ancestry to Welsh gentry, possessing aristocratic connections, which at an early date in the history of this country became identified with its social and material progress. Through his maternal ancestors he is connected with the struggle for independence through a family which took a patriotic part in the conflict. His great-grandfather was William Bleything, of Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh, Wales, a gentleman of landed estates and of ancient lineage, the family coat of arms being borne by his American descendants. He married Ellen Duckworth, of



Gen Dacre Bleything

the same county, and their second son, Joseph Duckworth Bleything, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, became a prominent manufacturer of paper at Manchester, England, Whippany, Morris county, New Jersey, Paterson, in the same state, and Westchester, New York. His largest interests were in this country, and it was at his establishment at Whippany that paper was first manufactured by machinery in the United States. The wife of Joseph Duckworth Bleything was an English lady of high connections, Mary Hughes, daughter of John Hughes, of the royal navy, and his wife, Mabel Beresford Hope, whose family, it is needless to say, has for many generations occupied a place in the British peerage and taken a conspicuous place in the history of the mother country, many of its representatives being noted in the annals of the British army and navy, or in parliamentary and administrative affairs. Members of it have intermarried with a large number of the families of nobility and gentry in the United Kingdom, and it continues to the present day one of the most representative names of its class in England.

Edward Langstroth Bleything, father of Dr. Bleything, was the son of Joseph Duckworth Bleything and his wife, Mary Hughes, and married Mary Ward Tuttle, of Morris county, New Jersey, whose family had participated in the Revolutionary war on the colonial side. The Burn at Whippany, near Morristown, now Dr. Bleything's country residence, occupies the site of the old colonial mansion in which the American and French officers of Washington were often hospitably entertained by the Bleything family when the continental headquarters were established at Morristown. The estate was a colonial grant and was inherited by its present possessor through his mother, whose family was noted in the early history of Morris county, being among the earliest people of social distinction in that part of the present state. The original papers relating to their grant are still in the possession of the family.

Dr. George Dacre Bleything was born in Morris county, New Jersey, October 18, 1842. His literary education was obtained from tuition by private tutors and at school in Trenton. Having decided to enter the medical profession, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, the medical department of Columbia University, from which he received his degree in 1870. Since then he has actively and successfully followed his profession in New York city. He is a member of the leading medical societies, and has made some interesting and valuable contributions to medical literature, from a list of which the following are selected for mention: "Scarlet Fever," "Extra Uterine Pregnancy Cured by Faradization," "The Stomach, Its Uses and Abuses," "Sarcoma of Tongue Cured by Operation," "Typhoid Fever, with Cases," "Hermianopsia Embolism."

On May 27, 1874, Dr. Bleything was married to Miss Maria Howard Bulfinch, a native of Savannah, Georgia, daughter of Rev. S. G. Bulfinch, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Maria Howard, of Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Bleything's maternal grandfather, Samuel Howard, was the first man after Robert Fulton to construct steamboats. Her maternal great-grandfather figured in the Boston tea party. Her paternal grandfather was the famous Charles Bulfinch, the leading American architect of the period succeeding the Revolution, whose work is still admired in the venerable State House at Boston, and who built the rotunda and west wing of the Capitol at Washington.

FRANCIS WISNER MURRAY, M. D.—1880.

Dr. Francis Wisner Murray was born September 10, 1855, in Goshen, New York, and is the son of Ambrose S. and Frances (Wisner) Murray. On the paternal side he is of Scotch ancestry, his great-grandfather, George Murray, of Inverness, Scotland, having been a soldier in the British army in the colonial wars. On the maternal side he traces his descent from Henry Wisner, who was a member of the provincial as well as the continental congress.

Dr. Murray received his early education at his native place, and afterward attended the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut. He was fitted for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and graduated from Yale in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, receiving his degree in 1880. During the ensuing two years he served as interne at the Chambers Street Hospital, and then studied abroad at the Universities of Berlin, Vienna and Heidelberg, until 1883. He now devotes himself exclusively to surgery. He is a consulting surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital; also consulting surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and since 1893 visiting surgeon at the New York Hospital. He has held for some time the chair of clinical surgery in the medical department of Cornell University. From 1894 to 1896 he served as major and brigadier surgeon in the First Brigade of the National Guard of the State of New York.

Dr. Murray is the author of a paper entitled "Surgical Treatment of Amœbic Dysentery," *Annals of Surgery*, May, 1901. He is a member of the American Surgical Association, the New York Surgical, Medical and Surgical, and Clinical Societies, the Academy of Medicine, and the Union, Century and Yale Clubs. Dr. Murray married, October 26, 1886, Mary Gertrude Lawrence. They have four children: Francis Wisner, Jr., Caroline Lawrence, Lawrence Newbold and Gertrude Lawrence. Dr. Murray's address is 32 West Thirty-ninth street, New York.

HENRY CLARKE COE, M. D.—1882.

Dr. Henry Clarke Coe, professor of gynecology in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, was born February 21, 1856, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the son of Erastus Pease and Mary (Ross) Coe. The former was for twenty years a sea captain, and subsequently engaged successfully in business in Cincinnati, where he resided from 1848 until his death in 1874. He was a son of Adam Coe, who served with distinction in the war of 1812, having command of Fort Adams in Newport harbor, and who was descended from Robert Coe, who emigrated to New England from Norfolkshire, England, in 1634. On the maternal side Dr. Coe is the grandson of the Rev. Arthur Ross, who was a Baptist clergyman of Newport, Rhode Island, and distinguished as an abolitionist. The maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Coe, Nathaniel Cook, served in the American navy under Captain John Paul Jones. Dr. Coe also numbers among his ancestors the famous John Alden of the Mayflower.



F. W. Murray

In boyhood Dr. Coe attended a private academy in his native city, and in 1878 graduated from Yale University as Bachelor of Arts, receiving in 1881 the degree of Master of Arts. He studied three years in the medical department of Harvard University, then came to New York, and in 1882 graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He served for eighteen months in the Woman's Hospital, and then spent a year in hospital study in Vienna and other European cities, in 1884 receiving diplomas from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of London. Since the autumn of 1884 he has been engaged in practice in New York city, devoting himself exclusively to gynecology and obstetrics. He has been connected with the Woman's Hospital as pathologist and assistant surgeon, with the New York Maternity Hospital as attending and consulting obstetric surgeon, with the Presbyterian Hospital Dispensary as gynecologist, with the New York Infant Asylum as attending and consulting obstetrician, and with the New York Cancer Hospital as assistant gynecologist. Later he was consulting gynecologist to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. He is now gynecologist to Bellevue and the General Memorial Hospitals, and consulting obstetrician to the Foundling Hospital. He was for ten years connected with the New York Polyclinic as lecturer on and professor of gynecology, and is now professor of gynecology in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Dr. Coe was editor of "Clinical Gynecology," and is the author of monographs in "Wood's Reference Handbook," "The American System of Gynecology," "The American System of Surgery," etc. Among the papers which he has published in Transactions of the American Gynecological Society may be mentioned the following: "Accidental Hemorrhage, During the First Stage of Labor at Full Term," Vol. 16, 1891, 35, 38; "Death from Visceral Affections After Ovariectomy," Vol. 13, 1889, 170-2118; "Internal Migration of Ovum," Vol. 18, 1893, 268; "Is the Mortality of Gynecological Operations Affected by Season?" Vol. 15, 1890, 182; "Tetanus Following Aseptic Celiotomy," Vol. 26, 1901, 369; "Suture of Uterus versus Total Extirpation," Transactions of the American Gynecological Society, Vol. 21, 343; "Crural Thrombosis Following Aseptic Celiotomy," *idem*, Vol. 24, 218. The following papers appeared in the Transactions of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society: "A Contribution to the Study of Abdominal Pregnancy," Vol. 5, 1892, 349; "Acute Oophoritis Complicating Pregnancy," Vol. 4, 1901, 339.

Dr. Coe has published translations of several French and German works on gynecology, and has contributed an article on "Anatomy" to the first volume of Mann's "System of Gynecology," and one to the second volume on "Diseases of the Tubes and Ovaries." Dr. Coe has also contributed articles to the Transactions of the New York Obstetrical Society, the *Medical Record*, between the years 1885 and 1890; the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, the *Medical News*, the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, the *New York Medical Journal*, and the *Medical Review of Reviews*.

Dr. Coe is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York,

the New York Academy of Medicine, the Clinical Society, the Obstetrical Society, the Harvard Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York State Medical Society, and the American Gynecological Society. He is also a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Society of Founders and Patriots of America, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, and the University, Yale and Harvard Clubs. He is a member of the Madison Avenue Reformed church. Dr. Coe married, September 7, 1882, Sara Livingston Werden, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. They have three sons: Fordyce Barker, Henry Clarke, Jr., and Arthur Paul.

LOUIS FAUGÈRES BISHOP, M. D.—1889.

Dr. Louis Faugères Bishop was born March 14, 1864, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and is the son of James and Mary Faugères (Ellis) Bishop. He was named in remembrance of a distinguished ancestor, Dr. Louis Faugères, who died in 1814, after practicing for more than half a century in the city of New York. Dr. Faugères' name appears in the charter of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1807, as one of its organizing members and trustees.

Dr. Bishop received his preparatory education in New Brunswick and at St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire. In 1885 he received from Rutgers College the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1889 that of Master of Arts. After studying for a time with Dr. William Elmer, of Trenton, New Jersey, in 1886 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he graduated in 1889 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and has since been engaged in general consultation work. From 1889 to 1892 he was one of the internes at St. Luke's Hospital, and served for three months at the Sloane Maternity Hospital. For five years he has been connected with the Vanderbilt Clinic, and holds the position of attending physician at the Lincoln Hospital.

Dr. Bishop's principal studies have been in diseases of the circulation. He has contributed many papers to periodical literature. Among the principal ones were: "The Course and Management of Complicating Myocarditis," read before the American Medical Association; "Chronic Cardiac Disease and Its Management," read before the New Jersey State Medical Society; "A Clinical Study of Myocarditis," read before the American Medical Association; "Early Recognition and Management of Arterial Degeneration," read before the New York Academy of Medicine in 1901.

Dr. Bishop is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the New York County Medical Society, the New York Medical Association, the New York Neurological Society, the New York Pathological Society, the Society of the Alumni of St. Luke's Hospital, the Society of the Alumni of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and the New Jersey State Medical Society. In the New York Academy of Medicine he holds the position of corresponding secretary, and was, for two years, chairman of the section on medicine. Dr. Bishop married, November 14, 1899,



Louis Fangeres Bishop M.D.

Charlotte Dater, daughter of the late Sigfried Gruner, at one time president of the Cotton Exchange of New York city. Dr. and Mrs. Bishop have one son, Louis Faugères, Jr. Dr. Bishop's address is 54 West Fifty-fifth street, New York.

GEORGE THOMAS JACKSON, M. D.—1878.

Dr. George T. Jackson, instructor in dermatology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was born in New York city, December 19, 1852, the son of George T. Jackson, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, later came to New York city, and for many years was a merchant of the metropolis; he married Letitia Jane Aitken, daughter of Dr. Samuel Macauley, an eminent physician of New York.

Dr. Jackson received his early education in private and also in public schools of New York city, and this was supplemented by a thorough course in the College of the City of New York. He then entered a mercantile life, but after a short time he decided to become a member of the medical profession, and matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in the class of 1878. He served as interne in the New York Charity Hospital, now the City Hospital, and subsequently went abroad to pursue his medical studies at the universities of Berlin, Vienna and Strassburg, where he remained two years. In January, 1881, he entered upon the practice of his profession in New York city, and in addition to his extensive private patronage he served as dermatologist to Randall's Island Hospital from 1889 to 1894; in 1890 he received the appointment of professor of dermatology in the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and also consulting dermatologist to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children; in 1892 he was appointed consulting dermatologist to the Presbyterian Hospital; in 1895 he was appointed to the chair of professor of dermatology in the medical department of the University of Vermont, and two years later was called to be instructor in dermatology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, after having been chief of clinic for four years.

Dr. Jackson served for several years on the editorial staff of the *New York Medical Journal*, the *American Medical Surgical Bulletin*, and has contributed papers and monographs on dermatology and kindred subjects which have been published in the leading medical journals of the country. He has also published "Diseases of the Hair and Scalp," a standard work of which the first edition was exhausted and the second edition made necessary; "Ready Reference Handbook of Skin Diseases," which has run into the fourth edition. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of the County of New York, Medical Society of the State of New York, New York Dermatological Society, American Dermatological Association, Society of the Alumni of the City and the Presbyterian Hospitals, and also a member of the Century Association, American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New York Zoological Society. Dr. Jackson was united in marriage October 3, 1878, to Miss Caroline Gerlach Weidemeyer. Their children are: George Thomas, Jr., who died in 1888; Frederick W., Robert M. and Arthur H. Jackson.

HARMON ALBERT VEDDER, A. B., M. D.—1891.

Dr. Harmon A. Vedder was born at Flushing, Long Island, January 16, 1868, the son of Maus R. and Sarah (Outwater) Vedder. He prepared for college in the private schools of New York city, graduated from Columbia College in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1891 received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After an internship of eighteen months in the New York Hospital and three months at the Sloane Maternity Hospital, Dr. Vedder went abroad and pursued a course of study at the Edinburgh University and the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Scotland.

In 1893 he began the practice of medicine in New York city, and ever since has devoted his whole time and attention to the needs of a large and constantly increasing general practice. He also acts in the capacity of statistician at the New York Hospital. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Columbia College, the Alumni Association of Sloane Maternity Hospital, the Alumni Association of New York Hospital, the Greater New York Medical Association, the Delta Phi fraternity, the Quiz Medical Society and the Holland Society. On December 12, 1894, Dr. Vedder was united in marriage to Effie Boulton, of Toronto, Canada. Their children are: Harmon Boulton, James Outwater and Glenn Turner Vedder. Dr. Vedder's address is 35 East Sixty-second street, New York.

DE LANCY CARTER, M. D.—1881.

De Lancy Carter, physician of New York city, was born in Brooklyn, October 18, 1855, and is the son of W. Frank Carter and Mary A., daughter of Luke Clark. He descends from the Carters of Virginia, who intermarried with the Breckenridge, Carroll, and Lee families of that state and Maryland. His grandmother was Mary A., daughter of John A. Ellis, who emigrated from New Hampshire to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and became one of the founders of Oberlin College. The father of John A. Ellis, Colonel John Ellis, commanded the First New Hampshire Volunteers during the Revolution. The Ellis line has been traced back to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. One of the sons of Dr. Carter's maternal grandfather, Luke Clark, was the celebrated General Clark of the Crimean war. The father of Luke Clark served in the French army during the French revolution, while the doctor's great-great-grandfather, in this line, was a captain in the English army, stationed at Drogheda, province of Ulster, Ireland, and married the only child of Sir Phelim O'Neil, the last scion of the eldest branch of the O'Neils of Ulster.

Dr. Carter was educated in the New York public schools, the College of the City of New York, was graduated as a civil engineer from the University of the City of New York in 1878, and in 1881 was graduated from the medical department of Columbia University. Between 1881 and 1883 he was house physician at the workhouse and almshouse, a branch of Charity Hospital. In 1884 and 1885 he was connected with the board of health of New York city. He was visiting physician of the Northeastern Dispensary



Dr Lancy Carter

from 1884 to 1893, and visiting physician to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females from 1884 to 1897. He was president of the medical board of the latter institution from 1894 to 1896. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New York, the New York Pathological Society, the New York County Medical Association, the Medical and Surgical Society, the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, State Medical Society and American Medical Society.

He is a member of the Delta Upsilon Society, the Alumni of the University of the City of New York, and the Alumni class of 1878, University of the City of New York, and the Alumni of Columbia University, medical department. He is past master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, 1886; is a past district deputy grand master, 1887, and is a past member of the grand finance committee, 1888. He is a past regent, Royal Arcanum, 1889. He is also a prominent Mason. He is past master of Alma Lodge No. 728, 1894; is past high priest of Amity Chapter No. 160, 1893; is a member of Union Council, Royal and Select Masters; is surgeon of Palestine Commandery, K. T.; is a member of the Lodge of Perfection, Rose Croix, the Council of Princes of Jerusalem Consistory, thirty-second degree Mason, and is a noble of the Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple.

CLEMENT CLEVELAND, M. D.—1871.

Dr. Clement Cleveland, attending surgeon at Woman's Hospital, consulting gynecologist of the General Memorial and St. Vincent's Hospitals of New York city, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 29, 1843, the son of the late Dr. Anthony Benezett Cleveland, a native of Connecticut, and for many years a professor in the University of Maryland, and Mary W. (Manning) Cleveland, a native of Massachusetts. On the paternal side one of his ancestors was an Episcopal clergyman of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1630, and on the maternal side the ancestry dates back to 1640, when the progenitor of the family settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Dr. Cleveland was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and in 1867 was graduated from Harvard University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, taking the degree of Master of Arts in the same institution in 1870. He taught for one year in a private classical school at Newport, Rhode Island, and in 1871 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city. He served for one year as interne at the City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, and subsequently for one year and a half at the Woman's Hospital. He then served seven years as attending surgeon of the City Hospital, resigning in 1881 on account of his private practice, which at first was of a general nature, but for the past fifteen years has been confined to gynecology. He received the appointment of attending gynecologist of the General Memorial Hospital, is now the consulting surgeon and a member of the board of trustees; acted as attending surgeon of the Woman's Hospital and consulting gynecologist of St. Vincent's Hospital.

He is the author of the following named medical contributions on gynecology.

cology: "Some Observations upon the Feeding of Infants," "A Case of Interstitial Pregnancy," "On Trachelorrhaphy," "On Laparo-Vaginal Hysterectomy," "The Palliative Treatment of Incurable Carcinoma Uteri," Based upon Observations at the New York Cancer Hospital; "Description of a New Self-retaining Speculum," "Laparotomy in Treuddenberg's Posture with Exhibition of a New Operating Table," "The Treatment of Pelvic Abscess by Vaginal Puncture and Drainage," "The Alexander Operation."

Dr. Cleveland is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society, Obstetrical Society, Practitioners' Society, Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the Alumni Association of the City and Woman's Hospitals, as well as the University Club, Century Association and Harvard Club. On June 17, 1874, Dr. Cleveland married Annie Ward Davenport of Boston, Massachusetts. Their children are: Henry Davenport, Elizabeth Manning and Clement Cleveland, Jr. The family reside at Newport, Rhode Island, in the summer, and their city home is at 59 West Thirty-eighth street.

WILLIAM VAN VALZAH HAYES, PH. B., M. D.—1893.

Dr. William V. V. Hayes was born in Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1867, the son of Alfred and Mary (Van Valzah) Hayes, Alfred Hayes being the great-grandson of Robert Hayes, who was a captain during the Revolution. Alfred Hayes' mother was a Quaker, a granddaughter of John Hulme, Jr., founder of Hulmeville, Pennsylvania, and a member of the state assembly. Alfred Hayes is a member of the Pennsylvania bar and a man of great influence in the community in which he resides; he was formerly a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. Mary Van Valzah was the great-granddaughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Sutherland, and granddaughter of Robert Van Valzah, an eminent medical practitioner of central Pennsylvania. Mary Van Valzah was, on the maternal side, the great-granddaughter of Captain John Forster, an officer of the Revolution.

Dr. Hayes acquired his early education in Bucknell Academy at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and later entered Bucknell University, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then went abroad and for one year devoted himself to the study of languages and preparation for his matriculation in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which institution he was graduated in 1893, being one of the Harsen honor men. During his college term he acted in the capacity of assistant to Dr. McLane, Dr. Tuttle and Dr. Starr, and after obtaining his medical degree he served for eighteen months, July, 1893, to December, 1894, in the New York Hospital as interne. He was then appointed on the resident staff of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, where he remained three months, and subsequently became connected with the Foundling Hospital, retaining this position for one year, July, 1895, till July, 1896.

Since that time Dr. Hayes has been engaged in general practice in New York city, making a specialty of diseases of the system, and he is also ad-



Wm. Van B. Hayes.

junct professor of diseases of the digestive system at the New York Polyclinic. He is a member of the Society of Alumni of the New York Hospital, the Alumni Association of Sloane Maternity Hospital, the New York Academy of Medicine, the National Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the County Medical Association, the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Dr. Hayes is a member of the Brick Presbyterian church of New York, and treasurer of the intercollegiate branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Quill Club and of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Republican Club, and his college fraternity is the Delta Upsilon.

EDWIN FLETCHER WARD, M. D.—1861.

Edwin Fletcher Ward, M. D., the son of the Rev. Windsor and Lydia (Harvey) Ward, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, December 25, 1835. The ancestor of the Ward family was William Ward, who was a native of Yorkshire, England, and who settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1639. His son, William Ward, was born November 19, 1664, and in later years became a resident of Newton, Massachusetts, serving as selectman of that town in 1722. He had a son, John Ward, born February 23, 1690, and his son, Daniel Ward, born in 1732, was the father of John Ward, born in 1760, who established the family homestead at Buckland, Massachusetts, and whose name is recorded in the list of patriots who fought in the Revolutionary war. His son, the Rev. Windsor Ward, was a Methodist clergyman, born in 1811, at Buckland, and married Lydia Harvey, a native of Ashfield, Massachusetts.

Their son, Edwin Fletcher Ward, was educated in the public schools of the different towns of Massachusetts where his father, as a local preacher, was stationed; he also received private instruction from his father on various subjects. In 1856 he went to the West Indies as clerk for D. P. Cotton & Co., merchants, and he resided in Barbados and Trinidad until the death of his father, when he returned to the United States, and engaged in the mercantile business in Boston, Massachusetts, for one year. With the intention of adopting medicine as a profession, he took an elementary course with Dr. D. W. Miner, of Ware, Massachusetts, until prepared to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which he was graduated in 1861. He refused the appointment offered him at the City Hospital, and opened a private practice at Enfield, Massachusetts, where he remained until August, 1862, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. In 1863 he became surgeon of the regiment, with the rank of major. He was with the regiment when it engaged in the campaign under General Banks in Louisiana, and later under General Philip H. Sheridan in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill. During his connection with the army he saw active service in twenty-one battles, and was present at the surrender of General Lee. About October, 1864, he was appointed executive officer of the field hospitals at Winchester, Virginia, and subsequently served on General Sheridan's staff as acting assistant medical inspector of the Middle Military Division, where he remained until his regiment was mustered out at the close of the war, in 1865.

From 1865 to 1870 he practiced in Easthampton, Massachusetts, then settled in New York city, where he still maintains a general practice of medicine and surgery.

He is a fellow of the Academy of Medicine of New York, of which he was assistant secretary from 1877 to 1879 and recording secretary from 1880 to 1882, and a member of several societies, among them being the County Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society and the Medical Association of Greater New York. He has given considerable time to the study of metallurgy and chemistry, and has had experience in their practical application in the manufacturing arts. He is interested in church matters, and has been a member of the Broadway Tabernacle since 1873. He was married November 2, 1865, to Abby L. Sweetser of Millbury, Massachusetts; she is a descendant of an old New England family which originated in Holland. They have two children, Florence, a graduate of Smith College, and Warren Windsor, now a student in Worcester Academy. Dr. Ward resides at 15 West Ninety-sixth street, New York.

HENRY KOPLIK, M. D.—1881.

Dr. Henry Koplik was born October 28, 1858, in New York city, and is the son of Abraham and Rosalie Koplik, the former being engaged in mercantile pursuits. The family emigrated from Austria to the United States about fifty years ago. The preparatory education of Dr. Koplik was received in the public schools of his native city, and he afterward became a student in the College of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he received, in 1881, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and was also awarded the Harsen first prize of five hundred dollars for general proficiency. His instructors in medicine were Dr. Mathew D. Mann and Dr. Francis Delafield, and for two years he conducted the quiz on general medicine and surgery of the latter's students, and at the same time acted as assistant to Dr. Prudden in laboratory work, in pathology and histology. He then studied for a time in Berlin, Germany, and since his return has been continuously engaged in private practice as a specialist in the diseases of children and internal medicine. He was for fifteen years attending physician to the Good Samaritan Dispensary, and held the same position for one year in St. John's Guild. He is now attending physician, children's service, in Mount Sinai Hospital.

Among Dr. Koplik's contributions to the literature of his profession, may be mentioned the following: A text book on "Diseases of Infancy and Childhood," published by Lea Brothers & Company, of Philadelphia, 1902; a number of monographs, of which the appended list is a partial enumeration: "Etiology of Empyema in Children," *Archives of Pediatrics*, 1890; "Sterilizing Milk, etc.," *Archives of Pediatrics*, 1891; "Urogenital Blenorrhoea in Children," *Journal of Genito-Urinary Diseases*, 1893; "Malarial Fever in Infants and Children," *New York Medical Journal*, 1893; "Etiology of Acute Retropharyngeal Abscess in Infants and Children," *Central Blatt für*



Henry Koplik.

Bacteriologic, 1894: "The Diagnosis of the Invasion of Measles, from a Study of the Exanthem as it Appears on the Buccal Mucous Membrane." *Archives of Pediatrics*, 1896: "The Etiology of Pertussis." *Central Journal of Bacteriology*, Germany, 1897. In addition to these publications Dr. Koplik is the author of a number of other articles on similar subjects, which have appeared from time to time in medical journals.

Dr. Koplik was one of the founders of the American Pediatric Society, and has since maintained his connection with that body. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians, the Academy of Medicine and the County Medical Society. His New York address is 66 East Fifty-eighth street.

WARREN STONE BICKHAM, M. D.—1887.

Dr. Warren Stone Bickham was born August 23, 1861, in Shreveport, Louisiana, and is the son of Charles Jasper and Annie (Gray) Bickham. His father was a physician and surgeon of high standing and extensive practice in his community, and connected with the medical department of Tulane University and with the Charity Hospital, New Orleans.

The academic education of Dr. Bickman was received at the University of the South and at the Universities of Yale and Tulane. He received, in 1886, the degree of Doctor of Medicine and the degree of Master of Pharmacy from the medical department of Tulane University, having, in the latter part of his course, been an interne of the Charity Hospital for eighteen months. A second degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1887. After a post-graduate course of one winter at the New York Polyclinic he located in his old home, New Orleans, in 1888, where he practiced general medicine and surgery until 1898. He was visiting surgeon to the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, for eight years. He was appointed demonstrator of operative surgery in the medical department of Tulane University in 1893, organizing the laboratory of operative surgery and conducting this course for the following five years. Since leaving New Orleans in 1898 he has spent two years in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London in professional work. While in London he successfully passed the examinations for which he applied at the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Royal College of Physicians of London, having but two examinations left for the degrees of M. R. C. S., England, and L. R. C. P., London, which he expects to take. He located in New York in the summer of 1899, where he has practiced his profession ever since, with a special tendency to surgery. Shortly after settling in this city he was appointed instructor in surgery in the New York Polyclinic, and also visiting Surgeon to the Northwestern Dispensary, both of which he resigned to accept the appointment of assistant instructor in operative surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1900, which position he now occupies. During the last three years he has been engaged in writing "A Text-Book of Operative Surgery," which is now in the hands of the publishers and is due to appear in the summer of 1903.

Dr. Bickham is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a

member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York County Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the Medical Association of Greater New York. He belongs to the New York Southern Society and to the Scarsdale Golf Club. Dr. Bickham married Flora S. Brandon, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, in June, 1895, and they make their home at 922 Madison avenue, New York city.

BROOKS HUGHES WELLS, M. D.—1884.

Dr. Brooks H. Wells, editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 28, 1859. His father, the Rev. Edward Livingston Wells, D.D., a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, was born in Columbia, South Carolina, and was educated at New Haven, Connecticut, and at Paris, France. One of Dr. Wells' uncles, Dr. Charlton Wells, was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Another uncle, Dr. William Lowndes Wells, a graduate of the same school, was a prominent practicing physician of New Rochelle, New York. The Rev. Dr. Wells was married to Mary Hudor Hughes, a descendant of an old New England ancestry and a Daughter of the American Revolution.

Dr. Brooks H. Wells was a student in the Southport (Connecticut) Academy, and after his graduation intended to enter Yale College, but owing to altered circumstances he came to New York instead and obtained a position in a banker's office. Subsequently he decided to study medicine and matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated in 1884. While a student in the college he was under the preceptorship of Dr. Paul F. Mundé and acted in the capacity of assistant to Dr. McLane in the department of obstetrics. After graduation he was appointed to the Charity, now City, Hospital, and Maternity Hospital, where he passed an interneship of eighteen months. In 1885 he commenced the private practice of his profession in association with Dr. Mundé, an association which continued for twelve years, during a greater part of which time he was also assistant editor of the *American Journal of Obstetrics*. Later Dr. Wells became editor of the *Journal*. He was editor of the American edition of *Pozzi's Medical and Surgical Gynecology*, and has written a number of articles on gynecology, obstetrics and abdominal surgery. Since graduation he has been actively connected with the department of gynecology at the New York Polyclinic, first under Dr. Mundé as clinical assistant, then as adjunct professor and now as professor. Dr. Wells is a member of the American Gynecological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Society of the Alumni of the City Hospital, of which he is an ex-president; the New York Obstetrical Society, and the New York County Medical Society. He is an expert amateur sailor and takes great pleasure in cruising, having sailed about eight thousand miles along the coast in a small yacht during his summer outings. On October 14, 1885, Dr. Wells married Mary Frances Pomeroy, of Southport, Connecticut, a daughter of the late Benjamin Pomeroy and a descendant of an old New England family. Their children are May, Pauline, Josephine and Dorothy.



Brooks H. Wells.

WILLIAM HENRY WESTON, M. D.—1878.

Dr. William Henry Weston was born August 8, 1849, in Hancock, New Hampshire, and is the son of Ephraim and Elvina (Gates) Weston. His paternal ancestry was English and Scotch-Irish, while on the maternal side he is of pure English descent. Dr. Weston's boyhood was passed on the home farm, where he alternately worked and attended school, until reaching the age of twenty-one. He then spent a year in the west, in Omaha, Nebraska, engaged in the grocery business, and on his return home fitted for college at the McCollom Institute, Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, teaching school and working for the farmers of his native town during vacations. He graduated from the institute in June, 1875, and the same year began the study of medicine, graduating, in March, 1878, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

For a short time he was associated with the late Dr. Jacob A. Woods, who made a specialty of spinal diseases. Since then he has been constantly engaged in the work of a general practitioner, for a few months in his native state, and the remainder of the time in New York city, having lived for twenty-two years at his present address, 400 West Twenty-second street. Dr. Weston is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. In national politics he is a Republican, and as to municipal affairs an independent. Dr. Weston married, August 22, 1882, Frances Pope, daughter of the Hon. D. G. Pope, of Ogdensburg, New York. Their children are: Zady P., Frances Elvina, William Henry, Jr., and Helen.

CHARLES HUNTOON KNIGHT, M. D.—1874.

Dr. Charles Huntoon Knight was born November 22, 1849, in Easthampton, Massachusetts, and is the son of Horatio Gates and Mary Ann (Huntoon) Knight. The former was the proprietor of a button factory which is still in existence, and served as lieutenant governor of Massachusetts for three consecutive terms, during one of which the office of governor was held by William Gaston. Mr. Knight died in 1896. The family is of Massachusetts origin.

Dr. Knight was educated in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and in 1871 graduated from Williams College as Bachelor of Arts, receiving from the same institution, in 1876, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In the autumn of 1871 he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, graduating in 1874 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For eighteen months after graduation he served as interne and house surgeon at the Roosevelt Hospital, and in 1877 held for seven months the position of house surgeon and physician at the New York Hospital. He then went into practice as assistant to Dr. Freeman J. Bumstead. In 1878 he became connected with the throat department of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and has since made a specialty of diseases of the nose and throat. He has been, at different times, connected with the Northern and De Milt dispensaries for two years each, and for the same length of time with the Vanderbilt Clinic.

He also served for three years in the New York Dispensary. For three years he filled the position of instructor in laryngology to the medical school and hospital of the New York Polyclinic, and was then appointed professor of the same department at the Post-Graduate Medical School. He is now professor of laryngology at the medical school of Cornell University, surgeon to the throat department of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and consulting laryngologist to St. Luke's Hospital, Bayonne, New Jersey.

Dr. Knight is the author of many articles on laryngology, which have appeared from time to time in the medical journals, and is now preparing a manual on the nose and throat. He is the inventor of nasal forceps, scissors, and a tonsil instrument, which are known by his name. He is a fellow of the Academy of Medicine, and a member of the County Medical Society, the County Surgical Association, the Pathological Society, the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Therapeutic Society, the Alumni Association of Roosevelt Hospital, the Alumni Association of the New York Hospital, the Hospital Graduates' Club and the American Laryngological Association, in which he formerly held the office, first, of secretary and then of president. He belongs to the New England Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Barnard, Grolier and University Clubs, and the Delta Psi fraternity. He has been for many years a member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, finding his favorite recreation in the pleasure derived from music. Dr. Knight married, June 28, 1893, in St. Mary's church, New York, Mrs. Lucy Ellen Tolford Macenzie, a resident of that city, and widow of Dr. Colin Macenzie. They now reside at 147 West Fifty-seventh street.

AUSTIN WILKINSON HOLLIS, M. D.—1890.

Dr. Austin W. Hollis' ancestors of both the Hollis and Wilkinson families were among the early settlers of Bermuda in 1600, and were closely related to early English families of Virginia. John Hollis was an officer in the British navy during the war of the Revolution, later was united in marriage to Miss Jane Mason, a royalist from Maryland, and their descendants have followed the sea either in the British naval or merchant service ever since. Captain Henry Hilgrove Hollis, father of Dr. Hollis, was a captain and ship owner in the merchant marine, and is now living a retired life in Bermuda, where he was born; he married Louisa Jane Wilkinson, who is also living at the present time (1903).

Dr. Austin W. Hollis was born in Bermuda, November 24, 1868, and his early education was acquired in the private schools of Bermuda; he graduated from Upper Canada College, Toronto, Canada, in 1887, and subsequently began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated in 1890, receiving the first Harsen prize of five hundred dollars for proficiency in examination. He received an appointment to the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital, where he remained two years, receiving the hospital diploma in 1892; the following six months he served as assistant physician at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and in January, 1893, began the active practice of his pro-



Austin W. Hollis

fession in association with Dr. Edward W. Peet at 56 West Forty-seventh street, removing shortly afterward to 20 West Forty-third street. This connection continued until 1895, when Dr. Hollis removed to his present address, 111 West Forty-seventh street, where he devotes his time and attention to general practice and the teaching of physical diagnosis, having met with marked success as an independent teacher. He is also the attending physician at the New York Dispensary, being appointed in 1893; the physician in chief of the outdoor department of St. Luke's Hospital since 1896 and attending physician to the training school connected with St. Luke's Hospital. He is a member of the County Medical Society, St. Luke's Alumni Society, Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association and a fellow of the Academy of Medicine of New York.

Dr. Hollis is a member of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, being an attendant of the services in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. His favorite pastimes are yachting and horseback riding. At St. Paul's church, Halifax, on August 22, 1898, Dr. Hollis was united in marriage to Amy Edith King, daughter of Joseph G. King, of Port Arthur, Ontario, where he has been instrumental in making Canada's northwest a great and successful grain growing country; he is the inventor and developer of a method of cleaning smutty wheat. Dr. and Mrs. Hollis are the parents of one child, Edith Constance, born January 31, 1900.

ALFRED NATHANIEL STROUSE, M. D.—1885.

Dr. Alfred N. Strouse, ophthalmologist of the City Hospital, and ophthalmologist and aurist to the Orphan Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, residing at 79 West Fiftieth street, New York city, was born in New York city, September 27, 1863, the son of Joseph and Franciska (Blun) Strouse. Dr. Strouse prepared for college at grammar school No. 35, New York city, for two years and a half was a student in the College of the City of New York, and subsequently matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1885. He was appointed interne at Mt. Sinai Hospital, where he served the full term of eighteen months; he then went to Europe and visited the cities of Berlin, Heidelberg, Vienna and Paris, where for two years and a half he devoted his attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

In 1889 he established an office in New York city for the general practice of medicine, and in addition to these duties he served for ten years in the ophthalmological department of Mt. Sinai Hospital, and was instructor of ophthalmology in the New York Polyclinic between three and four years. Dr. Strouse has contributed to the medical literature of the day, being the author of the following articles: "Sarcoma of Corneal Limbus," *Archives of Ophthalmology*, 1897; "Curettage in the Treatment of Trachoma," *Medical News*, January 11, 1896. He is also the inventor of the "curette for performing curettage in treatment of trachoma," and the "Strouse nasal spray." He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Association, Society of Alumni of Mt. Sinai Hospital, German Medical Society, Physicians' Mutual Aid Association and Metropolitan Medical Society.

HEZEKIAH BEATTIE BROWN, M. D.—1890.

Dr. Hezekiah B. Brown was born in New York city, November 23, 1862, the fourth son of John H. and Abigail M. (Beattie) Brown. John H. Brown was a graduate of Union College and for many years was interested and associated with the educational affairs of New York city, removing to Yonkers in 1864. Both Mr. Brown and his wife are descendants of an old and honored Scotch ancestry.

Dr. Brown's early education was acquired in the public schools of Yonkers and in Hooper's private preparatory school, and upon the completion of his studies he engaged in mercantile and railroad pursuits, which he followed for eleven years. In this way he accumulated sufficient funds to enable him to enter upon the study of medicine, for which vocation he had a natural taste and inclination; he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1890. He studied under the competent preceptorship of Dr. Matthew Beattie and Dr. James E. Newcomb while a student in the college, and immediately after his graduation was appointed interne of St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, which position he filled for one year, declining a second term.

In June, 1891, Dr. Brown began active practice in Yonkers, serving, in addition to his large consulting patronage, as the consulting surgeon to the East View Hospital, which position he has held for six years; he was also appointed a member of the visiting staff of St. John's Hospital in 1891, and after ten years' continuous service in this capacity he resigned, since his private practice required his entire time and attention. He has also contributed a number of articles on several subjects for publication in the various medical magazines, and holds membership in the Westchester County Medical Society and New York Academy of Medicine, section on otology.

Dr. Brown is a member of the Athena Debating Society, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, having served as state master of forms, and is at present state vice-president of the latter. On June 25, 1896, Dr. Brown married Frances R. Smith, of Yonkers, New York, and two children have been born to them, Frances Elizabeth and Kathryn Beattie Brown. Both Dr. Brown and his wife are faithful members of the First Presbyterian church of Yonkers, the former having served as ruling elder for many years in that denomination.

FRANCIS HECTOR McNAUGHT, M. D.—1878.

Dr. Francis H. McNaught, professor of obstetrics in the Denver and Gross College of Medicine, was born in Hobart, New York, in 1854, the son of Dr. John S. and Helen (Hoy) McNaught, residents of Hobart, New York. Dr. McNaught attended the public schools of Hobart, where he obtained an excellent literary education; later he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he was graduated in the class of 1878. Immediately after receiving his diploma he engaged in active prac-



W. Seattle Brown,

tice in Hobart, New York, where he remained until 1883, when he located in Franklin, New York, remaining until 1890, after which he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he has since devoted his time and attention to the needs of a general practice.

In 1889 Dr. McNaught served in the New York Polyclinic, and since his removal to Denver, Colorado, has acted in the capacity of professor of Obstetrics in the Denver and Gross College of Medicine, chief surgeon of the Colorado and Southern Railroad, acting chief surgeon of the Colorado Midland Railroad, surgeon on the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, surgeon on the staff of the Maternity and Woman's Hospital, member of the obstetric staff of the Arapahoe County Hospital, consultant of the Colorado Maternity and Children's Hospital and member of the staff of the Colorado Cottage Home. He has also contributed several medical articles which have been presented before the various societies. He is a member of the University Club of Denver, Colorado, and affiliates with the Masonic fraternity. In his religious belief he is an adherent of the doctrines of the Presbyterian church. In 1880 Dr. McNaught was united in marriage at Hobart, New York, to Helen Cowan, a native of that city. Their children are Hector C., a student at Stanford University; and Grace L., a student at Vassar College.

JOHN OSCROFT TANSLEY, M. D.—1877.

Dr. John Oscroft Tansley was born in 1844, in Basford, a suburb of Nottingham, England, and is the son of William and Miriam (Oscroft) Tansley. The father came to Enfield, Connecticut, in 1847, and there built a mill and engaged in the manufacture of hosiery. On the paternal side Dr. Tansley traces his descent from John Tansley, who was knighted by King Edward the Second, the coat of arms being "Sa. a chev. vair between three leopards' heads erased or.", and the crest being "A hand holding a branch of laurel all ppr." The name of Tansley has remained unchanged for many generations, which seems to prove that the family was small, and also that its members were persons of education, judged by the standards of their times, being able to write correctly, an accomplishment very unusual even so late as three centuries ago.

Dr. Tansley received his early education in the common school of the village of Scitico, near Enfield; at the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts; and at the Providence Conference Seminary, East Greenwich, R. I. In connection with his other pursuits, he studied music, painting and art in various branches, intending to adopt it as a profession, his mother's family having been one of artists. At eighteen he accepted a position as manager of a hosiery factory in Thompsonville. This position he resigned at about the age of twenty-five, owing to poor health, consequent upon too close application to business, and for four or five years traveled in quest of recuperation. During this time he began the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. E. L. Draper, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he was graduated in 1877, the title of his graduation thesis being "Tinnitus Aurium." Within

two weeks after graduating he received, unsolicited, the appointment as assistant surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. He began practice at 107 West Forty-first street, where he remained for two years, removing then to 107 West Fortieth street. Since 1887 he has practiced at his present address, 28 West Forty-third street.

He was assistant surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital from 1877 to 1894, surgeon to the Northeastern Dispensary from 1879 to 1885, surgeon to the Dispensary of Holy Trinity from 1877 to 1883, physician (outside) to the Dispensary of Holy Trinity from 1877 to 1880, lecturer at the New York Polyclinic from 1889 to 1892, lecturer for the New York board of education in the "Free Lectures for the People," from its inception in 1888 to 1902. He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, member of the New York Medical Union, member of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, member of the American Otological Society, member of the American Ophthalmological Society, corresponding fellow of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Sciences.

For one year Dr. Tansley was a regular contributor to *Pediatrics*, having an article published in each issue of the journal, and other articles published elsewhere are as follows: "Removal of a Sequestrum of the Petrous Bone, including the Semicircular Canals;" "Nasal Difficulties in Ear Diseases;" "An Improved Aural Salve;" "A New Bandage for Mastoid Cases;" "Acute Attical Disease and Its Treatment;" "Deviated Septae in Ear Diseases, with New Operation for their Correction;" "A Piece of Bougie in the Eustachian Tube;" "New Eye Instruments;" "A Persistent Case of Iritis;" "A Congenital Ptosis Case with New Operation;" "Cyst of the Vitreous, with Patient;" "Congenitally Inefficient External Rectus with Binocular Vision," and many others.

The instruments invented or modified by Dr. Tansley are as follows: "New Lachrymal Syringe," "New Lachrymal Probe, Weber-Tansley Series," "Lachrymal Style," "New Polypus Snare for the Ear," "Modified Nasal Splint," "New Mastoid Bandage," "Modification of Siegle's Otoscope," "Eye Forceps," "Aluminum Cotton Carrier," etc., etc.

Dr. Tansley finds his chief recreation in the exercise of mechanical ingenuity. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Tansley has been twice married: October 25, 1870, to Helen Dudley Joslin, at Westminster, Massachusetts, who bore him two children, Frank Dudley and John Randolph, the latter of whom was drowned in 1885; the second marriage was to Imogene Verginia Powers, at Belleville, New Jersey, November 8, 1900, this marriage without issue.

THOMAS HERBERT ALLEN, M. D.—1875.

Dr. Thomas Herbert Allen, of New York city, is of Irish and Scotch descent, his paternal grandfather having been for more than twenty years recorder of Sligo, Ireland, and his mother having been the sister of the Earl of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Thomas Herbert Allen was born May 24,



Thomas H. Kane

1854, in Millbrook, Ontario, Canada, and is the son of the very Venerable Archdeacon Thomas William Allen, archdeacon of Petersborough, Canada, and of Jessie (McClellan) Allen. He is the third of eight sons, the others being: George Gordon, residing in Manitoba; the Rev. W. C. Allen, dean of Durham, Canada; John Allen, gentleman farmer; the Rev. Alexander Allen, rector of Christ church, Springfield; Henry Burke Allen; Dr. Norman Allen, medical health officer, city of Toronto, Canada; and Walter McClellan Allen, lawyer, Springfield.

Dr. Allen was educated in the academy in Goderich, Canada, graduated as chemist and druggist from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and receiving his degree as a Doctor of Medicine in 1875, after which he came to New York and enjoyed the benefit of two years' experience in Charity Hospital. He then began private practice. Dr. Allen also served for a time as visiting physician to the almshouse and workhouse hospitals and was president of its board. It was to his persistent efforts alone that these institutions were established, in 1877, by the commissioners of public charities. He is consulting gynecologist to the City Hospital, and was elected president of the board, which position he resigned after serving one year. He is one of the board of trustees of the Home for the Blind for New York City and Vicinity. Dr. Allen's contributions to the literature of his profession include a paper read before the State Medical Association at a meeting in Brooklyn, entitled "Traumatic Pelvic Cellulites," reprinted in *Gaillar's Medical Journal* of September, 1889; and is the author of various other brochures. Dr. Allen was surgeon to Cavalry Squadron A twelve years and a half, and volunteered for service in Porto Rico during the Spanish war, resigning after the restoration of peace; he is now an honorary member. He has recently been offered the position of surgeon general by General Charles F. Roe, which he declined, owing to lack of time. Dr. Allen is a member of the New York Medical Association, the State Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, New York County Medical Society and Association.

Dr. Allen is an enthusiastic sportsman, his favorite diversions being those which are found in the excitement of the chase and the meditative pastime of the angler. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is an attendant at the Church of Heavenly Rest. Dr. Allen married, in 1880, Blanche Douw Townsend, of New York, a daughter of General John F. Townsend, M. D., LL. D., of Albany; they have one daughter, Jessie Louise.

HENRY SWIFT UPSON, M. D.—1884.

Dr. Henry Swift Upson was born December 22, 1859, in Akron, Ohio, and is the son of William H. and Julia (Ford) Upson. The former was judge of the supreme and circuit courts of Ohio. In 1880 Dr. Upson graduated from the Western Reserve University of Hudson, Ohio, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after which he studied for a year in Germany, and in 1881 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, receiving from that institution in 1884 the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For

two years he served as an interne in the Roosevelt Hospital, and during the two years following studied in Berlin and Heidelberg.

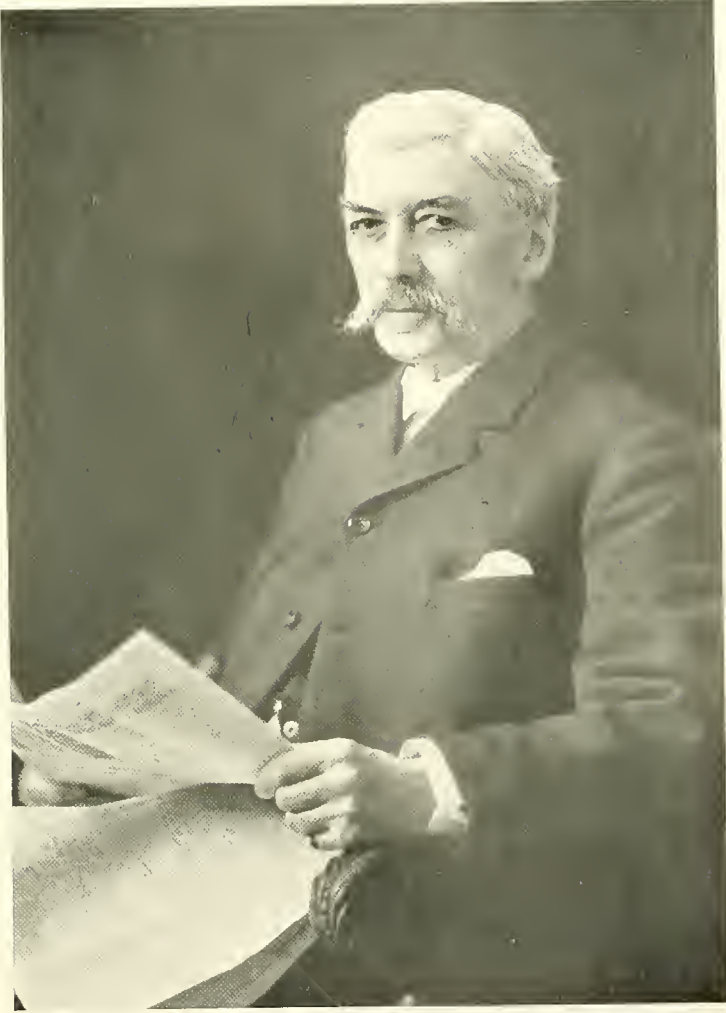
Since September, 1887, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Cleveland, Ohio. He is attending physician to the Lakeside Hospital, consulting neurologist to the St. Alexis Hospital and former consulting neurologist to the City Hospital. He occupies the chair as professor of diseases of the nervous system in the medical school of the Western Reserve University. Dr. Upson is a member of the American Medical Association, and the Cleveland Medical Society, in which, in 1900, he held the office of president. He belongs to the Union and University Clubs.

WARREN SCHOONOVER, M. D.—1867.

Dr. Warren Schoonover was born February 17, 1838, at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, and is the son of the late Daniel and Eliza Schoonover of that place. His grandfather, William Schoonover, was one of the pioneers of northern Pennsylvania, and purchased the first patent of land granted in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in 1793; his uncle, Levi Schoonover, was the first white male child born in that county.

In 1864 Dr. Schoonover graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving, in 1867, that of Master of Arts. In the latter year, having studied in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, he graduated from that institution as Doctor of Medicine, after which he served as house physician in Charity Hospital until March, 1868. From 1868 to 1870 he was assistant curator of the Charity Hospital, and has been for thirty years house physician for the Northeastern Dispensary and secretary of its board of managers. He has written several articles for the medical journals.

Dr. Schoonover is a member of the County Medical Society, Medico-Surgical Society, Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the New York State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine and the American Public Health Association. He is an active member of the Masonic order, having been initiated, in 1866, in Astor Lodge No. 603, and subsequently enrolled successively in Phoenix Chapter No. 2, and Morton Commandery No. 4. Afterward he affiliated with Alma Lodge No. 728, Amity Chapter No. 160, and Palestine Commandery No. 18. He has served as master of his lodge for two successive years, and as high priest of his chapter for three successive years, at the expiration of which time the chapter members held his services in such esteem that they presented him with an engrossed and framed set of resolutions. He has held the office of treasurer of his chapter for twenty successive years. He now holds the position of surgeon in his commandery, and is also a member of the Cerneau Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, having received its highest, or thirty-third, degree. He was at one time secretary of the Grand Consistory of New York state. He is connected with Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, and is active in nearly every branch of Masonry in which his name is enrolled. He belongs also to many other



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societies, such as the American Legion of Honor, Chosen Friends and Royal Arcanum, in all of which he has served as presiding officer.

He was married August 10, 1870, to Miss Amanda M. Mathewson. They have four children: Mattie Eliza, Warren, Jr., Amanda and Clifford Schoonover. Warren Schoonover, Jr., is a practicing physician in the city of New York, and Clifford is a student in the medical department of Cornell University. Dr. Schoonover's New York address is 115 East Fifty-ninth street.

ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON, M. D.—1870.

Alexander Hamilton and Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase share the honor of having originated the financial system of the United States. No one acquainted with our national history needs to be informed about the disordered state of the treasury when the first secretary of that department was called to take charge of it and become a member of Washington's first cabinet in 1789. He quickly evolved order out of chaos, and prepared the way for the prosperity that followed. Abilities of a very different kind but of an equally high order were to be transmitted to his grandson, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, son of Philip and Rebecca (McLane) Hamilton, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 6, 1848. His father was a son of Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury, and his mother was a daughter of Louis McLane, secretary of state under President Jackson. The heritage of the rare intellectual powers of his grandfathers manifested itself early in the life of the fortunate heir to this liberal legacy of mental force.

He obtained his academic preparation in the schools of his native city, and pursued his medical studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, from which he was graduated in 1870, at the age of twenty-two years. At this time he competed for and won the Harsen prize medal and the first Faculty prize for a paper entitled "Galvano Puncture." Nine years later he read a paper on "Diseases of the Lateral Columns of the Spinal Cord," to which was awarded the prize of the American Medical Association.

Almost from the outset of his practice Dr. Hamilton gave particular attention to the study of nervous diseases, and the success with which he prosecuted his studies in this direction early made him a recognized American authority in the department of neurology. To him must be ascribed the credit of having been the first physician on this side of the Atlantic to prescribe and recommend nitro-glycerine in the treatment of nervous and vascular diseases, and he was also among the first in the United States to use the galvanocautery and electrolysis in medicine and surgery. Dr. Hamilton's continued inquiries have repeatedly led him into new paths. One of the most noticeable of the innovations that followed from his initiative came as the sequel of a paper on "Intestinal Autotoxis as a Cause of Insanity," which he read in 1898 before the Medical Society of London. The points there brought out produced a profound impression and have since led to a radical change in the treatment of mental diseases. Throughout the entire course of his practice Dr. Hamilton's official connections have been in line with his chosen specialty. In 1872-3 he was physician in charge of the New York State Hos-

pital for diseases of the nervous system and for several years was visiting surgeon to the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Other appointments held by him in the earlier part of his career were attending physician to the New York Hospital for Nervous Diseases, consulting physician to the New York Insane and Idiot Asylums and consulting physician to the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane and the New York Institution for the Ruptured and Crippled. His latest collegiate appointment which he still holds is professor of mental diseases at Cornell University Medical College.

Naturally, from his eminence as a neurologist, Dr. Hamilton has been frequently called as an expert in murder cases and other celebrated criminal trials in which the sanity of the accused was one of the issues to be determined. In this capacity he appeared on behalf of the government at the trial of Charles I. Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield. Other cases in which he was summoned to give evidence on behalf of the prosecution were the cases of Maria Barberin, Carlyle W. Harris and Whittaker, all of which attracted wide attention at the time.

Departures from beaten paths in any particular science are not brought about by sporadic pamphlets and fugitive contributions to the periodical press, and accordingly Dr. Hamilton has not confined himself to this ineffectual and transitory method of giving his ideas to the world. In 1873 he published his since famous treatise on "Clinical Electro-Therapeutics," which quickly became a text book throughout the world and was translated into many languages, including Japanese. Other works of equal originality and world-wide authority have since appeared from his pen. A treatise entitled "Nervous Diseases" was published in 1878 and immediately upon its appearance was adopted by the profession both here and abroad. In 1895 Dr. Hamilton published his work on medical jurisprudence, which immediately commanded general recognition. For several years he was editor of the American Psychological Journal. From time immemorial the world's philosophers or metaphysicians were accustomed to study mental phenomena without regard to the physical environment, without which the *psyche*, or *ego*, cannot be, in the sense of being within the pale of human observation. Dr. Hamilton has aimed to supply the missing physiological elements, and thus to give psychology a physico-spiritual stamp impressed upon it by nature.

Dr. Hamilton is president of the Psychiatric Society, a member of the Society of Neurology, of which he was secretary in 1875; a member of the American Neurological Association, a member of the New York County Medical Society, a corresponding fellow of the Medical Society of London, and in 1899 was elected fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

COLMAN WARD CUTLER, M. D.—1889.

Dr. Colman Ward Cutler was born April 23, 1862, in New London, Connecticut, and is the son of William W. and Mary (Williams) Cutler. He is of New England ancestry, tracing his descent from James Cutler, who emigrated in 1635 from England, probably from Norwich, in the county of Norfolk, and settled in West Brookfield, Massachusetts.



Osman Ward Cutler.

Dr. Cutler received his preparatory education in Russell's Collegiate and Commercial Institute of New Haven, and in 1885 graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1889 he received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served for two years as interne in the medical department of St. Luke's Hospital, and then went abroad. He spent some time in Vienna, receiving the instructions of Professor Fuchs, and also studied in Berlin and Paris, giving special attention to ophthalmology. Since 1895 he has engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1896 he was appointed attending ophthalmologist at Randall's Island Hospital, and assistant surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, also attending ophthalmologist to St. Luke's Hospital. The first position he resigned in 1898, and the two latter he still holds. He was for two years instructor in ophthalmology at Cornell University, resigning this position in 1902, and since 1899 has been consulting ophthalmologist to St. John's Hospital at Yonkers, and has recently been appointed attending ophthalmologist to the New York Foundling Hospital.

Dr. Cutler has contributed to the medical journals a number of articles relating to ophthalmology. He is a member of the County Medical Society, the American Ophthalmological Society, the New York Ophthalmological Society, St. Luke's Alumni Society, the Therapeutic Club and the Practitioners' Society of Yonkers. He belongs to the University and the Yale Clubs, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Cutler married, in 1891, in Oakland, California, Jennie Adelia Lohman, a resident of that city. They are the parents of five children, Paul Colman, Ralph Williams, Miriam Adelia, Richard Pliney and Phoebe. Dr. Cutler's address is 36 East Thirty-third street, New York.

CORNELIUS COLE BRADLEY, M. D.—1885.

Dr. C. Cole Bradley, a specialist of ophthalmology, at 51 West Fiftieth street, New York city, traces his ancestry back for three generations on the paternal side to natives of Connecticut, who originally came to that state from England. On the maternal side he is descended from an old and honored Dutch ancestry. Dr. Bradley was born in Middletown, New York, November 22, 1862, the son of Benjamin W. and Mary (Cole) Bradley. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Newburg, New York, later was a student in the New York College of Pharmacy, from which he received his degree of Graduate of Pharmacy, and subsequently matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1885.

He served in the capacity of interne on Randall's Island from 1885 to 1886, after which he established an office in Fordham, where he conducted a general practice until 1892. The following two years he spent abroad, devoting his attention to the study of ophthalmology in the universities of Vienna, Berlin, London and Paris, and since his return in 1894 has confined

his practice altogether to that branch of the profession. For many years he was the attending ophthalmologist to the House of the Good Shepherd and the House of Refuge, and at the present time (1903) is filling the position of ophthalmologist to the New York Catholic Protectory, to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and to St. Joseph's Deaf and Dumb Institute; he is also the consulting ophthalmologist to the Home for Incurables. Dr. Bradley is the author of an article on "Blepharospasm," published in the Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences (Buck).

On August 20, 1900, Dr. Bradley married Elizabeth Ellis Riblet, of New York city. They have one child, Catherine Du Bois Bradley. Their private residence is at 2541 Marion avenue, New York city.

ROBERT TUTTLE MORRIS, M. D.—1882.

Dr. Robert Tuttle Morris was born May 14, 1857, in Seymour Connecticut, and is the son of Luzon Burritt and Eugenia Laura (Tuttle) Morris. The former was at one time governor of Connecticut, and the latter is well known as an author. Both the Morris and Tuttle families have been associated with the history of the state of Connecticut from the earliest colonial period.

Dr. Morris attended the Hopkins grammar school of New Haven, Connecticut, after which he took a three years' course in biology at Cornell University, which he completed in 1879, and in 1882 received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the next two years he was a member of the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, after which he devoted himself to work in various European clinics until 1885. In that year he began practice at The Cumberland, 173 Fifth avenue, New York city, removing two years later to 133 West Thirty-fourth street. He has now been practicing for several years at 49 West Thirty-ninth street, his residence being at 58 West Fifty-sixth street. He is professor of surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and visiting surgeon to the Post-Graduate Hospital.

Dr. Morris is the author of a brochure entitled "How We Treat Wounds To-day," published in 1886 by the Putnams. This work had a large sale, and was especially effective in reaching those far removed from the metropolitan centers. His "Lectures on Appendicitis," published in 1895 by the Putnams, is used as a text book in medical colleges. The report of his studies upon the nature of appendicitis, presented at the meeting of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893, was accepted as authoritative in this country and Europe. He is the author of various monographs recorded in the Index Medicus and Index Catalogue of the surgeon general's office. Among them may be mentioned the following, which represent original investigations: "Potts Fracture Compared with Fracture of the Fibula by Inversion of the Foot," *New York Medical Journal*, December, 1887; "The Anatomy and Mechanism of the Injury Known as Subluxation of the Head of the Radius," *New York Medical Journal*, June, 1889; "A Method for Palpation of the



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Kidneys," Transactions of the A. A. O. G., 1891; "Malignant Diseases of the Navel as a Secondary Complication," Transactions of the International Medical Congress, 1890; "The Prevention of Secondary Peritoneal Adhesions by Means of an Aristol Film," Transactions of the A. A. O. G., 1891; "Intravenous Injections of Methyl Violet," *Medical Mirror*, 1891; "The Removal of Carious and Necrotic Bone by Means of Hydrochloric Acid and Pepsin," Transactions of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, 1891; "A Report on Experiments Germane to the Subject of Abdominal Supporters After Laparotomy," Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1891; "Is Evolution Trying to do Away with the Clitoris?" Transactions of the A. A. O. G., 1892; "The Action of Trypsin, Pancreatic Extract and Pepsin upon Coagula and Sloughs, Transactions of the New York State Medical Society, 1891; "Hypertrophy of the Prostate Gland, Operation For," *New York Medical Journal*, 1890; "Mallet Finger," Transactions of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; "Removal of Fistulous Pipes After Distension with Plaster of Paris," *New England Medical Monthly*, 1891; "Infective Appendicitis; An Original Investigation," Transactions of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; "The Dowel Pin in Fracture of the Clavicle," Post-Graduate, 1892; "The Experimental Production of Ileal Intussusception with Carbonate of Sodium," *Medical Record*, 1894; "Ovarian Grafting," *Medical Record*, 1901; "Experiments with Cargile Membrane," *Medical Record*, 1902; "General Enteroptosis; Operations For," *Medical News*, 1902; "Endoscopic Tubes for Direct Inspection of the Interior of the Uterus and Bladder," Transactions of the A. A. O. G., 1893. Dr. Morris is also the author of "Hopkins' Pond," published in 1896 by the Putnams. This consists of a collection of field sketches on natural history topics, and is a work of special interest to naturalists and sportsmen.

Dr. Morris is a member of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Medical Association, the New York State and County Medical Societies, Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, the College of Physicians and Surgeons Alumni Association, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the New York Medical Union. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He also belongs to the American Geographical Society, the Linnean Society of Natural History, the Sons of the Revolution, the New England Society, Cornell Alumni Association, and the Metropolitan Cornell University, Alpha Delta Phi, and Camp Fire Clubs. The pursuit of his profession takes with him precedence of all recreations, but of these field work in botany and zoology, horticulture, shooting and fishing present to him the greatest attractions. In religious views he is a materialist; and while contributing to the support of churches holds membership in none. Dr. Morris married June 4, 1898, in New York, at the residence of the Rev. Henry van Dyke, Mrs. Aimee (Reynaud) Mazergue, daughter of Gustav Reynaud, of New York. They have one daughter, Eugenia Reynaud, born May 6, 1899. One stepdaughter, Luisa Mazergue, born February 11, 1883, bears the adoptive name of Morris.

HENRY McMAHON PAINTER, M. D.—1888.

Dr. Henry McMahon Painter was born July 12, 1863, in West Haven, Connecticut, and is the son of Henry Wheeler and Abigail (Kitching) Painter. On the paternal side he traces his descent from Thomas Painter, who came from England in 1636, and was one of the founders of the colony of New Haven. An ancestor of the same name served in the Revolutionary war. His maternal grandfather and grandmother were natives respectively of Yorkshire and Lancashire, England.

Dr. Painter's preparatory education was received at the Hopkins Grammar school of New Haven, and in 1884 he graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving, the following year, from the same institution, the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he graduated in 1888 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the years 1884 and 1885, while a student at Yale, he had applied himself to the study of chemistry and comparative anatomy at the Peabody Museum in New Haven. During his third year as a medical student he served for three months as assistant resident physician of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and after graduation spent eighteen months as an interne in the collegiate division of Bellevue Hospital. He then began practice at 51 West Twelfth street, whence he removed to 44 West Ninth street. Subsequently he lived at 602 Lexington avenue, and later moved to 62 West Fifty-fifth street, where he is now engaged in practice. For several years he was connected with the department of gynecology in the dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital. He served for three years as attending surgeon to the New York Infant Asylum. Dr. Painter was one of the physicians who, in 1890, assisted Dr. James Wright Markoe in founding the Midwifery Dispensary, an institution which, in 1892, was absorbed by the Society of the Lying-In Hospital. Dr. Painter is a member of the County Medical Society, the Century Club and Grolier Club. He married, June 30, 1890, Carrie A. Stevens, of New Haven, Connecticut.

STEPHEN SMITH BURT, A. M., M. D.—1875.

Dr. Stephen S. Burt, professor of medicine and physical diagnosis at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, is a descendant of a Puritan ancestry, who took a prominent part in the settlement of the country and participated in the Revolutionary war. Henry Burt, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, from England in 1638; later he became one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts, was the original clerk of the writs of that town, was also chosen as one of the selectmen, being re-elected to the position many years, and he established the first military company in Springfield about the year 1647. His son, Nathaniel Burt, was the first man in western New England to donate land on which to erect a public school, and a monument has been erected in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, commemorating that fact. Dr. Burt's grandfather, Aaron Burt, was one of the founders of Syracuse, New York, and his father, Oliver Teall Burt, was a resident of the same city and took a leading



John Painter

part in its social and business affairs; he was united in marriage to Rebecca Johnston, a descendant of a Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Dr. Burt was born at Oneida, New York, November 1, 1850, and his literary education was obtained in the schools of West Newton, Massachusetts, Eagleswood Military Academy, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, the Edwards Place School at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and at Cornell University during the first two years of its existence. In 1872 he entered for one year the medical department of Syracuse University, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1873 and was graduated from that college in 1875; he was the valedictorian of his class, this honor being decided by competition. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1890 from Yale College. In the fall of 1875 he was appointed interne at Roosevelt Hospital, serving for one year and a half, and in the spring of 1877 he began the private practice of his profession in New York city. Directly after the termination of his service at Roosevelt Hospital, he was appointed attending physician of the out-door department for diseases of the heart and lungs at Bellevue Hospital; received the appointment of instructor of medicine and physical diagnosis in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in 1882 (its beginning), and has held the position of professor of medicine and physical diagnosis of the same institution since 1884; was professor of thoracic diseases in the University of Vermont during the years 1884 and 1885, and was appointed pension surgeon in 1877 and served as president of the board of United States pension surgeons of New York for eight years.

Dr. Burt is the author of a textbook entitled, "Exploration of the Chest in Health and Disease," and he has also contributed the following named medical pamphlets: "Single Uterus and Double Vagina," *New York Medical Journal*, 1877; "A Clinic on Phthisis, Acute and Chronic, and Acute Miliary Tuberculosis," *New England Medical Journal*, September 15, 1883; "A Clinic on Intercostal Neuralgia, Acute Pleurisy, Croupous Bronchitis, etc.," *Canada Lancet*, Toronto, 1883; "Clinical Lecture on Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, with Special Reference to Physical Diagnosis," *New York Medical Journal*, April 26, 1885; remarks on "Brights Disease," *The Post-Graduate*, 1885; "Clinic on Heart Disease," *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, December 4, 1886; paper on "Pleurisy," *New York Medical Journal*, April 23, 1887; "Some of the Limitations of Medicine," *Popular Science Monthly*, July, 1889; "Views on the Prevention and Treatment of Typhoid Fever," *New York Medical Journal*, March 2, 1889; "Pulmonary Consumption in the Light of Modern Research," *Medical Record*, April 12, 1890; republished in Montreal, and reviewed July 26, 1890, by *The Lancet* (London); "Ethics of Experimentation on Living Animals," *Post-Graduate*, January, 1891; "Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine," *Post-Graduate*, April, 1891; "A Flying Trip from New York to California," *Post-Graduate*, March, 1892; "The Prevention of Intemperance," *Post-Graduate*, September, 1892; "Valvular Heart Murmurs and their Significance," *Post-Graduate*, July, 1897; two articles—"Prophylactic Treatment of Urethral Fever" and "Chlorosis," *Post-Graduate*, 1897; "Recollections and Reflections of a Quarter of a Century," *Post-Graduate*, May, 1899; "Thoracic Aneurism, Two Cases," *Medical Record*, April

28, 1900; "Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver," *The Lancet* (London), May 19, 1900; "Multiple Metastatic Sarcomata of the Lungs," *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, September 22, 1900; also translated into German and accepted for publication by the *Berliner Klinisch Wochenschrift*, Berlin, Germany. 1903; "Treatment of Typhoid Fever;" *Medical News*, October 20, 1900; "Purpura Hemorrhagica or Morbus Maculosus of Werlhof," *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, November 1, 1900, and republished in the *Indian Lancet*, Calcutta; seven brief medical papers—"Floating Spleen," "Fatty Cirrhosis of the Liver," "Amyloid Degeneration of the Kidney," "Typhoid Fever with Complications," "Diagnosis in the Light of Necropsy," "Empyema," "Infectious Diseases," in the *Post-Graduate*, September, 1900, and all republished by the *Indian Lancet*, Calcutta; "Colloid Cancer of the Stomach and Omentum, Diagnosis by Abdominal Thoracentesis," *Post-Graduate*, December, 1901, republished in the *Indian Lancet*, Calcutta; also translated into German and published under title of "Gallertkrebs des Magens und des Omentums Diagnose durch Paracentese," *Deutsche Praxis*, Munich, January 10, 1902; "Pneumonia in the Light of Modern Research," *Medical Record*, February 8, 1902, republished in the *Indian Lancet*, Calcutta, India; "Pneumonia; an Acute Self-limited Systemic Infection," *American Medicine*, Philadelphia, April 26, 1902, republished in the *Indian Lancet*, Calcutta, India; "Treatment of Pneumonia," *New York Medical Record*, April 26, 1902, republished in the *India Lancet*, Calcutta, India; and editorials in the *Post-Graduate* at various times.

Dr. Burt is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Society, New York County Medical Society, the Hospital Graduates' Club, and attending physician to the Post-Graduate Hospital. He is also connected with the Cornell University Club, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution and Society of the Founders and Patriots of America. He is interested in the study of history and science, advocates out-door life and athletics, and is fond of vocal music, being a member for a number of years and vice-president for one year of the Choral Club. Dr. Burt's residence is at 21 West Thirty-second street, New York.

DANIEL LEWIS, M. D.—1871.

Dr. Daniel Lewis, editor and proprietor of the *Medical Review of Reviews*, was born at Alfred, Allegany county, New York, January 17, 1846. His ancestors on the paternal side were among the early settlers of Rhode Island, and many well known physicians of that state bearing the name of Lewis were more or less related to him: two of his paternal uncles and one of his maternal uncles, two of his cousins, and an elder brother, all entered the medical profession.

Daniel Lewis received his early education at the Alfred Academy, and on the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion entered the United States navy, remaining until the close of the war, when he renewed his studies in Alfred University, graduating in 1869. He entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and took his first course of lectures, afterwards entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated in 1871.



Amiel Lewis.

He devoted two years to practice at Andover, New York, after which he returned to New York city, where he has remained ever since, latterly making a specialty of surgery. On the opening of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Dr. Lewis was made assistant surgeon, and then visiting surgeon of that institution. In 1890 he was appointed to the chair of special surgery (cancerous diseases) in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and he also held for a time the position of surgeon to the Brooklyn Throat Hospital, department of skin diseases and cancer.

Dr. Lewis joined the medical society of the county of New York in 1873, and for three years was a delegate from it to the State Medical Society, and for four years was a member of its board of censors. In 1884 and 1885 he was president of the society, and was editor of the medical directory published by it until 1901. In 1880 he was made a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, serving as a member of the board of trustees and as vice-president, and is also a member of the New York Pathological Society. He is a member and ex-president of the New York Dermatological Society, and of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which, in 1889, he was chosen president. He served as president of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association from 1887 to 1899. Dr. Lewis was elected president of the Alumni Association of Alfred University in 1887; he received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from the University in 1886 and the degree of LL. D. in 1902. He was appointed a member of the New York board of health by Governor Morton in 1895, and when the board was abolished, in 1901, he was appointed commissioner of health by Governor Odell, and he yet occupies that position. He has been for many years an active member and surgeon of Reno Post, G. A. R., New York city, and in 1887 was medical director of the department of New York, with the rank of brigadier general.

Dr. Lewis has made many valuable contributions to medical periodicals, including "Cancer and its Treatment" (1874), "Marsden's Treatment of Cancer," read before the Medical Society of the State of New York (1878), "Digitalis in the Treatment of Scarlatina," read before the same society (1882); "The Development of Cancer from Non-malignant Disease" (1883), "Treatment of Erysipelas" (1885), "Treatment of Epithelioma with Mild Caustics" (1887), "The Chian Turpentine Treatment of Cancer," read before the State Medical Society (1888); "A Malignant Tumor in an Umbilical Hernial Sac, with Remarks on the Etiology of Cancer" (1889); "Horsehair Sutures and Drainage" (1884), "Cancer and its Treatment" (1892), "The Use and Place of Caustics in the Treatment of Cancer" (*Annals of Surgery*, April, 1893), "Notes of a Case of Cancer of the True Uterus;" "Remarks on Diagnosis and Treatment" (*The Post-graduate Journal*, June, 1893); "Operative Treatment of Cancer of the Rectum" (1897), and "Enemies of Sanitary Science" (1897). Besides these works, Dr. Lewis was the founder and is the publisher and proprietor of the Medical Review of Reviews, a monthly review of current medical literature including a complete index medicus of the leading articles of the month. Dr. Lewis was married October 10, 1872, to Miss Achsah D., daughter of L. C. P. Vaughan, of Springville, New York. Their home is at 252 Madison avenue, New York city.

WILLIAM C. WALSER, M. D.—1873.

Dr. William C. Walser was born in New York, December 1, 1851, the son of Theodore and Mary (Eastwood) Walser. The former was a native of Switzerland and the latter of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His paternal ancestors for several generations were clergymen of the Lutheran faith, his father being the first of a long line to relinquish theology for the profession of medicine.

William C. Walser was reared in his native state and received his collegiate education in the University of the City of New York, class of 1869. After leaving college he went to Europe, spending two years in Switzerland, and while there decided to make the science of medicine a life calling. After his return to the United States he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and graduated in the class of 1873. After serving as interne in the German Hospital of New York, he entered upon the active practice of his calling on Staten Island, where he enjoys in an enviable degree the respect of his professional brethren as well as patrons.

Dr. Walser is attending surgeon at the S. R. Smith Infirmary and consulting surgeon to the Nursery and Child's Hospital. He is a member of the Richmond County Medical Society, New York County Medical Association, German American Medical Association and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. Dr. Walser married, in 1875, Miss Eleanor Hollick, of Staten Island, and five children were born to this marriage, Frederick Theodore, Havlock, Carl William, Arthur and Guy.

It is worthy of note that not only his father but his sister and a brother-in-law are medical graduates, and a son, Carl W., is a medical student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

WILLIAM GILMAN THOMPSON, M. D.—1881.

Dr. William Gilman Thompson was born December 25, 1856, in New York city, and is the son of Joseph Parrish and Elizabeth (Gilman) Thompson. The former, a ripe scholar, and the author of many valuable books, was for twenty-six years pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, a leader in the anti-slavery cause, and one of the founders of the *New Englander* and also of the *Independent*. For many years he lived in Europe, where he took active part in questions of international law. Dr. Thompson's paternal great-great-grandfather, Lieutenant William Thompson, was killed in the Revolutionary battle of Ridgefield, Connecticut, April 27, 1777. His maternal great-great-grandfather, Captain Ephraim Bill, of Norwich, Connecticut, was also an officer in the Revolution.

Dr. Thompson received his early education in private schools, subsequently graduating from the Hopkins grammar school of New Haven, Connecticut. He studied for one year at the polytechnic school at Carlsruhe, Germany, and in 1877 graduated from Yale University, receiving from the Sheffield Scientific School the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, but the death of his father, which occurred in Europe, obliged him to spend another year abroad,



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during which he attended post-graduate courses in the medical departments of King's College, London, and the University of Berlin. On returning to this country he resumed his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he received, in 1881, the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1885 he was awarded the Joseph Mather Smith prize for an essay on "Structure of the Heart Valves," and also the Harsen prize of \$500 for an essay on "Photography of the Living Heart in Motion." After graduation he served for eighteen months as interne in the medical department of the New York Hospital, and was also connected with the dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital. He subsequently became visiting physician to the Bloomingdale Asylum, and assistant visiting physician to the New York Cancer Hospital. From 1887 to 1895 he was visiting physician to the New York Hospital, and since the former year has held the same position at the Presbyterian Hospital. Since 1895 he has been visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital. In 1884-5 he held a position as quiz master in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from 1887 to 1896 occupied the chair of professor of physiology in the Medical College of the University of the City of New York, becoming in the latter year professor of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine in the same institution. This position he resigned in 1898, but continued his connection with the University by accepting, in the same year, a call to the chair of professor of the practice of medicine. This chair he held for one year, and then became professor of medicine in the newly established medical college of Cornell University in New York city, an appointment which he still retains. From 1887 to 1894 he was professor of physiology in the Woman's Medical College of New York city.

Dr. Thompson is the author of the following books: "Training Schools for Nurses," published in 1883 by G. P. Putnam's Sons; "Practical Dietetics," published in 1896 by D. Appleton & Company, a second edition having been issued in 1902; "Practical Medicine," published in 1900 by Lea Brothers, and a second edition called for in 1902. He wrote many articles for "Wood's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," and for "The American Text-Book of the Theory and Practice of Medicine by American Teachers," published in 1893 by W. B. Saunders. He was co-editor with the late Dr. A. L. Loomis of a work comprising four volumes, issued in 1897 by Lea Brothers of Philadelphia, entitled: "The Loomis-Thompson American System of Practical Medicine." He is the author of the following papers, which were read before the Association of American Physicians: "Malarial Organisms in Connection with Typhoid Fever," Vol. 10, page 110; "Myxoedema," Vol. 8, page 372; "Study of Addison's Disease," Vol. 8, page 35; "Treatment of Typhoid Fever by Cold Baths," Vol. 7, page 59.

Appended is a partial list of some additional papers from his pen: "Successful Brain Grafting," *New York Medical Journal*, June 28, 1890; "Three Cases of Tumor of the Frontal Lobe," *Medical News*, May 31, 1890; "The Therapeutic Value of Oxygen Inhalation," read before the New York Academy of Medicine, May 16, 1889, and published in the *Medical Record* of July 6, 1889; "Instantaneous Photographs of the Heart in Motion and Peristalsis," *Medical Record*, March, 1886; "The Treatment of Cholelithiasis," *Medical*

News, April 27, 1897: "Fallacy of Hot Air Inhalation in Tuberculosis," *New York Medical Record*, April 26, 1890: "The Caisson Disease," *New York Medical Record*, February 3, 1894: "The Physiological Action of Ozone Preparations," *New York Medical Record*, March 3, 1894: "Immunity," *Medical Record*, January 8, 1898: "The Modern Treatment of Typhoid Fever," *New York State Journal of Medicine*, January, 1903: "The Instruction of Senior Students in Medicine," *Medical News*, January 10, 1903.

Dr. Thompson is a member of the Practitioners' Society, the New York Clinical Society, the Medical and Surgical Society, the Association of American Physicians, the American Physiological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, the New York Hospital Alumni Association and an honorary member of the Presbyterian Hospital Alumni Association. He belongs to the Century Association and the University Club, is one of the managers of the New York Botanical Garden, is a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences and member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Thompson married, in 1887, Harriet Howard, daughter of the late Professor John Norton Pomeroy, a well-known writer on legal topics. Dr. Thompson's address is 34 East Thirty-first street, New York.

CHARLES WILMOT TOWNSEND, M. D.—1890.

Dr. Charles W. Townsend was born in Clifton, Staten Island, December 8, 1867, the son of Charles Higbee and Ellen Louise Payson (Wyer) Townsend. His early ancestors were Quakers, who first settled in New Amsterdam, but subsequently removed to Oyster Bay, Long Island. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was John Townsend, who was born in England and came to this country in 1630; his death occurred in 1668.

Dr. Townsend acquired his literary education at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, later pursued a course of chemistry at the School of Mines of Columbia College, and in 1890 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, having acquired the third Harsen prize for general proficiency. Subsequently he studied medicine in Prague and Vienna, matriculating at the University of Vienna. In 1891 Dr. Townsend established an office in New Brighton, borough of Richmond, New York, where he has since remained in the general practice of medicine and surgery. For many years he filled the position of surgeon to the Staten Island Hospital, and is now attending surgeon to the S. R. Smith Infirmary and consulting surgeon to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, country branch. He has written quite a number of articles for the medical journals, the most important being "Radical Cure of Hernia." Dr. Townsend is a member of the Richmond County Medical Society, of which he is president; the State Medical Society, the Greater New York Medical Association, and a member of the Staten Island Club.

Dr. Townsend is a director of the Society for the Prevention and Cruelty to Children, also acting in the capacity of physician. In 1895 he received the



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appointment of coroner from Governor Morton, and the following year was elected to fill the same office: in 1896 he served as police surgeon to the Richmond county police force, and in 1898 was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the seventh congressional district. On June 28, 1890, Dr. Townsend married Emma A. Walser, M. D., a graduate of the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and daughter of Theodore Walser, M. D., noted for his philanthropy and devotion to the public service while filling the positions of health officer and assistant sanitary superintendent of Richmond borough. They have had six children.

WALTER JUDSON, M. D.—1870.

Dr. Walter Judson was born in Bristol, Connecticut, May 1, 1840, a descendant of an old colonial ancestry. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Lewis, was in command of the forces in New Haven, Connecticut, during the Revolutionary war; his granduncle, Addin Lewis, donated his law library to Yale College, of which he was a graduate. On the maternal side he is descended from William Lewis, who came to this country in the ship *Lion* in 1633. His father, Russel Judson, was a native of Newtown, Connecticut, married Sophia Lewis, and his death occurred in 1890, at the age of eighty-two years, while his wife passed away in 1888, aged seventy-eight years.

Dr. Judson prepared for college in the common schools of Bristol, Connecticut, and in Williston Academy, Easthampton, Massachusetts, graduated from Yale in 1864 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, taking the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution three years later, and obtained his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city in 1870. He immediately received the appointment of interne at Bellevue Hospital, where he remained until 1871. He then located in New Haven, Connecticut, engaged in a general practice of his chosen profession, and in addition to these duties acted for a number of years as visiting physician, now consulting physician, to the New Haven Hospital.

Dr. Judson is a member of the American Medical Association, Connecticut Medical Society, New Haven County Medical Society and the New Haven Medical Society. In 1874 he married Miss Elizabeth Mallett, of New Haven, Connecticut, and one son was born to them in 1881, but died in 1883. Mrs. Judson died in 1899. Dr. Judson is a member of the Dwight Place Congregational church of New Haven, Connecticut.

PAUL FITZSIMONS EVE, M. D.—1879.

Dr. Paul Fitzsimons Eve, professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, was born July 13, 1857, in Nashville, Tennessee, and is the son of Paul Fitzsimons and Sarah A. (Duncan) Eve. The former was one of the best known surgeons of Nashville. Dr. Eve was educated at the Nashville high school, and at the Nashville and Vanderbilt Universities. In 1878 he graduated from the Nashville Medical College as Doctor of Medicine, and in 1879 received the same degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Since 1878 he has been engaged

in the practice of his profession in Nashville. He is a member of the surgical staff of the City Hospital, and is surgeon and part owner of Eve's Infirmary. He was demonstrator of anatomy and professor of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, in which institution he now occupies the chair of professor of surgery.

Dr. Eve is the author of a number of articles on topics connected with his profession, which have been published in the *Southern Practitioner*, the *American Medical Journal* and other professional publications. He was president of the Nashville Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Tennessee State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the University Club. He holds the office of elder in the First Presbyterian church. Dr. Eve married, in 1884, Jennie W. Brown, granddaughter of Judge Morgan Brown. They have two children: Mary Brown, born March 15, 1889; and Paul F., Jr., born June 7, 1892.

JOHN WALTER WOOD, A. B., A. M., M. D.—1881.

Dr. J. Walter Wood was born at Mariner Harbor, Staten Island, April 23, 1856, and can trace his ancestry back to Governor Thomas Dongan, whose nephew, Walter Dongan, was the founder of the family on Staten Island. Dr. Wood obtained his literary education in grammar school No. 35, city of New York, and at the College of the City of New York, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving that of Master of Arts three years later from the same institution. He began the study of medicine under the competent preceptorship of Dr. E. D. Coonley, of Staten Island, later matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he received his medical degree in the class of 1881.

After a course at Bellevue and New York Hospitals, he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Madison, New Jersey, where he remained two years and then changed his residence to Port Richmond, where he has acquired more than ordinary eminence in the medical profession. His practice has become so extensive as to require the services of an assistant, since 1898; the name of his present assistant is Dr. S. L. Scott of Fredericksburg, Virginia. He is also the visiting surgeon to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, for eight years was physician to the county coroner, and is chief examiner of the Equitable Life Insurance Company for Richmond county. In addition to these numerous duties he is the president of the Richmond Borough Realty Company. Dr. Wood is a member of the Richmond County Medical Society, the Greater New York Medical Association, the State Medical Association and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. In his political affiliations he is an adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, having been health officer of the village of Port Richmond and the town of Northfield continuously from 1888 to 1898; filled the position of coroner in the years 1889, 1890, 1891; was appointed chairman of the committee on hospitals and charities, of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce; and on January 6, 1898, was appointed assistant registrar of records in the department of health for the borough of Richmond.



J. Walter Wood. M. D.

On February 5, 1883, Dr. Wood was initiated and passed in Richmond Lodge No. 66, F. & A. M., and gradually rose in the various offices until he was elected master in 1888. He was exalted a Royal Arch Mason, in Tyrian Chapter No. 219, R. A. M., on August 27, 1886. He also served the same chapter as high priest during the years 1889-1890 and 1892. In York Commandery No. 55, he received the degrees of the Red Cross and Knight Templar, March 22, 1893, and of Malta, May 22, 1895, and also filled the position of surgeon of the commandery. On April 28, 1893, he was received into Mecca Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, of which he is now noble; during the years 1895 and 1896 he was district deputy grand master of the twenty-seventh, now the eleventh, Masonic district, comprising Richmond county, in which office he won a high reputation for his devotion to the best interests of the craft and his loyal attachment to all its provisions. He organized Empire Commandery No. 66, K. T., and was the first eminent commander for the years 1901 and 1902. On September 22, 1881, Dr. Wood married Miss Mattie Sprague, a daughter of Professor J. S. Sprague, of New Brighton, New York. Their children are: Agnes S., a student in the senior class of Vassar College; Walter D., and Leroy C. Wood.

FREDERICK RANDOLPH BAILEY, M. D.—1895.

Dr. Frederick Randolph Bailey was born October 26, 1870, in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and is the son of George W. and Emma M. (Blackman) Bailey, the former a well known physician. His early education was received at the Pingry School in his native city. In 1892 he received from Princeton University the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1895 that of Master of Arts. In 1895 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since the year of his graduation he has been engaged in practice in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He is a member of the medical staff of the Elizabeth General Hospital and Dispensary, and also pathologist and bacteriologist. He is instructor in the normal and pathological histology of the nervous system in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, having worked in the pathological laboratory of that institution since the year of his graduation.

Dr. Bailey is the author of a chapter on "The Nervous System" in each of the following works: "Notes on Normal Histology," by George C. Freeborn, 1903; "Handbook of Pathological Anatomy and Histology," Delafield and Prudden, sixth edition. He has also written "Studies on the Morphology of Ganglion Cells in the Rabbit.—I. The Normal Nerve Cells; 2. Changes in the Nerve Cells in Rabies;" in the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Volume 5, No. 6, October 1, 1901.

Dr. Bailey is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the New Jersey State Medical Association, the Medical Association of Union County, the Clinical Society of the Elizabeth General Hospital and the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Sur-

geons, in which he holds the office of secretary. He belongs to the Princeton Clubs of New York and Union county, and the Elizabeth Town and Country Club. He is a deacon in the Second Presbyterian church, Elizabeth, New Jersey. He is an enthusiastic whist and chess player, and is also extremely fond of tennis.

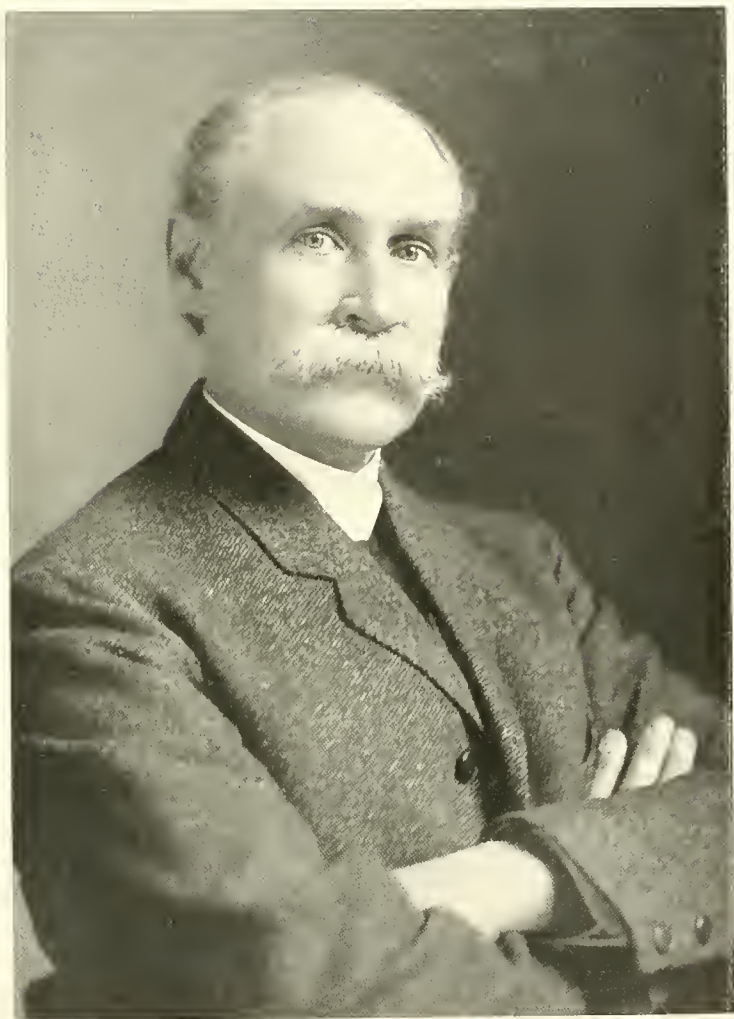
GIDEON CROSS SEGUR, M. D.—1882.

Gideon Cross Segur, M. D., was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 22, 1851. He is a descendant of Richard Segur, a member of that band of colonists who in 1836, under the leadership of Thomas Hooker, made their way through the wilderness from Newtown, Massachusetts, now called Cambridge, to the banks of the Connecticut river, where they founded Hartford.

The father of Dr. Segur, Gideon C. Segur, M. D., was a graduate of the Berkshire School of Medicine, the medical department of Williams College, in 1835. He began the practice of medicine in Danielson, Connecticut, after his marriage to Harriet Cundall, whose grandfather, Joseph Bennett, was a resident of Tiverton, Rhode Island, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He subsequently removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where, in addition to his practice, he also engaged in the drug business, which he continued during the remainder of his life.

In the busy city of Springfield, Gideon Cross Segur was born and received part of his education. He attended both the public and private schools of his native city, the Woodstock (Connecticut) Academy and the Connecticut State Normal School, making a specialty of mathematics, with the intention of fitting himself for the permanent occupation of teaching. In 1869 and 1870 he taught school in Connecticut, and from 1871 to 1872, in New Jersey; in 1873 he was engaged as teacher of English and mathematics in the Anthon grammar school of New York city, retaining the position until 1879; for four years he taught algebra and geometry in the Cooper Union free evening school. Turning his attention to the study of medicine, he matriculated in 1877 in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which he was graduated in 1882, after completing the course with honor. During the next four years he remained in New York, making a thorough study of several specialties in some of the best hospitals. From 1883 to 1886 he was assistant gynecologist at the New York Hospital, outpatient department, and visiting physician to the New York Lying-in Asylum; during the last year he acted as assistant neurologist to the New York Orthopedic Hospital. In 1886 he went to Hartford, the home of his ancestors, and for several years has filled a position as surgeon in the Hartford Free Dispensary, department of diseases of women and children.

Dr. Segur is quick to avail himself of all the advantages of this progressive age, and his membership in different societies affords an interchange of methods and ideas which is an indispensable aid to the modern physician. He belongs to the Hartford Medical Society, the Hartford County Medical Society; the Connecticut Medical Society; the New York Academy



Gideon C. Segur

of Medicine and the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He has written many articles which have an important bearing on the topics upon which they treat, and which are of decided value to the profession; among them may be mentioned: "Emmenagogues," *Proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society*, 1888; "Diagnosis of Pregnancy," reported from the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, 1891; "Some Remediable Forms of Sterility," an essay read before the Connecticut Medical Society at its annual meeting, May 26, 1898; "The Electrical Treatment of Uterine Fibroids," reported from proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society, 1900.

It is a noteworthy fact that Dr. Segur's ability is recognized by his professional co-workers, without exciting either envy or jealousy, as they have evidenced by electing him secretary of the Hartford Medical Society, in which position he served most acceptably for nine years. His connection with the past through a long line of ancestors whose valiant deeds have made the present age a possibility, makes him a privileged member of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Connecticut Historical Society. Equally interested in modern advancement, he is an earnest supporter of the Twentieth Century Club. His political opinions find expression in the issues of the Republican party, which in 1896 elected him a member of the city council. He is decided in his religious belief, and while unprejudiced with respect to other creeds is a Congregationalist from preference, and is also a member of the Congregational Club. Thoroughly alive to the importance of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, he has always been a supporter and active worker in the organization, and especially since residing in Hartford; he has served as chairman of several committees. The physical department naturally appealed to his interest and for several years Dr. Segur has given his services as medical examiner, thus assisting the director in the judicious application of the work to the particular need of the member. He was married May 4, 1886, to Mary A. Hubbard, daughter of Edward A. and Charlotte (Hunt) Hubbard. Their children are six in number: Raymond, Charlotte, Gerald, Malcolm, Katharine and Stuart.

JAMES AUGUSTUS HART, M. D.—1873.

Dr. James Augustus Hart was born December 19, 1849, in Peekskill, New York, and is the son of Gilbert B. and Elizabeth L. (Taylor) Hart. His preparatory education was received in the public schools and academies. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and in 1873 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then engaged in general practice in Albany, New York, where he held the position of resident physician to St. Peter's Hospital. In 1876, on account of delicate health, he removed to Colorado Springs, and there devoted himself to the duties of a general practitioner until 1886. In that year, owing to the state of his health, he entered the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as surgeon on one of their vessels, and for the next three years spent his time in voyages between San Francisco and China. In 1889

he resumed his professional duties in Colorado Springs, his practice for several years being limited to diseases of the chest. From 1895 to 1899 he was consulting physician to St. Francis' Hospital. Throughout his professional career he has been associated in different capacities with numerous charities and hospitals. In 1901, owing to impaired health, he retired from active practice.

Dr. Hart is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Climatological Association, the American Public Health Association, the Colorado State Medical Association, the Rocky Mountain Medical Association, the El Paso County Medical Society and the American Association of Life Insurance Examiners. He belongs to the El Paso Club, the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club and the Elks Club of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Dr. Hart married, November 1, 1890, in Geneva, New York, Elizabeth L. Slosson.

WISNER ROBINSON TOWNSEND, A. M., M. D.—1880.

Wisner Robinson Townsend was born August 5, 1856, in Clifton, Richmond county, New York. He is ninth in descent from an old New England family, through the following named ancestors: (1) John Townsend and Elizabeth Montgomery, (2) George Townsend and Mary Hawxhurst, (3) George Townsend and Rosanna Coles, (4) William Townsend and Elizabeth Cook, (5) James Townsend and Free love Wilmot, (6) Walter Wilmot Townsend and Charlotte Coles, (7) Walter Wilmot Townsend and Ann Helme, (8) Wisner Helme Townsend and Emily Haywood Kyle. His father was a merchant by occupation; he died August 4, 1897, aged seventy-seven years. The mother, daughter of David and Lucy Burkwell (Robinson) Kyle, is yet living, aged sixty-five years.

Wisner Robinson Townsend received his preparatory education in the Charlier School in New York city, and completed his collegiate education in Columbia College in 1877, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and he received from the same institution, in 1880, the degree of Master of Arts. He engaged in the study of his profession in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, from which he was graduated in 1880. He then entered Bellevue Hospital and served from April, 1880, to August, 1881, in the second surgical division. In 1882 he moved to South Pittsburg, Tennessee, and remained there until 1888, engaged in general practice. In 1888 he was appointed assistant surgeon to the Hospital of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, and has served in that capacity to the present time, and has devoted himself exclusively to orthopedic surgery. In his personal practice, and in his hospital service, he has distinguished himself by his ability, and he is regarded in his profession as one of its most useful members, and as an authority in his special line of work. Recognition of his ability has come to him repeatedly in his elevation to important positions in the leading professional societies. In 1892-3 he was president of the Bellevue Alumni Association; in 1898-9 he was president of the American Orthopedic Society; in 1899-1900 was president of the Clinical Society, and in 1901 he was elected president of the New York Association



Walter R. Townsend.

of Railway Surgeons. He is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State and County Medical Associations, New York State and County Medical Societies, and of his college and hospital alumni associations. He was appointed clinical assistant at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital in 1889 and has been its professor of orthopedic surgery since 1895, and in the same year was appointed orthopedic surgeon to the French Hospital. He is also a consulting surgeon to the Bayonne Hospital.

Dr. Townsend has been an industrious writer, and has made many valuable contributions to the literature of the profession in papers read before professional societies, which have found wide diffusion through the medical and other journals. Among these are the following: "A Statistical Paper on Club Foot," Transactions New York State Medical Society, 1890; "Acute Arthritis of Infants," the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, January, 1890; "The Treatment of Flat Foot by Thomas' Method," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, August 9, 1890; "Sprains of the Ankle," the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, August 1, 1891; "The Treatment of Abscesses of Potts' Disease," Transactions of the American Orthopedic Association, September, 1891; "The Necessity for Early Mechanical Treatment in Infantile Spinal Paralysis," *Medical Record*, January 30, 1892; "The Treatment of Hip Disease," *New York Medical Journal*, February 18, 1893; "Potts' Disease in the Adult," the *New York Polyclinic*, February 15, 1894; "The Treatment of Retropharyngeal Abscess, Due to Potts' Disease," *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, April 15, 1894; "Tubercular Disease of the Shoulder," the *New York Medical Journal*, September 22, 1894; "The Diagnosis of Chronic Joint Disease," *New York Medical Journal*, May 25, 1895; "Treatment of Chronic Disease of the Ankle and Tarsus," the *New York Medical Journal*, August 22, 1896; "Acute Pneumococcus Infection—Death in Thirty Hours," the *New York Polyclinic*, May 15, 1897; "Results of the Treatment of Rheumatic Fibrous Ankylosis by Brisement Force," *Medical News*, February 1, 1896; "The Symptoms of Hip Joint Disease," the *Medical Brief*, March, 1897; "Excision of the Hip," *Medical News*, June 26, 1897; "The Prevention of Deformity after Excision of the Knee in Children," *New York Medical Journal*, April 1, 1899; "Report of a Case of Hysteria or Malingering," *International Journal of Surgery*, November, 1899; "The President's Address, American Orthopedic Association, 1899," Transactions American Orthopedic Association, 1899; "Review of the Second Edition Orthopedic Surgery by Bradford and Lovett," *The American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, December, 1899; the article on "Bone Syphilis" in "System of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Syphilology and Dermatology," edited by Morrow; "Tendon Transplantation in the Treatment of Deformities of the Hand," *Medical News*, July 14, 1900; "The Treatment of Tuberculosis of the Knee Joint," *Journal of American Medical Association*, January 12, 1901; "The Correction of Deformities Following Ostitis of the Knee," *New York Medical Journal*, December 21, 1902.

Dr. Townsend was married, February 9, 1887, to Miss Marguerite Zewald, daughter of Benjamin Zewald, of South Pittsburg, Tennessee; she

died March 29, 1888. On April 27, 1893, Dr. Townsend married Miss Elizabeth McGunnele Walker, daughter of Benjamin E. Walker, of St. Louis, Missouri, and two sons were born of the union, Walker Townsend, January 26, 1894, and Wisner Robinson Townsend, Jr., June 10, 1896.

Dr. Townsend is a member of the University Club of New York city, and from 1893 to 1899 was fleet surgeon of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

LEVI FRANCIS WARNER, M. D.—1889.

Dr. Levi Francis Warner was born November 11, 1864, in Glastonbury, Connecticut, and is the son of William and Adeliza (Deming) Warner. On the paternal side he traces his descent from ancestors who came from Ipswich, England, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled in Massachusetts. Subsequently the family moved to Connecticut, where the name is well known throughout the central part of the state.

Having prepared for college at a local academy and spent one year in Trinity College, Hartford, Dr. Warner entered the sophomore class at Williams College, and in 1885 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution. In 1886 he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated in 1889. From June 1, 1889, to July 1, 1891, he served as interne in St. Luke's Hospital and has since been engaged in general practice. He is assistant attending physician to St. Francis' Hospital, physician in chief to the New York Dispensary, and has held for six years the position of medical examiner for the municipal Civil Service Commission. He is a member of the County and State Medical Associations and of the Alumni Association of St. Luke's Hospital.

In 1895 Dr. Warner married Elise Holton, daughter of the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, Canada. Dr. and Mrs. Warner are the parents of two children, Robertson Young and Malcolm Dorning Warner; their home is at 113 West Fifty-fifth street, New York.

EDWARD LINCOLN WILLIAMSON, M. D.—1892.

Dr. Edward Lincoln Williamson was born October 19, 1864, in Albany, New York, and is the son of Marshall K. and Hannah A. (Ward) Williamson. His boyhood was passed in his native city, where he attended the Albany high school. In 1889 he graduated from Dartmouth College as Bachelor of Arts, and in 1892 as Master of Arts, receiving in the latter year from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After serving for two years as interne in Bellevue Hospital, in the surgical division of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he entered upon a career of general practice, but has of late years been devoting himself more especially to diseases of the throat and nose. He was for eight years connected with the genito-urinary department of the Vanderbilt Clinic; and has been, for the last six or seven years, one of the laryngologists to the out-patient department of Roosevelt Hospital. For ten years he has held the position of lec-



L. Francis Warner.

turer to the surgical department of the New York Polyclinic. Dr. Williamson is a member of the County Medical Society, the West End Medical Society, the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association and the Quill Club. His New York address is 163 West Seventy-fourth street.

EDWIN RUTHVIN CHADBOURNE, M. D.—1879.

Dr. Edwin Ruthvin Chadbourne was born June 26, 1855, in Bridgton, Maine, and is the son of George Eaton and Louisa Barker (Libby) Chadbourne. He was the second son in a family of six children, and is descended in the ninth generation from William Chadbourne, who was sent to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in the year 1631 by the English government.

The boyhood of Dr. Chadbourne was passed on the farm on which he was born, his early education being received in the common school and at the Bridgton high school. He was fitted for college at the Bridgton Academy. During his school years Dr. Chadbourne made a study of entomology under the instruction of Dr. Thomas F. Perley, collecting and mounting specimens of nearly all varieties of insects known in New England. Later, under the guidance of Dr. Perley, Dr. Chadbourne began reading medicine, afterward entering the Portland School for Medical Instruction at Portland, Maine. Subsequently he spent one year at Bowdoin Medical College, and in 1877 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he graduated February 28, 1879, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

On April 1, 1879, Dr. Chadbourne entered the New York Foundling Hospital, being its first resident physician, and at the end of one year received, both from the medical board and from the sisters in charge, a cordial invitation to remain another year. This invitation he accepted, finding his second year of service both pleasant and profitable, and on the expiration of the term was elected a member of the regular visiting staff as orthopedic surgeon and secretary of the medical board of the hospital, offices which he continued to hold until he left New York. In May, 1881, he was appointed visiting physician to the Infant Asylum at University Place and Ninth street. There he found children dying from well marked symptoms of four or more contagious and infectious diseases. In view of the fact that they were not quarantined in any way whatever, Dr. Chadbourne called upon the health department to remove them, but the department had no hospital for such cases. He invoked the aid of Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry and his society, and the mayor was successfully appealed to, with the result that the health department obtained necessary quarters for cases of the kind in question. In 1884 he was appointed assistant visiting physician to the out-patient department of the New York Hospital, which position he resigned in 1886. April 1, 1881, Dr. Chadbourne became associated in private practice with Dr. James B. Reynolds at 29 West Fourteenth street, removing, April 1, 1883, to 20 West Twenty-fifth street, and April 1, 1884, to 31 West Twenty-fifth street. Since October 20, 1897, he has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Pasadena, California, where he is a member of the consulting board of the Pasadena Hospital.

In 1879 and 1880 Dr. Chadbourne treated cases of chronic Sup Otitis media, by inserting a drainage tube stretched on a probe, in order to make it small, and then allowing it to contract in length and expand, thus opening the canal for free drainage, and producing great pressure upon the granulations therein. The results were such that the cases were reported by Dr. Oren D. Pomeroy, who gave Dr. Chadbourne credit for this method of successfully treating these distressing cases.

Dr. Chadbourne is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the American Medical Association, the Pasadena Medical Association, the Los Angeles County Medical Association, the Southern California Medical Society and the California State Medical Society. He belongs to the Alumni Association of Columbia University in California; the Pasadena Country Club, of which he has been a director since its organization in 1897, and holds the office of chairman of the house committee; and has been, since 1884, a life member of the New England Society of New York. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Union League Club of New York, but resigned in 1900. The favorite recreation of Dr. Chadbourne is target rifle practice. He was formerly a member of the New York Rifle Club, in which for several years he held, at different times, the offices of secretary, treasurer and president. He has a record of 38, 42 and 46 consecutive bullseyes, on the standard American target, off-hand, at a distance of two hundred yards. At the time these records were made they were probably the best which had been hitherto officially recorded. Dr. Chadbourne is a member of the Presbyterian church. He married, October 12, 1882, in North Bridgton, Maine, Annie Maria Howe, who was born in the same year and month as himself, and had been from early childhood a playmate and schoolfellow. They had no children. Mrs. Chadbourne died in New York October 27, 1887, of pneumonia.

JOSEPH EDWARD ROOT, B. S., M. D.—1883.

Dr. Joseph E. Root is a descendant of some of the most eminent and illustrious of men who have made the name conspicuous in the history of New England, and who also have been among its earliest settlers. Dr. Root is a lineal descendant on the paternal side from John Root, the son of John Root, of Badby, Nottinghamshire, England, where the son was born in 1608; he came early to New England, and was one of the first settlers of Farmington, in 1640, which point was settled by persons mainly from Boston, Newtown and Roxbury. Soon after his location in this city he married Mary Kilbourne, who was born in 1619 at Wood Ditton, England, whence she came to this country in the ship *Increase* in 1635. From this emigrant ancestor the line of descent is as follows: Thomas Root, son of John and Mary Root, was born about 1648, in Farmington, and married in 1675 for his second wife, Mary Spencer; later he removed to Westfield, Massachusetts, where his death occurred in 1709. Timothy Root, son of Thomas and Mary Root, was born in 1685, and in 1710 he married Sarah Pease, daughter of



JOSEPH E. ROOT.

John Pease, of Enfield, Connecticut; he removed from Westfield to Enfield, and in 1713 located in Somers, Connecticut, being one of the first settlers of that town. Timothy Root, second son of Timothy and Sarah Root, was born in 1719, in Somers, Connecticut, and married Jemima Wood, daughter of Josiah Wood, of Somers. Joseph Root, son of Timothy and Jemima Root, was born in 1753, in Somers, and served for a period of four years in the war of the Revolution, being at the battle of Bunker Hill, the siege of Charlestown, and the surrender of General Burgoyne; he married Elizabeth Pomeroy, daughter of Deacon Joshua Pomeroy. Captain John Root, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Root, was born in 1789, in Somers, and in 1816 married Lucy Reynolds, a daughter of Deacon Samuel Reynolds, of Somers; later Captain Root settled in Greenwich, Massachusetts, where he died in 1855.

Hon. Thomas Pitkin Root, son of Captain John and Lucy Root, and the father of Dr. Root, was born July 8, 1824, in Greenwich, Massachusetts; upon attaining young manhood he removed to Barre, Massachusetts, where he was one of the most prominent citizens. He served two terms in the house of representatives and the senate, and for nearly forty years has acted in the capacity of deacon of the Congregational church. In 1851 he married Seraph Marsh Haynes, daughter of Reuben and Betsey Haynes, of Greenwich, Massachusetts. Betsey (Marsh) Haynes, wife of Reuben, and a daughter of Lucy (Putnam) and Tyler Marsh, was a descendant of John Marsh, an English emigrant who settled at Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1637, and of John Putnam, who was the ancestor of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. The children of Thomas Pitkin and Seraph Marsh Root were: Francis Pitkin, born February 13, 1852; Joseph Edward, born March 4, 1854; William, died when young; and Charles Samuel, born March 18, 1860.

Dr. Root is also a descendant of the Rev. Dr. Peter Reynolds and the Rev. Dr. Stephen Williams, through his grandmother, Lucy (Reynolds) Root; she was born in 1789, was a daughter of Deacon Samuel and Mary (Pitkin) Reynolds, and the granddaughter of Samuel Reynolds, M. D., and Martha (Williams) Reynolds, the latter couple being a son and daughter, respectively, of the Rev. Dr. Peter Reynolds and the Rev. Dr. Stephen Williams. The Rev. Dr. Peter Reynolds was the second minister in Enfield, Connecticut, and a descendant from Captain Nathaniel, who came from England about the year 1644; while the Rev. Dr. Stephen Williams, born in 1693, was a son of the Rev. John Williams, of Deerfield, a descendant in the third generation from Robert, of Roxbury, who, it is thought, came to this country from Norwich, England, about 1638. The Rev. John Williams and family were of the number taken prisoners in February, 1704, at Deerfield, Massachusetts, during Queen Anne's war, several of the children being killed and the father and son taken to Canada and kept captives, the father until 1706 and the son until 1705. The latter named was but a lad at that time, and after his release he graduated from Harvard, served as chaplain of the army during several campaigns; was at the capture of Louisburg and was with Colonel Ephraim Williams at the battle of Lake George in September, 1755, when the latter-named was killed.

The Pitkins, too, of this line of Dr. Root's ancestors, were a historic

and illustrious family. Mary Pitkin descended from the Hon. William Pitkin, who came from England in 1659, and from 1675 to 1690 was a member of the colonial assembly from Hartford, and who, earlier, was prosecutor for the colony, attorney general and treasurer; the next in descent was William Pitkin, who for twenty-six years was in the general assembly, and also chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut; next Colonel Thomas and then Thomas Pitkin.

Dr. Joseph E. Root, second son of Hon. Thomas Pitkin and Seraph Marsh Root, was born March 4, 1854, in Greenwich, Massachusetts. His early educational advantages were obtained in the public schools of Barre and the Barre high school. In 1876 he received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Massachusetts College, at Amherst, where he was one of the Farnsworth prize speakers in his freshman and sophomore years, and a commencement speaker at graduation; in the same year he received a like degree from Boston University. During his college course he taught school for two winters at Barre Plains, and after his graduation entered Dr. Brown's Institute at Barre, remaining until the spring of 1879, when he was engaged at the Walnut Hill Asylum in Hartford, Connecticut. He then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated in 1883. He was then appointed assistant physician at the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, where he remained until August 20, 1884, after which he began the practice of medicine in that city. Dr. Root, in 1884 was instrumental in reorganizing the Hartford Dispensary, of which he has acted as secretary and treasurer, and he has also been chief of the department of general medicine and nervous diseases at the dispensary.

He was appointed on many commissions of importance by Governors Harrison and Morris during their administrations. From 1889 to 1894 he was a delegate for the Connecticut Medical Society to the meetings of the American Medical Association, and as such attended the meetings held respectively at Newport, Rhode Island, Washington, D. C., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and San Francisco, California. In April, 1891, he was elected secretary of the Hartford County Medical Association, which office he held until April, 1894, and during his term of office much of the responsibility pertaining to the centennial celebration of the association devolved upon him, and he also delivered the historical address. In 1895 Dr. Root was elected a member of the board of physicians and surgeons to the Masonic Home at Wallingford, Connecticut, and the following year was made its president, after which he was chosen chairman of the building committee for the new Masonic Hospital. He was appointed medical examiner for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, of New York, in 1890; of the Massachusetts Mutual Life in 1894; of the Home Circle in 1895; and of the Fidelity Insurance Company in 1898. In 1896 Dr. Root was appointed surgeon on Major Warren's staff of the First Company, Governor's Horse Guard, which position he still fills. He is also a member of the Hartford and Hartford County and the State Medical societies, and of the American Medical Association. In January, 1900, he was chosen secretary of the Hartford (City) Medical Society, and he was also appointed a delegate from the Connecticut Medical

Society to the Thirteenth International Medical Congress held in Paris, France, which he attended, as also to the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Ipswich, England. In 1898 he was elected surgeon to the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, and was appointed a member of the surgical staff of St. Francis Hospital as orthopedic surgeon, and also fills a similar position at the Home for Incurables at Newington, Connecticut, besides being a member on the advisory board of the Connecticut Institute for the Blind. In April, 1900, under Mayor Harbison's administration, he was made one of the health commissioners of Hartford, which position he still occupies. He is a prominent member of the Hartford Scientific Society.

In addition to his various professional duties, Dr. Root devotes much time and attention to literature, and his works have given him a wide and well deserved prominence, among them being "Early Discovery of America by the Norsemen," "Hunting Trips in the Rocky Mountains" (Lecture); and the following medical treatises: "Epilepsy," "Essay on Electricity in Nervous Diseases," "Arteritis of the Brain," "Hygiene of School Life," "Electricity in Diseases of Women," "Hip Joint Disease" and "Centennial History of the Hartford County Medical Association."

Socially Dr. Root is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is both a York and Scottish Rite Mason, and is a member of the following bodies: St. John's Lodge No. 4, Washington Commandery No. 1, Charter Oak Lodge of Perfection, Princes of Jerusalem, Rose Croix and Connecticut Consistory, thirty-second degree; also of Sphinx Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in which he holds an official position. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and his religious connections are with the Farmington avenue Congregational church. On March 4, 1885, Dr. Root married Miss Ella Goodman Moseley, of Hartford, and their daughter, Seraph Dorothy Rowell Root, was born November 10, 1897.

HENRY HOWARD WHITEHOUSE, M. D.—1889.

Dr. Henry H. Whitehouse, instructor in dermatology at the Cornell Medical College, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 6, 1864, the son of Abraham and Frances (Chaffee) Whitehouse, the former being a noted inventor and engaged in the mechanical line. His ancestors for generations back have been natives of England. Dr. Whitehouse attended the graded and high school of Hartford, where he was prepared to enter the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1882, and after pursuing the regular three years' course was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy; he was placed on the prize thesis list, having presented an original thesis on a biological subject. He then pursued a post-graduate course in physiological chemistry under Professor Chittenden, and upon the completion of this special course in 1886 matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he was graduated in the class of 1889. He spent an interneship of one year and a half (June, 1889-December, 1890) in the Skin and Cancer Hospital, after which he became

the assistant of Dr. Bulkley, and also attended to a general practice on his own account. Since 1891 he has acted as clinical assistant in the dispensary attached to the Skin and Cancer Hospital and has recently been appointed assistant visiting physician to the same institution, becoming at the same time chief of the clinic in the dispensary; during the years 1894 and 1895 he was instructor at the Post-Graduate School; later filled a similar position at the DeMilt Dispensary, having charge of the skin class there at the present time (1903); and since 1900 has been connected with the Cornell Medical College in the capacity of instructor in dermatology. He is also consulting dermatologist to the Manhattan State Hospital.

Dr. Whitehouse has written monographs for three groups: "Erythematous, Bullous, and Pustular Affections of the Skin" in "The Twentieth Century Practice," by William Wood & Company, 1896. Buck's Reference Hand-Book of Medical Sciences, 1901, Vol. 3, the complete article on Eczema. He has also contributed numerous other monographs which have been read before the various societies and published in the leading periodicals of the day. He is a member of the County Medical Society, New York Dermatological Society, of which he was president in 1901; Society of Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Surgery, of which he is treasurer; Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, American Dermatological Association, Yale Club, etc. He also holds membership in the Brick Presbyterian church of New York city, of which Dr. Van Dyke is pastor. On October 11, 1893, Dr. Whitehouse married Lillian Van Winkle, of Brooklyn, New York. They have one son, Irving P. Whitehouse. Dr. Whitehouse's address is 24 West Thirty-sixth street, New York city.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD GILFILLAN, M. D.—1890.

Dr. William Whitehead Gilfillan, of New York city, was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 14, 1868, the only son of William and Caroline (Ladd) Gilfillan. The former, who was born near Londonderry, Ireland, graduated from the University of Edinburgh with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and later became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and a member of the Royal College of Physicians, or of Preceptors. His paternal grandfather, Alexander Gilfillan, of the royal navy, was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, England, and was appointed surgeon on the ships *Dorothea* and *Trent* on the expedition of Sir John Franklin in search of the north pole. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Joseph Judson, who was born in 1619 and died in 1690; he served as lieutenant in King Philip's war which occurred in 1675, served in the same capacity in the Woodbury Train Band in 1684; served as ensign at Stratford, Connecticut, and was appointed on the committee to defend the coast against Admiral De Reuter in 1665. Dr. Gilfillan is the seventh in direct line from James Bishop, who was deputy governor of Connecticut, secretary of the New Haven colony from 1661 to 1665, acted as assistant to the governor of the Connecticut colony from 1668 to 1683, and again served as deputy governor from 1683 to 1691; his death occurred in the latter named



W. Whithead Gilliland

year. Another ancestor was Hon. Samuel Sherman, who was born in 1618 and died in 1684; he served as deputy general of the court of Connecticut in 1637, acted as assistant to the general from 1663 to 1668, and was appointed one of the committee to defend the coast against the Dutch, who invaded it under the command of Admiral De Reuter in 1665. Another ancestor was Paymaster Hezekiah Thompson, who was born in 1735 and died in 1803; was a member of the Connecticut assembly from 1782 to 1784, and served in Captain Waite Hinman's company, which was sent to the relief of Fort Henry, New York, in 1757.

Dr. W. Whitehead Gilfillan acquired his literary education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and after his graduation from that institution matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he served as assistant to Dr. Herman Knapp at the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute for a period of time, after which he went abroad and pursued his studies in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, making a specialty of the eye and ear, under the competent preceptorship of Professors Politzer, Gruber, Fuchs and De Wecker. While residing in London Dr. Gilfillan was appointed clinical assistant at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields). In 1892 he returned to New York and has since pursued his vocation, making a specialty of the eye and ear; he has rapidly worked his way upward to a leading position in the ranks of the medical fraternity, and his skill and ability have been many times demonstrated, gaining him high rank as a member of the calling to which he has devoted his entire energy. He was formerly ophthalmic surgeon to the hospital on Randall's Island, and at the present time (1902) he is ophthalmic surgeon to the City Hospital, French Hospital, oculist to Sailors' Snug Harbor and to the House of Refuge, and assistant surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

Dr. Gilfillan is the author of a number of valuable medical papers, among them being "A Case of Spontaneous Rupture of the Eyeball," published in the *Medical News*, January 25, 1902, and "The Prevention and Treatment of Trachoma at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, New York, published in the *Medical Journal*, October 28, 1898. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, a fellow of the Academy of Medicine, a corresponding member of the Richmond County Medical Society, and an associate member of the Alumni Society of the City Hospital. He is also an active member of the New York Yacht Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the Revolution. His New York home is at 24 West Fifty-ninth street.

JESSE LEE MORRILL, M. D.—1869.

Dr. Jesse L. Morrill is a descendant on the paternal side of an old New England family who settled in this country in the seventeenth century, and on the maternal side he traces his ancestry to a representative New York family. His grandfather, Samuel J. Morrill, was a prominent sailing master

and an active participant in the Revolutionary war. His father, Joseph Morrill, was engaged in the merchant marine service, being actively connected with the Indian and South American trade. He was prominently identified with the commercial interests of New York city, and was looked upon as an authority on sailing vessels. He was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe E. Rodman.

Dr. Morrill was born in New York city, February 4, 1848, acquired his early education in the private schools of that city, which was supplemented by the regular course at Lyons Collegiate Institute. He then entered Columbia College, but having decided to study medicine he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which institution he received his medical degree in 1869. In the same year he established an office in New York, where he has since devoted his attention to a general practice. For several years he was actively connected with the New York Asylum for Lying-in Women; served in the New York Dispensary between six and seven years, and for three years was a member of the staff of the Presbyterian Dispensary. During the later years of his practice he has confined himself mostly to obstetrics and gynecology.

His numerous contributions to medical literature comprise several papers on obstetrics, a pamphlet on appendicitis and puerperal infection, besides numerous papers printed in the medical journals, *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, *American Gynecological Journal*, and *Journal of Obstetrics*. Dr. Morrill is a member of the County Medical Society, Obstetrical Society, Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, Yorkville Medical Association, Medical Association of Greater New York, and Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He was formerly interested in athletics, but of late years his favorite pursuits have been art and fine paintings. Dr. Morrill has been twice married, his first wife having been Julia Murray, of New York. For his second wife he married Elizabeth M. Baker, also a native of New York. His present address is 67 East Seventy-ninth street.

ALBERT HEMAN ELY, A. B., M. D.—1888.

Dr. Albert H. Ely is a lineal descendant of Nathaniel and Richard Ely, who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634, and who, two years later, were associated with the Rev. Thomas Hooker in the first settlement of Hartford, Connecticut. His paternal great-grandfather was Justin Ely, of West Springfield, Massachusetts, and his grandfather was Heman Ely, who removed from the town of West Springfield to the Western Reserve, was one of its pioneers and in 1817 established a settlement some twenty-five miles west of the town of Cleveland, Ohio, and named it Elyria. Heman Ely, father of Dr. Ely, was prominently identified with the banking interests of Elyria, Ohio; he served for twenty-four years as grand treasurer of Supreme Council, having received all the degrees of Masonry up to and including the thirty-third. Mr. Ely was united in marriage to Mary Day, a daughter of Thomas Day, of Hartford, Connecticut. Her uncle, Jeremiah Day, D. D., LL. D., ninth president of Yale, was born in New Preston, Connecticut,



Albert N. Ely

August 3, 1773; in 1846, after holding the office for twenty-nine years, President Day resigned and was immediately elected a member of the corporation; his death occurred in New Haven, Connecticut, August 22, 1867.

Dr. Ely was born in Elyria, Ohio, November 22, 1860, prepared for college at the Brooks School, Cleveland, Ohio, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, after which he entered Yale and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1885. He began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which institution he was graduated in 1888. After a regular attendance of eighteen months at St. Luke's Hospital, New York city, he went abroad and for one year and a half continued his studies in Vienna, principally post-graduate work, and in the Rotunda Maternity Hospital in Dublin. In the fall of 1890 he located in New York city, where he has practiced continuously to the present time, devoting his attention chiefly to Gynecology and Gynecological surgery. For six years he served as gynecologist to the out-patient department at Roosevelt Hospital; was lecturer on gynecology at the Polyclinic, and since 1896 has been the attending gynecologist of the City Hospital.

Dr. Ely has written a number of brochures on gynecological subjects which have been presented before the various societies and published in the medical journals. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, the Obstetrical Society, the Alumni Association of St. Luke's Hospital, and the Therapeutic Club. He also holds membership in the University Club, Yale Club, Southampton (Long Island) Club, and St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal church of New York city. At Rochester, New York, October 7, 1891, Dr. Ely married Maud Louise Merchant. Their children are: Reginald, who died in early infancy; Albert Heman, Jr., Gerald Day Ely, who died aged four years, and Francis Merchant Ely. The family now reside at 47 West Fifty-sixth street, New York city.

XENOPHON CHRISTMAS SCOTT, M. D.—1869.

Dr. Xenophon Christmas Scott, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born December 4, 1843, at Hayesville, Ashland county, Ohio, and is the son of John and Elizabeth Christmas (Rowland) Scott. The former was the son of John and Matilda (Weakly) Scott, of Hayesville, Ohio, and the great-grandson of Arthur Scott, one of the heroes who passed the winter with Washington in Valley Forge. The mother of Dr. Scott was the daughter of James and Maria (Christmas) Rowland. The former was a Presbyterian minister and preached at Mansfield, Ohio, for over forty years. The father of Dr. Scott died in 1888 and his mother passed away April 2, 1899.

Dr. Scott was fitted for college at Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, Ohio, and in 1865 graduated as Bachelor of Arts from Washington and Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, receiving from the same institution, in 1868, the degree of Master of Arts. During the Civil war he served one year in the army as a private, and afterward as chief clerk in the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Tennessee and Mississippi. During

his senior year in college he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Weaver, of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, continuing his studies in Cleveland and at Chillicothe, Ohio, under the instruction of his uncle, Dr. D. H. Scott, and at the same time attending lectures at the medical department of the Western Reserve University, then the Cleveland Medical College. From this institution he received, in 1867, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and then passed a year in the Brooklyn (New York) City Hospital as house physician and surgeon, meanwhile attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He passed the regular examination and took his degree in 1869. His graduating thesis was entitled "A New Method of Treating Fractures of the Forearm by Extension, Counter Extension and Forced Supination." For the accomplishment of this purpose, it recommended a peculiar kind of splint, cuts of which are found in all books on fractures of the forearm published after 1869. In the editions of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton's work on "Fractures and Dislocations," published after this year, it received special mention. He went to Europe after graduation for the purpose of further study, and during the Franco-Prussian war served most of the time as assistant surgeon on the German side, having charge of a military hospital at Heidelberg.

For one year he held the position of first assistant surgeon in the Ophthalmic Hospital of Heidelberg University under Professor Otto Becker, where he at the same time pursued his studies. When Professor Helmholtz went from Heidelberg to Berlin Dr. Scott went with him in order to continue his studies in physiological optics and acoustics. He also spent some time in London. Returning to New York, he served for one year as house surgeon in the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute of that city, and in December, 1872, went to Cleveland, where since January 1, 1873, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession and where he opened a private hospital for the treatment of eye and ear diseases. From 1872 to 1883 he was professor of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology in the Cleveland Medical College (medical department of Western Reserve University); professor of eye and ear diseases in the medical department of the University of Wooster from 1883 to 1886; formerly visiting and consulting surgeon to the Lake Side, St. Vincent's, University and German Hospitals; president of the German Hospital staff; ophthalmic surgeon to the New York, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad.

Dr. Scott is the inventor of a special splint for treating fractures of the forearm, the one which was mentioned in his graduating thesis, and has an excellent reputation as an ophthalmic and aural surgeon. He read a paper before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association on the treatment of Fractures of the forearm, which was afterwards published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. In 1894 he read a paper before the ophthalmic section of the American Medical Association on the treatment of "Purulent Ophthalmia and its Treatment," and in which he attacked the usual way of treating this affection.

Dr. Scott is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society, the Northeastern Medical Society, Northern

Ohio Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, in which, in 1894, he held the office of president. For fifteen years he was a member of the judicial council of the American Medical Association, and was one of the three who in 1877 organized the section of ophthalmology and otology in this association, and in 1885 he filled the office of president of the section. While not subscribing to any creed, Dr. Scott is a believer in a Supreme Being, and in the doctrine of personal responsibility. Dr. Scott married, May 30, 1878, Edith L. Cole, of Elyria, Ohio. Their children were: Edith Gertrude, born February 26, 1880; and Xenophon C. Scott, Jr., born July 6, 1882. Mrs. Scott died December 4, 1886, from phthisis pulmonalis, following pneumonia. Dr. Scott married, June 1, 1888, in Cleveland, Ohio, May F. Allen. They have one child, Kenneth A., born April 21, 1891.

FELLOWES DAVIS, JR., M. D.—1899.

Dr. Fellowes Davis, of 57 West Forty-eighth street, New York city, clinical assistant in genito-urinary diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was born in New York city, August 4, 1872. He is of New England origin and among his paternal ancestors were William Davis, who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1638, being of the old manorial family of Davis, long seated at Twickenham, England; Colonel Aaron Davis, who served as colonel of the militia during the Revolutionary war, and was also a prominent member of the Massachusetts legislature; Captain Aaron and Moses Davis, both of whom were Revolutionary soldiers; John Winthrop and Thomas Dudley, governors of Massachusetts Bay under the first charter; Rev. John Woodbridge and Colonel Winthrop Hilton, the latter of whom resided in Exeter, New Hampshire, and was killed by the Indians; and Captain Jonathan Fellowes, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who served in the French and Indian wars. On the maternal side he is descended from Governor Dudley and the Rev. John Woodbridge, as well as from Robert Baker, who came over with Endicott's fleet and received a grant of land from the crown at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637; from Jonathan Baker, who distinguished himself in the French and Indian war; from Ebenezer Baker, of Salem, Massachusetts, who was wounded in a naval battle fought in 1675; and from Benjamin Baker, who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and Jesse Davidson, also a Revolutionary soldier.

Fellowes Davis, father of Dr. Davis, is the son of William and Maria Davis. He has been for a number of years a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and serves in the capacity of director of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company. He is a member of the council of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Union Club, the Society of Colonial Wars and the New York Historical Society; he is also one of the board of managers of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In 1871 he married Marie Antoinette Baker, of Boston, Massachusetts. Their children are: Fellowes, Jr., Marie Antoinette, Pierpont and Dudley Davis.

Dr. Davis was a pupil at St. Mark's School, Southborough, Massa-

chusetts, for seven years, after which he entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, graduating in 1895. He continued his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1899. Previous to his graduation he received the appointment of interne at the New York Hospital, serving the full term of eighteen months. He commenced the private practice of his profession in New York city, where he has since continued. While a student at Harvard he joined the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Institute of 1770 and Zeta Psi Societies, the Porcellian and Hasty Pudding Clubs, and was quite actively interested in athletics. He is now a member of the Harvard and Knickerbocker Clubs of New York.

JAMES PEDERSEN, M. D.—1890.

Dr. James Pedersen was born August 16, 1864, in New York city, and is the son of Joseph S. and Victoria (Cox) Pedersen. The former, who was a merchant, died at the age of thirty-five; the latter is still living. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Pedersen was a Norwegian sea captain and ship owner, engaged in the China trade. His maternal grandfather, Joseph Cox, a native of Birmingham, England, was a member of the firm of J. & I. Cox, pioneer dealers in gas fixtures.

Dr. Pedersen received his early education in one of the private schools of New York, and in public grammar school No. 35. In 1884 he was graduated from the College of the City of New York with the degree of Bachelor of Science. For a period of two years and a half he was in the office of a wholesale dry-goods house, then went abroad, and upon his return in the autumn of 1887 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving for eighteen months as interne on the medical division of the New York Hospital, he spent seven months in Vienna, doing post-graduate work, with special reference to genito-urinary diseases and internal medicine. Thereafter he studied for a short time in Dublin and returned to New York. Since then he has been engaged in practice as the associate of Dr. L. Bolton Bangs. Until recently he was assistant visiting surgeon to the genito-urinary department of Bellevue Hospital. He is an adjunct professor of genito-urinary surgery and venereal diseases at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and an instructor in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School.

He was a contributor to "An American Text Book of Genito-urinary Diseases, Syphilis and Diseases of the Skin," edited by Bangs and Hardaway, 1898. He has written several articles and papers on subjects in his specialty. Dr. Pedersen is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Alumni Association of the New York Hospital, the New York Medico-Surgical Society, the Hospital Graduates' Club and the Therapeutic Club. In the spring of 1902 he was elected a member of the American Association of Genito-urinary Surgeons.



James Pedersen.

He belongs also to the Civil Service Reform Association, the Adirondack League Club, the University Club, Quill Club and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club. The enjoyment derived from books and pictures and life in the woods are his favorite modes of recreation. His summer home is near Hulett's Landing, on Lake George, New York, and his New York address is 20 East Forty-sixth street. He is a member and vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church of the Holy Apostles. Dr. Pedersen married, June 10, 1896, in St. Louis, Anna S. Vieths, whose father was a prominent contractor and builder of that city, and who assisted in the construction of the Eads bridge and many other public works. Mr. Vieths died in October, 1896.

JOHN HERBERT CLAIBORNE, M. D.—1883.

Dr. John H. Claiborne, instructor in ophthalmology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, was born in Louisburg, North Carolina, June 29, 1861, and is the fifth in descent from Colonel Augustine Claiborne, sixth from Captain Thomas Claiborne, seventh from Colonel Thomas Claiborne, and eighth from Colonel William Claiborne, the famous colonial secretary of the Jamestown colony.

Dr. John Herbert Claiborne, father of Dr. Claiborne, was born in Brunswick county, Virginia, March 16, 1828, the son of Rev. John G. and Mary (Weldon) Claiborne. He acquired his education in the University of Virginia and in Jefferson Medical College, with a supplementary course in the Philadelphia Hospital. He obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Virginia in 1849, from Jefferson in 1850, and the following year began the practice of his profession in Petersburg, Virginia. For several years he made a specialty of diseases of women and children. He was the author of "Clinical Reports from Private Practice," and also wrote essays on "Dysmenorrhoea" and "Diphtheria," which were published by the Medical Society of Virginia. In 1857 he was elected senator from the second Virginia district, and during the Civil war served as surgeon in the Confederate states' army. He also served as president of the Blue Ridge Springs Company of Virginia. On May 3, 1853, Dr. Claiborne married Sarah J. Alston, daughter of Joseph J. Alston, of Halifax, North Carolina.

Dr. Claiborne was a student in the University School at Petersburg, Virginia, and in June, 1883, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Virginia, after a course of elective academic studies; he supplemented this medical course by study in the universities of Berlin, Paris and London. In the fall of 1886 he opened an office in New York city and devoted his attention to diseases of the eye and ear. He has served as attending surgeon of the Northwestern Dispensary, clinical assistant to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, assistant surgeon to the New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, adjunct professor of diseases of the eye in the New York Polyclinic and instructor in ophthalmology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons for fourteen years. He has written two text books on his specialty, and has also contributed many other articles which have been

published in the leading medical journals. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Ophthalmological Society, New York Academy of Medicine, Virginia Medical Society, New York County Medical Society and the New York County Medical Association. He is also a member of the University, Calumet and Fencers' Clubs, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, the Southern Society and the Virginians. Dr. Claiborne was a member of the National Guard of New York for five years, and during that time served in Troop A, and afterward in Squadron A. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the Twelfth New York Volunteers, served until its close, and acted in the capacity of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, battalion adjutant, regimental adjutant, and captain of Company G.

FORBES HAWKES, A. B., M. D.—1891.

Dr. Forbes Hawkes was born in New York city, August 25, 1865, the son of Wootton Wright and Eliza (Forbes) Hawkes, the former named being a prominent lawyer of this city. He acquired his early education, from 1871 to 1881, in the government lyc  e at Tours and at Paris, France, and at a private school in Marburg, Germany. He then returned to his native country, prepared for college in New Haven and entered Yale University, graduating there in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; he then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and after pursuing a four years' course was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

During the first six months after his graduation he "substituted" in the surgical division in various hospitals in the city, then went abroad and spent the summer and fall of 1892 studying in Edinburg and Vienna, pursuing special courses in surgery in the general hospitals there. In 1893 he was appointed surgical interne in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, and went through the two years' course there both on the surgical and on the medical divisions. In 1895 he established an office at 42 East Twenty-sixth street, where he has since continued in a general practice of surgery. The following year Dr. Hawkes received the first appointment as surgical registrar to the Presbyterian Hospital, also as instructor and later as adjunct professor of operative surgery in the New York Post-Graduate College and Hospital. He was also made assistant surgeon to Trinity Hospital, surgical assistant to the Vanderbilt Clinic, attending surgeon to the De Milt Dispensary, surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital Dispensary, and chief of surgical clinic in the same institution; passing from these positions to those of attending surgeon to Trinity Hospital, assistant surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, adjunct professor of clinical surgery at the New York Post-Graduate College and Hospital and consulting surgeon to the Nassau Hospital of Long Island. Dr. Hawkes is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Academy of Medicine, the Hospital Graduates' Club, the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society, the Alumni Association of the Presbyterian Hospital, the Surgical Society, the Urological Society, the



Forbes, Hawks

Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society and the Society of Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Surgery. He is also a member of the Order of Cincinnati, of the St. Nicholas Society and of the University Club.

Dr. Hawkes has written a number of articles which have been presented before the medical societies, and published in the various journals, among them being the following: "Report of Sixty-six Cases of Appendicitis," Presbyterian Hospital Report of 1897; "Surgical Treatment of Appendicitis," in collaboration with Dr. McCosh, *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, May, 1897; "Inflammation of the Bursa Gastrocnemio-Semimembranosa," *Annals of Surgery*, July, 1899; "Hysterectomies," Presbyterian Hospital Report, 1895; "Subphrenic Abscesses," Presbyterian Hospital Report, 1900; "Functional Results in Old Fractures and Dislocations in Children," Presbyterian Hospital Report, 1900; "The Recording and Classification of Surgical Histories," Presbyterian Hospital Report, 1900; "Suprapubic and Submucous Prostatectomy," *Post-Graduate*, February, 1900; "The Question of Operation in Appendicitis," *New York Medical Journal*, January 12, 1901; "Volvulus Following Appendicitis," Presbyterian Hospital Report, 1902; "Calculus of the Right Ureter," Presbyterian Hospital Report, 1902; "Cases of Multiple Exostoses," Presbyterian Hospital Report, 1902.

JOHN CABOT, M. D.—1886.

Dr. John Cabot, clinical assistant of dermatology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, traces his ancestry, on the paternal side, to John Cabot, who came to this country from Wales in 1702, settled in Salem, Massachusetts, and was united in marriage to Anna Druce, a native of that town. Another ancestor, John Cabot, rendered material assistance to the Massachusetts authorities during the Revolutionary war, advancing money from his private purse to equip the troops. George Dodge Cabot, father of Dr. Cabot, was born in Jamaica Plain in 1812, and subsequently married Harriet Story Dodge, also a native of the same town.

Dr. Cabot obtained his literary education in the public schools of his native city and the Lawrence high school, graduating from the latter institution in 1871. The following two years he devoted to special study of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after which he went to Chicago, Illinois, and engaged in business pursuits from 1876 to 1880. He then returned to Lawrence and secured employment with the Lawrence Gas Company, but having decided to become a physician he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, graduating in 1886. He supplemented his medical course by a year's experience in hospital work in New York city, after which he completed his studies in the universities of Vienna, Prague, Leipsic, Berlin, Stockholm and Paris. In 1890 he took up the practice of his profession in New York city, and shortly afterward became interested in dermatological work. He received the appointment of assistant physician in the skin department of the Vanderbilt Clinic, which position he has since retained. For a number of years he was the assistant attending physician in the out-patient depart-

ment of Roosevelt Hospital, but the increasing demands of his private practice forced him to resign this position. In 1896 he was elected one of the managers of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, in which capacity he still serves.

He is a member of the Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society, New York Society of Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Surgery, Manhattan Medical Society, and the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He is also connected with the Barnard Club, American Gas Light Association, Guild of Gas Managers and Massachusetts Institute of Technology Society. On May 17, 1877, Dr. Cabot married Caroline A. Cabot, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Their children are: John, Jr., and George D. Cabot. Dr. Cabot's address is 34 Clinton Place, Mt. Vernon, New York.

JOHN VAN DOREN YOUNG, M. D.—1888.

Dr. John Van Doren Young, chief in gynecology at St. Luke's Hospital, out-patient department, New York city, was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1864. The family were originally natives of Scotland, but later settled in the north of Ireland, where they resided for many generations, some of the family still making their home there. His great-grandfather, William Young, was a prominent physician of Ireland, as was also his grandfather, Charles Hamilton Young, who came to this country in 1820, and settled in Cold Spring on the Hudson, where he was engaged as a general practitioner until his death. He married Sarah Lytle, a descendant of an old and honored Scotch ancestry.

Dr. John Young, father of Dr. John Van Doren Young, was born at Port Glenone, county Antrim, Ireland, April 16, 1822. He was educated in the public schools of Cold Spring on the Hudson and by private tutors, and in 1841 began the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1844. The same year he engaged in active practice of his profession at Cold Spring on the Hudson, remaining until 1856; when he removed to New York city and established an office in the Astor House. In 1867 he located at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, continued his practice there and also at Cold Spring and Garrison, New York. Dr. Young was truly a doctor of the old school; he began practice in the country in 1844, when it was not a life of ease, returned to the city in 1856, his practice being in the lower end of the island, as the city then centered around the Astor House. He remained in New York all through the troublesome times of the Civil war, leaving it for a country doctor's life in 1867. He was a member of the Medical Society of the County of Dutchess, and the Medical Society of the State of New York. Dr. Young was a great lover of nature, being at the time of his death largely interested in the growing of flowers. He was a consistent member of the Dutch Reformed church. At Garrison, in 1850, Dr. Young married Mary Jeanette Garrison, daughter of the late Judge John Garrison. Their children were: Charles, deceased; Frank



J. Young.

Wood, deceased; Martha Dominick, deceased; Anna Weir, Sarah Lyttle, Mary Garrison, Agnes Josephine Hunt, and John Van Doren Young.

Dr. John Van Doren Young attended the private and public schools of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, and this was supplemented by a course of study at the Newburgh Academy, Newburgh, New York. He spent two and a half years in business as clerk in Wall street, but finding this not to his liking he then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he was graduated in 1888, after which he spent one year in the study of comparative anatomy under the competent supervision of Professor Huntington. Directly after his graduation he received the appointment of interne at St. Luke's Hospital, remaining one year, and the following year served in the Nursery and Child's Hospital. In 1890 he established an office at 24 West Forty-first street, New York city, removing in 1893 to his present address, 60 West Seventy-sixth street. Dr. Young has held many important professional positions, being clinical assistant in the class of diseases of children at the Presbyterian Hospital, from which he resigned; assistant of general medicine at the Vanderbilt Clinic, from which he resigned; assistant in gynecology for five and one-half years at the New York Hospital, from which he resigned; assistant in gynecology for two and a half years at the Vanderbilt Clinic, from which he resigned; and at the present time (1903) he is serving as chief in gynecology at St. Luke's Hospital, which position he has held for six years, and as attending gynecologist to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

He is the author of an article on "Eclampsia," and "Illustrative Cases of Uterine Fibroids." Dr. Young is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, secretary of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, fellow of the Academy of Medicine, member of the Committee on Admissions, member of the Hospital Graduates' Club, St. Luke's Alumni Association, West End Medical Society, and a fellow of the Obstetrical Society. He is also actively connected with Kane Lodge No. 454, F. & A. M., Sons of the Revolution, and the Dutch Reformed church of New York city.

WILLIAM BREWSTER CLARK, M. D.—1879.

Dr. William B. Clark was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 12, 1850, the son of William H. and Elizabeth S. (Munn) Clark, the former named being a prominent merchant of that city. The original ancestor of the family, Samuel Clark, came from England in 1680 and took up his residence in New Jersey. Dr. Clark acquired his literary education in private schools in Brooklyn, New York, to which city his family had moved, and at the age of fourteen years he turned his attention to the woolen importing business, in which he earned sufficient money to pursue a course of study under the direction of a private tutor who prepared him for Amherst College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1876 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He began his professional studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he was graduated in 1879.

He then entered private practice in association with Dr. Roswell Park Collin, and this connection continued until the death of the latter, which occurred December 21, 1891. For several years he devoted a portion of his time to dispensary work, being connected with the Center Street Dispensary, the DeMilt Dispensary, St. Bartholomew Clinic and other dispensaries. Since March 2, 1882, Dr. Clark has been the New York state medical referee of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and chief medical examiner in New York city for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society and the Medical Society of Greater New York; he is also connected with the Alpha Delta Phi Club, the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, the City Club, the University Club, the Sons of American Revolution and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. At Orange, New Jersey, October 13, 1887, Dr. Clark married Fanny Hazard Cox, a descendant of an old Philadelphia family. Their son, William Evans Clark, born August 9, 1888, is a student at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. The family home is at 50 East Thirty-first street, New York.

ALFRED WILD GARDNER, M. D.—1890.

Dr. Alfred Wild Gardner was born January 6, 1858, in Sharon Springs, New York, and is the son of John H. and Almeda (Landon) Gardner. The former was, from 1838 to 1842, proprietor of the old City Hotel of New York, now 115 Broadway. For sixty years he has been connected with Sharon Springs, having done much to develop the possibilities of the place, which, when he went there, contained but one house. He was a candidate for congress on the Republican ticket in the Schoharie and Albany districts in 1864. The maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Gardner was a minute man during the Revolutionary war, and his maternal grandfather took part in the war of 1812. George Gardner, great-grandfather, moved from Rhode Island and settled in Troy as a merchant. He married Miss Croix, of Troy. He had one son, George Gardner, grandfather of Dr. Gardner; his wife died and he married Miss Townsend, of Troy, by whom he had several children. George Gardner became a merchant in Troy; he married Christianna Rosenberry, who bore him George W., Reyanna, John H., father of Dr. Gardner; Asa and William Gardner. William Gardner was at the time of his death dock commissioner of the city of New York; he was an iron merchant. George Gardner moved to New York in 1820 and died in 1826.

Dr. Gardner was educated in Mr. Churchill's military school at Sing Sing, and at St. John's School, then Adams Academy, at Quincy, Massachusetts. In 1877 he became associated in business with his father in Sharon Springs Hotel and Cottages. Having always been fond of medicine, and having read much on the subject, he determined to study, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he graduated in 1890 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began practice in Sharon Springs, where he has since spent five months of each year, as



Alfred W. Gardner.

medical director of the Sulphur Baths. For six years he was connected with the department of general medicine in the Vanderbilt Clinic, and is now instructor in internal medicine in the New York School of Clinical Medicine.

Dr. Gardner is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association and the Medical Association of Greater New York. He belongs to the Union League, the New York Athletic Club and the Sons of the Revolution. His favorite recreations are found in athletics and outdoor sports. He is chairman of the board of trustees of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church at Sharon Springs. Dr. Gardner married, May 16, 1883, in New York, Mary E. Burchell, a resident of that city. They have three children: Mary B., Henry B. and Alfred W. Dr. Gardner's New York address is 325 West Eighty-ninth street.

WILLIAM CANTINE GILLEY, M. D.—1885.

Dr. William C. Gilley, clinical assistant in genito-urinary diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was born in New York city August 23, 1851. His father, William Franklin Gilley, was a descendant of an English ancestry, while his mother, Mary Cantine Heath, traced her origin to English and French Huguenot ancestors.

Dr. Gilley acquired an excellent literary education in the public schools of New York city, and desiring to enter a professional career matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1885. The three years previous to his matriculation he spent in Europe, one year in Paris, and two years in Stuttgart. He is a member of the County Medical Association of New York, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Society of the Alumni of the City (Charity) Hospital, and several other professional and scientific societies. His address is 59 Bank street, New York city.

JOHN BEACH KNAPP, M. D.—1876.

Dr. John B. Knapp was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, March 11, 1851, the son of Jared O. Knapp, D. D., a clergyman of the Congregational denomination, whose death occurred in 1860, and Sarah E. (Beach) Knapp. The family originated in Saxony, a province of Germany, and later settled in England, where they were given an original coat of arms in English heraldry. Roger Knapp, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, was born in England, came to this country in 1630 and settled in New Haven, Connecticut.

Dr. Knapp prepared for college at the high school of Hartford, Connecticut, but before entering Yale he was attacked with typhoid fever and was compelled to forego his classical course. He intended to pursue a course of study in theology, but changed his plans and matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, in which institution he had a high standing and from which he was graduated in the class of

1876. He received the appointment of interne at Roosevelt Hospital, which position he filled for the entire term of eighteen months. He then established an office in New York city, where he has since been engaged in a general practice of medicine and surgery. For a period of twenty years he was connected with the University Medical College, first as tutor, then instructor and finally adjunct professor of materia medica. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, Medical Association of Greater New York, Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the Catholic Apostolic church, the ritual being similar to that of the Episcopal church, controlled by the College of Apostles in London, England. In 1879 Dr. Knapp married Miss Isabella Rintoul, of New York city. Their children are: James R., John Beach, Jr., Gertrude, Harold, Elizabeth and Edith Knapp. Dr. Knapp and his family live at 35 West Seventy-fifth street, New York.

HARRY LAVINTON PURDY, M. D.—1890.

Dr. Harry L. Purdy was born at Bluff Point, Yates county, New York, June 16th, 1867, a descendant of a family that originally claimed Holland for their birthplace. His grandfather, Abijah Purdy, was born in Orange county, New York, but later took up his residence in Yates county, New York, and was an active participant during the war of 1812. His father, Stephen C. Purdy, was born in Yates county, New York, participated as a private during the war of the Rebellion; he was united in marriage to Pauline V. Ray, and they are now residents of Brooklyn, New York, where Mr. Purdy is enjoying a few years of retirement from the active duties of a business career.

Dr. Purdy attended grammar school No. 49, New York city, where he was prepared to enter the College of the City of New York. After pursuing the regular course in this institution he began his business career by entering the employ of the Hanover National Bank, remaining two years. Having decided to lead a professional life he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1890. He spent an internship of one year in the medical and surgical division of the J. Hood Wright Hospital, after which he acted in the capacity of associate to Dr. H. T. Hanks, remaining in this position until the death of the latter in 1900. Dr. Purdy then established an office at 180 East Seventy-second street, later removed to 163 East Seventy-first street, then to 766 Madison avenue and finally settled at his present address, 116 East Seventy-fourth street, where he conducts a general practice of medicine and surgery, although the larger portion of his time is devoted to gynecology and obstetrics, having written quite a number of valuable articles on these subjects.

For five years he was the lecturer on gynecology in the Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical College, was attending physician in the class of general medicine in the dispensary of the Presbyterian Hospital, and for three years was the attending physicians to the Baptist Home for Aged People. He is



N. L. Purdy.

a member of the County Medical Society, the Lenox Medical and Surgical Society and the Alumni Association of the J. Hood Wright Hospital. He is also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arcanum. On October 4, 1891, Dr. Purdy married Mabel Edith Howard, of New York city. Their children are Edith Pauline and Helen Muriel Purdy.

ALBERT WARREN FERRIS, M. D.—1882.

Dr. Albert Warren Ferris was born December 3, 1856, in Brooklyn, New York, and is the son of Richard Burchan and Sarah A. (Demarest) Ferris. The former, who graduated from the New York University in the class of 1844, was fifty years in the Bank of New York, in Wall street, and from 1882 to 1898 was its vice-president. He is a lineal descendant of Jeffreys Ferris, who came from Leicestershire, England, and settled in Connecticut, dying at Greenwich, in that state, in 1666. Jeffreys' son John was born in Connecticut in 1639. He removed to New York in 1654, and became one of the first patentees of the town of West Chester under Governor Nichols, in 1667, and was a grantee under an Indian deed, 1692. He was a local justice and a member of all prominent councils and committees, and died in 1715. Peter, the son of John, lived at West Chester, New York, and was the father of Gilbert, who married Sarah Fowler, and died in 1777. Their son John was born in 1771, at Eastchester, followed the business of a contractor and builder, served as captain and quartermaster in the Second New York Artillery in the war of 1812, was the first to command the New York state fortification known as "the Battery," at Castle Garden, New York city; he married Sarah Watkins, and died in New York city in 1824. Their son Isaac, who graduated from Columbia University in the class of 1816, was chancellor of the New York University from 1853 to 1870, and was the father of Richard Burchan, mentioned above as the father of Albert Warren. The Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL. D., was born in New York city in 1798, served as bombardier during the latter part of the war of 1812, married Catherine Ann Burchan of New York, and died in Roselle, New Jersey, in 1873. Their son, Richard Burchan Ferris, was born in Albany, New York, in 1827, and served during part of the Civil war in the "Home Guard" of Brooklyn, afterward mustered into the service as the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, State of New York.

Dr. Ferris received his early education principally at the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn, the Newark (New Jersey) Latin School, and the Hasbrouck Institute of Jersey City, New Jersey, and entered New York University in 1874, graduating the president of his class; he was literary editor of the University Quarterly, University representative in Greek in the Inter-collegiate Literary Association, and graduated with the Greek Salutatory and the Second Fellowship prize, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878. In 1885 he received the degree of Master of Arts. In the spring of 1879, after teaching a few months, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, graduating in 1882. From 1883 to 1885 he was medical and surgical interne at Kings County Hospital, Flatbush, Long

Island, and during the following six years was resident physician and assistant to the superintendent at Sanford Hall, a private insane asylum, at Flushing, Long Island. Since 1891 he has been engaged in the private practice of his profession in New York city; he held the position of assistant in neurology in Columbia University from 1893 to 1901. Since 1898 he has also been assistant to the professor of general medicine at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1896 he was physician in charge of Dr. Choate's House, Pleasantville, New York. From 1891 to 1893 he was trustee and treasurer of Rutgers Female College of New York city, and since 1899 has been trustee and financial secretary of the Pringle Memorial Home. He has been visitor to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, by appointment of the supreme court, since 1901.

Dr. Ferris was editor in collaboration of the *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin* during 1894-1895-1896, and has been medical editor of the Year Book of the International Cyclopaedia since 1898, and of the New International Encyclopedia since 1900. He has been associate editor of *The Medical Critic* since its foundation in 1901. Dr. Ferris is a member of the New York County Medical Society, the Medical Association of Greater New York, the New York Neurological Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine, in which he was chairman of the section on neurology and psychiatry from 1897 to 1898. He belongs to the African Colonization Society and the Delta Upsilon Club, and the New York University Historical Society, of which he is president. Since his college days he has been a member of the Delta Upsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He was vice president of the Delta Upsilon fraternity in 1902-3. Dr. Ferris married, September 29, 1897, Juliet Anne Gavette; he has no children, and his residence is at 343 Madison avenue.

EMIL FREI, M. D.—1892.

Dr. Emil Frei, of Brooklyn, New York, is of German ancestry, but a native of the United States, having been born in Brooklyn July 2, 1871. He was educated in the Polytechnic Institute, from which he graduated in the class of 1888. Having selected as his life work the profession of medicine, Dr. Frei entered upon a course of preparatory study under the guidance of Dr. Francis A. Schlitz, subsequently matriculating in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1892. He then received an appointment as interne in the German Hospital of New York, where he remained fifteen months. This experience Dr. Frei further supplemented by a visit to Europe, where he continued his studies for three years in Berlin, Leipsic and Vienna.

After this exceptionally thorough equipment for his future career, Dr. Frei returned in 1896 to the United States and entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city of Brooklyn, where he has since remained, and where he has built up a large and satisfactory practice. Dr. Frei is a member of the Brooklyn Medical Society, and the German Physicians' Medical Society. He is highly respected by his professional brethren and is well liked socially.

EDWARD IRVING FORD, M. D.—1860.

Dr. Edward Irving Ford, for many years active in the work of his profession, both as soldier and citizen, was born June 28, 1825, at Newark Valley, Tioga county, New York, and is the son of the Rev. Marcus and Clarissa (Clizbe) Ford. The former was a Presbyterian clergyman, and for forty years was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Newark Valley. He was a man of exceptional ability as minister, pastor and friend.

Dr. Ford received his early education in the schools of his native village and at Owego, and under the private tuition of his father was prepared to enter Williams College, from which he graduated in the class of 1849, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter he followed for a time the profession of teaching, filling the position of principal of the Academy of Athens, Pennsylvania, for two years, and, for about the same length of time, holding a similar office in the Academy of Elmira, New York. Deciding to adopt as a profession the practice of medicine, he entered upon a course of preliminary study under the preceptorship of Dr. R. B. Root, of Newark Valley, and subsequently enjoyed the benefit of the instructions of Dr. Brooks, of Binghamton. On completing his period of preparation, he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1860, and immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession in Binghamton, Broome county, New York.

During the progress of the Civil war it became evident to Dr. Ford that his sphere of usefulness was with the Union army, and in May, 1863, he offered his services to the United States government; he received the appointment of acting assistant surgeon of the United States army, and was assigned to duty at Evansville, Indiana. Subsequently he was transferred to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and later to the field hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and soon after to the General Hospitals at Nashville, where he remained until 1864, when he was commissioned surgeon of the One Hundred and First Regiment of the United States Colored Troops, with the rank of major, and served until he was honorably discharged in 1866. After attending a post-graduate course in Philadelphia, Dr. Ford returned to Binghamton and resumed the practice of his profession, strengthening and extending the reputation which he had already acquired, of a skillful, progressive and conscientious physician.

In 1881 Dr. Ford went to Asbury Park, New Jersey, and established the Sea Side Sanitarium. In this benevolent enterprise, the far-reaching results of which it is impossible to estimate fully, he was very successful, but the labor and responsibility incident to the undertaking undermined his health and compelled him in 1894 to return to Binghamton. He has since withdrawn from the active duties of a medical practitioner, but is reaping the fruits of his long and useful career in the knowledge of the good which has resulted from his labors. He is a member of the Broome County Medical Society, and fellow of the Binghamton Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Ford married, July 16, 1851, Anna Shepard, daughter of George A. and Julia Anna (Shepard) Perkins, of Athens, Pennsylvania. The ancestors of Mrs. Ford, on both paternal and maternal sides, were early settlers of the

Susquehanna Valley, near Athens, and Mrs. Perkins was the author of a work entitled "Early Times on the Susquehanna," which is a recognized authority on the subject. It is found in leading libraries, where the demand for it is so great as to call for the reprinting of the book. During the Civil war Mrs. Ford was deeply and enthusiastically interested in the work of the Christian Commission, and during Dr. Ford's period of military service gave between two and three years of efficient and sympathetic labor to the cause in caring for the soldiers who were lying sick and wounded in the hospitals. Both Dr. and Mrs. Ford look back upon the period of their service in the army as the most helpful experience of their lives. They were the parents of two children, both of whom died in infancy, but they have one adopted daughter, Jessie, who is the wife of F. E. Hoover, an architect of Newark, New Jersey. On July 16, 1901, Dr. and Mrs. Ford celebrated their golden wedding, receiving, on that occasion, the heartfelt congratulations of a large circle of relatives and friends.

GEORGE WACKERHAGEN, M. D.—1869.

Dr. George Wackerhagen, son of George Augustus Girard and Christina (Rockfeller) Wackerhagen, was born in Albany, New York, October 2, 1845. He attended Trinity School, Tivoli, Dutchess county, New York, where he obtained a thorough practical education. At the age of sixteen, while engaged in the study of chemistry, he enlisted as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers. In his first engagement at the battle of Fort Beasland, Louisiana, when seventeen years of age, the battalion to which he belonged began to retreat, but by his acts of daring and personal exposure to the fire of the enemy, the flight of his fellow soldiers was arrested, order restored, and a portion of the enemy's works captured. After the siege of Port Hudson he was taken sick and incapacitated for duty. On his recovery he was appointed apothecary to the hospital, where he continued the study of medicine. After examination he was recommended by the surgeon general for the position of executive hospital steward, United States Army, and was appointed to that position by the secretary of war, April 12, 1864. He was subsequently appointed acting assistant surgeon and stationed at the United States general hospital, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

In 1866, desiring to continue his medical studies in New York, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. He registered at the University Medical College, New York city, and pursued his studies in that institution for one year. In 1867 he changed to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in March, 1869. He held the position of operating surgeon to the Southern Dispensary and Hospital for several years, and was also appointed consulting surgeon. He also held the position of visiting surgeon to the Norwegian Hospital. He also held the position of visiting and consulting surgeon to the House of St. Giles in Brooklyn.

Dr. Wackerhagen is the author of the following articles and clinical



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cases published in the New York and Brooklyn Medical journals and presented before the New York Pathological and Brooklyn Surgical Societies. These are: "Remarks on a Vaginal Speculum," *New York Record*, January, 1873; "A Method of Applying Plaster-of-Paris for Fracture of the Bones of the Leg," *New York Medical Journal*, October, 1874; "A Case of Posterior or Angular Curvature of the Spine with Permanent Muscular Contractions," *New York Medical Journal*, August, 1874; "Free Incision with Drainage Tubes, versus Paracentesis in the Treatment of Pyothorax," *New York Medical Journal*, January, 1875; "An Improved Method of Obtaining Support in Fracture of Bones of the Leg," *New York Medical Journal*, 1875; "A Case of Plastic Surgery," "A Case of Ligature of the Femoral Artery," and "A Case of Resection of the Hip Joint," Proceedings of Kings County Medical Society, April, 1877; "A New Fracture Dressing," Proceedings of Kings County Medical Society, August, 1876; "A Convenient and Rapid Method of Removing Plaster-of-Paris in Fractures," *New York Medical Journal*, November, 1880; "Extirpation of Cancer of the Face," *New York Medical Record*, March, 1883; "A New Needle for Continuous or Interrupted Suture," *New York Medical Record*, October, 1884; "Colpo-Hysterectomy for Carcinoma, with Remarks Upon Antiseptic Surgery in Private Practice," *New York Medical Journal*, October, 1887; "A Case of Deformity of the Right Hand, Improved by Plastic Operation," *New York Medical Record*, March, 1887; "Tubercular Invasion of Bone," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, July, 1888; "A Case of Tubercular Disease of The Ankle Joint," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1889; "A Case of Ovariectomy, Operative Surgery," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, January 17, 1889; "A Case of Syphilitic Disease of Ankle Joint, A Case of Talipes Varus (Operation), A Case of Excision of the Thumb," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, March, 1890; "Report of a Case of Pistol Shot Wound of the Right Thigh," *Brooklyn Surgery Society*, February 5, 1891; "Partial Excision of the Wrist Joint," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, April 21, 1892; "Accumulation of Pus in the Fallopian Tubes," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, December, 1892; "A Case of Appendicitis," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1892; "Interstitial Fibroid of the Uterus (Operation)," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1892; "Surgical Treatment of Carcinoma of the Breast," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, May, 1896; "Recurring Appendicitis," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, January, 1897; "A Case of Carcinoma of Breast," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1897; "An Improved Accessory Apparatus for Enteroraphy," *New York Medical Journal*, January 29, 1898; "Report of a Case of Hystero-Oophorectomy, With Specimens," *Brooklyn Medical Journal*, 1898; "A Method of Attaching a Glass Ball to the Murphy Button in Gastro-Enterotomy," *Brooklyn Surgical Society*, December, 1897; "An Important Attachment to the Otis Dilating Urethrotome," *New York Medical Journal*, January 24, 1891; "Digestible Wafer Cylinders for Support of Intestinal Operations," *New York Medical Journal*, April 2, 1898, and "Two Cases of Appendicitis Presented Before the Brooklyn Surgical Society," March 2, 1899. Many of the articles on surgery which he has written have also been republished in France and Germany.

Dr. Wackerhagen is a member of the Medical Society of the County of

Kings, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, of which he was president in 1895, and the New York Pathological Society.

He was married October 13, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth B. Hazlett, of Brooklyn. They had five children: Frederick William and Louis Hazlett, deceased; Henrietta Caroline, Elizabeth Christina, and Fredericka Antoinette.

The history of the Wackerhagen family is traced back through many generations. The first reports obtainable make mention of them about the middle of the fifteenth century. Their descendants held many public offices of trust and responsibility in church and state. George Rudolph was born in 1778, became a cadet before he was fourteen years of age and engaged in the war in Flanders. He later engaged in the war with Spain and became a member of the staff of the Duke of Wellington; was engaged in the siege of Bayonne, Spain, and, although shot in both knees, he prevented the French from penetrating the English lines; he was afterward taken prisoner. He entered the Anglo-German Legion in 1803, and after many years of service retired from the army with the rank of major. He was subsequently made lieutenant colonel, was also consul at Lisbon, Portugal, and died in 1851, at Pattensen, the original homestead of the Wackerhagens. The father of Dr. Wackerhagen, George Augustus Girard Wackerhagen, was born in Hanover, Germany, and died at Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey, at the age of seventy-four years. He was a teacher by profession. The great-uncle of Dr. Wackerhagen, the late Rev. Augustus Wackerhagen, D. D., was born in Hanover, Germany, and died in Clermont, Columbia county, New York. He was educated in the University of Goettingen, Germany, and after completing his theological studies came to the United States in 1801.

LEWIS HACKALIAH MILLER, A. B., M. D.—1880.

Dr. Lewis H. Miller, actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at 287 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was born March 16, 1852, in Bedford, Westchester county, New York, the son of Horace and Hannah Maria (Miller) Miller. Dr. Miller acquired his preliminary education at the Bedford Academy, and in 1870 he was well qualified to enter Madison (now Colgate) University, from which institution he was graduated in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; three years later the same university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. From 1874 to 1876 he was engaged in the occupation of teaching school, being employed in various public institutions in the country and in Yonkers, and he also did some job work in civil engineering. Wishing to enter a professional career he began the study of medicine under the personal guidance of Dr. Seth Shove, of Katonah. Subsequently, in 1876, he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and four years later was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Miller began the active practice of his profession in Patterson, Putnam county, New York, where he remained nine months. He then returned to New York city and acted as an interne in



L. H. Miller

the Colored Home and Hospital until the fall of 1881, when he established an office in Brewster, Putnam county, New York. Here he conducted a general practice and met with more than an average degree of success. He displayed remarkable skill and ability in the treatment and cure of disease, and was appointed health officer in 1887, which position he retained until 1890. In May, 1893, Dr. Miller removed to Brooklyn and devoted his attention to special work on the throat and nose at the Post-Graduate Medical School, and he also pursued a special course of instruction on the ear at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, being engaged as clinical assistant in the ear department of that institution for six years. He acted as laryngologist and rhinologist to the Long Island College Hospital Dispensary for six years, and the past three years as acting laryngologist and rhinologist in the Polhemus Memorial Clinic.

At the present time (1902) Dr. Miller is instructor in diseases of the throat and nose in the Long Island College. He is the author of a number of valuable medical articles which have appeared in print, among them being "Pemphigus Chronicus Vulgaris of the Mouth and Epiglottis," which appeared in the *New York Medical Journal*, July 3, 1897, and "Congenital Double Fistula of the Lower Lip Simulating a Supernumerary Nose," published in the *Medical Record*, January, 1896. He is a prominent member of the New York State Medical Society, having been a delegate for four years from Putnam county; is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, the Associated Physicians of Long Island and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He is a member of the Delta Phi society. He is a Mason and has passed through the chapter, commandery and is Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In 1885, at the Strong Place Baptist church of Brooklyn, Dr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Florence Mansfield, of Brooklyn, New York. Their children are: Florence and Lewis E. Miller. Dr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Marcy Avenue Baptist church, and while a resident of Brewster, New York, Dr. Miller acted as treasurer of the Baptist church there.

CHARLES EZRA SIMMONS, M. D.—1864.

Dr. Charles Ezra Simmons, of New York city, was born in Troy, New York, August 16, 1840, and is the son of Joseph Ferris and Mary Sophia (Gleason) Simmons. On the paternal side he is descended from German ancestors who settled in Rensselaer county, New York, in the early colonial days, and he traces his genealogy through his mother from an English family that came to Massachusetts in 1654. His early education was received in the public and private schools of his native city, and at a boarding school in Sand Lake, near Troy. In 1861 he entered Williams College, leaving at the end of his junior year to enter Beloit College, Wisconsin, from which he graduated in the same year with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then applied himself for a year to the study of medicine at the University of Goettingen, Germany. On his return to the United States in 1862 he spent a year

in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and then returned to Troy, where he continued his medical studies in the office of Dr. Thomas C. Brinsmade. In the autumn of 1863 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he graduated in the following spring, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

The same year he opened practice in Troy in association with his former preceptor, Dr. Brinsmade, and in 1868 came to New York city, where he has since remained. From 1866 to 1869 Dr. Simmons was surgeon of a Troy regiment. Since taking up his abode in New York city he has acted as public school trustee from the nineteenth ward, holding this position for five years, and for ten years, from 1885 until 1895, filled the office of commissioner of charities and corrections. In politics he has always been allied with the Democratic party, affiliating with the Tammany Society, in which he has the rank of sachem.

Dr. Simmons is a member of the New York County, the St. Nicholas, and the New England Medical societies, the American Medical Association, the Academy of Medicine, the County, Greater New York City and New York State Medical associations, and the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. He is a member of Kane Lodge No. 454, F. and A. M., and belongs to the University, Manhattan, Liederkrantz, New York Athletic and Democratic clubs. Dr. Simmons married, June 29, 1865, Ruby, daughter of General Jacob Gould, of Rochester, New York. Their children are: Edward De Forrest, Mary Sophia, now Mrs. Henry King Browning, of New York, and Ruby Gould.

JAMES COLE HANCOCK, M. D.—1889.

James Cole Hancock, M. D., of Brooklyn, New York, is the son of Chauncey Bradley Hancock and Lenna (Cole) Hancock. The Hancocks are descendants of the family of John Hancock, the first signer of the declaration of independence, and the Coles from an ancient Irish family of that name who came to this country early in the nineteenth century. Chauncey Bradley Hancock was for many years a prominent member of the New York Produce Exchange, and died January 21, 1895. His son, James Cole Hancock, began his schooling at public school No. 11 in Brooklyn and graduated from there in 1883. He then entered the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute to gain some knowledge of Latin before beginning his medical course. From here he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in the class of 1889. After sixteen months as interne at the Chambers Street Hospital and twenty months as interne at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, he spent six months in Europe studying ophthalmology in London, Paris and Berlin; in the latter city with Professors Hirschberg and Schweigger. He began the practice of medicine on October 1, 1893, with an office at 43 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, and one at 143 West Twenty-first street, New York. The New York office was given up in two years. During the first two years he served as assistant surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and resigned this position because of a



James Cole Hancock

severe injury to his right knee, making it necessary to give up hospital work for an extended period. His present address is 43 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, New York, where he confines his work entirely to ophthalmology. He is ophthalmic surgeon to the Eastern District Hospital, ophthalmic surgeon to the Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn, assistant surgeon to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, lecturer to the training schools of the New York and Eastern District Hospitals.

Dr. Hancock is a member of the following societies: Medical Society of the County of Kings, and delegate from this to the New York State Medical Society for three years from 1900; Kings County Medical Association and member of the executive committee, New York State Medical Association, and in 1901 fellow to the annual convention, alternate in 1903 to same convention; American Medical Association, Associated Physicians of Long Island, and at present secretary and member of the board of directors; Long Island Medical Society, of which he was secretary and member of the council in 1901; Ophthalmological Section of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn Pathological Society, chairman of membership committee; Brooklyn Neurological Society, Medical Society of the Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital, of which he was president in 1900; Society of the Alumni of the New York Hospital, American Association for the Advancement of Science. The social societies of which he is a member are: Omega Club of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and is a member of the Episcopal church and attends the church of the Messiah in Brooklyn, of which he is a member; Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, New York.

Dr. Hancock is author of the following articles: "Headaches Due to Eye Strain," read before the Medical Society of the Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital August 10, 1899, and published in the *New York Medical Record* for November 4, 1899; "Trachoma," read before the Associated Physicians at Northport, Long Island, June 16, 1900, and published in the *New York Lancet* for July, 1900; "Reflex Indigestion," read before the Long Island Medical Society on March 5, 1901, and is now in press; "Factors in the Ordinary Treatment of Eye Diseases," read before the Medical Society of the County of Kings, September 16, 1902, and published in the *Brooklyn Medical Journal* for January, 1903. Dr. Hancock invented the Hancock Trachoma Expression Forceps.

HOMER L. BARTLETT, M. D.—1855.

Dr. Homer L. Bartlett was born October 17, 1830, in Jericho, Chittenden county, Vermont, and is the son of Elias and Eliza (Wheelock) Bartlett. The former was a wealthy and highly intelligent farmer, and a descendant of Dr. Josiah Bartlett, of Revolutionary memory. On the maternal side Dr. Bartlett is descended from the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, who was one of the first to preach the gospel to the North American Indians, and wielded great influence among them.

Dr. Bartlett received his early education at an academy in his native village, and later at the Academy of Bakersfield, Vermont, then under the

care of J. S. Spalding, a most successful and painstaking educator. At school he was noted for his proficiency in mathematics and the natural sciences, and especially for his facility in writing and speaking, being regarded as one of the leaders at the weekly meetings of the debating society connected with the institution. His father, being the possessor of large landed property, desired that his sons should become farmers, but only the eldest yielded to his wish, Homer and his younger brother, Edwin, both deciding to adopt the profession of medicine. The former began his studies in the office of his father's family physician, Dr. J. Hamilton, of Jericho, and attended his first course of lectures in Woodstock, Vermont. When Dr. Hamilton shortly afterward removed to Albany, New York, his pupil accompanied him, continued his studies, and attended a course of lectures at the Albany Medical College. At the end of a year, by the advice of his former preceptor, he came to New York and entered the office of Dr. Willard Parker, then at the height of a career which was an inspiration to the profession and a blessing to the world. In the winter of 1854-55 he attended his third course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he received his diploma in the latter year.

After his graduation he received the appointment of assistant physician to the Kings County Hospital, then under the care of Dr. Thomas Turner, and during his term of service, in addition to his usual duties in the hospital, and in connection with Dr. D. B. Simmonds, afterward medical missionary to Japan, he arranged a complete anatomical cabinet, besides preserving numerous pathological specimens. Just before the close of his service illness obliged him to take a vacation. In the autumn of 1856 he returned to New York, and by the advice of Dr. Parker opened an office on Eighty-sixth street. He had been there exactly one week when he received an urgent call to take the place of Drs. Dubois and Crane, who had died fighting the yellow fever scourge in New Utrecht. He yielded to the importunity an immediate response, closed his office, and removed to New Utrecht, where he remained until the subsidence of the fever. In the spring of 1857 he became a resident of Flatbush, where he has since remained. He was appointed consulting physician to the Kings County Hospital, which position he still holds. He was also physician to the Kings County Penitentiary for twelve years. He was largely instrumental in originating the health board of the town of Flatbush, of which he was health officer for twelve years, and was also one of the originators and the first president of the Flatbush police board.

Dr. Bartlett has been a liberal contributor to current medical literature, and has also frequently written for the daily papers. He has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the early history of Long Island, particularly with that of Flatbush, and is the author of a work entitled "Sketches of Long Island," some of the materials for which were derived from history, while others have been gathered from old legends.

Dr. Bartlett is a member of the Kings County Medical Society and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, from which he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress held in London, in August, 1881. He is a member

of the Masonic fraternity, was master of his lodge for three years, and has written and lectured on subjects connected with the order. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Midwood Club. He was one of the organizers of the gas company and also of the waterworks department of Flatbush, being now vice-president of the latter organization.

Dr. Bartlett married, in 1859, Margaret Strong, daughter of Henry Scott, of Cooperstown, New York. In 1876 Mrs. Scott died, leaving four children, and in 1888 Dr. Bartlett married Harriette Forde, daughter of William Moore, of Belfast, Ireland. Dr. Bartlett's residence in Flatbush is named "Fenimore," after J. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, a neighbor and a life-long friend of the Scott family.

CHARLES F. CHAPMAN, M. D.—1890.

Dr. Charles F. Chapman, of Mount Kisco, New York, who, although not yet in the prime of life, is regarded as the leading physician and surgeon of that place, is the son of Dr. J. Francis Chapman, who has been for many years eminent in the medical profession. Dr. J. Francis Chapman was born at East Pepperell, Massachusetts, near Boston, where as a young man he engaged in mercantile pursuits. During the Civil war he was in the service of the quartermaster's department of the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and afterward settled in Katonah, New York, where, having decided to enter the ranks of the medical profession, he pursued his preparatory studies under the instruction of Dr. Seth Shove, one of the first settlers of Katonah, and for half a century one of the most prominent surgeons of that place. Dr. Chapman attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which institution he graduated in June, 1869, after which he returned to Katonah, where his success was marked, and where he has held for a number of years his present high standing in the ranks of the profession. Dr. Chapman married Irene, daughter of Dr. Seth Shove, his first preceptor in the science of medicine.

Dr. Charles F. Chapman, son of Dr. J. Francis and Irene (Shove) Chapman, was born in Katonah, Westchester county, New York, February 23, 1868, passed his early years in his native place and prepared for college in the New York Collegiate School. By reason of his youth he was obliged to receive an academic course under private instruction, after which he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he graduated on the 13th of June, 1890. He then devoted three months to special surgical work in Bellevue Hospital, took charge for a short time of his father's practice, and then opened an office in Mount Kisco. He was not long in obtaining recognition, and is now in the enjoyment of an extensive and profitable practice. Although Dr. Chapman is pre-eminently a student, given to deep research and close investigation, he shows no less ability in the practical application of his wide and varied information, and this combination in his character of the theoretical and the executive has no doubt contributed largely to his success.

Dr. Chapman is a member of the New York State Medical Society, treas-

urer of the Westchester County Medical Society, consulting physician and surgeon of the state reformatory for women at Bedford, and officer in the Westchester District Nursing Association, and has been for six years health officer of Mount Kisco, in which position he has given much attention to the sanitary improvement of the village. Politically Dr. Chapman is a Republican, but is free from partisanship, and has never accepted any official position. He is a member of Kisco Lodge No. 708, F. and A. M., of which he has been at different times master, and assistant grand lecturer of the Grand Lodge. He is a member of Buckingham Chapter, R. A. M., Westchester Commandery, K. T., Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Chapman takes an active interest in everything relating to the improvement of his town and county, and is a member of the Village Improvement and Library Association. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Chapman married, in October, 1890, Ella J. Whitlock, daughter of Daniel D. Whitlock, of New York city. Mr. Whitlock, who belonged to one of the old families of Katonah, was a native of that place, and during the Civil war had served in the Union army with the rank of first lieutenant. Mrs. Chapman, who is a woman of great culture and refinement, is a graduate of the New York City Normal College. Dr. and Mrs. Chapman, who are both distinguished for their musical taste and proficiency, are prominent members of the Bedford Musical Society.

HENRY HEIMAN, M. D.—1889.

Dr. Henry Heiman, of 56 West One Hundred and Twentieth street, New York city, was born in Ludom, Provinz Posen, Germany, March 23, 1865, a son of Aaron and Johanna (Ziegel) Heiman. Aaron Heiman was the son of Hugo and Paulina Heiman, and his wife was the daughter of Robert and Cecilia Ziegel, all of whom were natives of Provinz Posen, Prussia. Dr. Heiman was a student in the Royal Gymnasium (Rogasen and Lissa) from October 1, 1873, to September 27, 1880, where he acquired his literary education. He then entered the medical department of the Arkansas Industrial University, from which he was graduated in March, 1888, and during the summer of 1888 he attended the New York Polyclinic School and Hospital; later he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which institution he was graduated in October, 1889. Dr. Heiman then went abroad and continued his studies in the Koenigliche Fredrich Wilhelm Universitaet during the winter semester of 1889 and 1890, and during the summer semester of 1890 he was a student in the Wiener Universitaet. Upon his return he became actively connected with Mt. Sinai Hospital Dispensary, acting in the capacity of chief for the outdoor childrens' department, later on adjunct attending physician for the children and lecturer for the training school; he was also lecturer on children's diseases in the New York Polyclinic School and Hospital. In 1889 Dr. Heiman was appointed a member of the summer corps of physicians for the board of health, was secretary of the pediatric section of New York Academy of Medicine for the years of 1899-1900-1901. In 1903 he was elected chairman, and served



Henry Heiman

as trustee of the Harlem Medical Association for the years 1889-1890-1902-1903. Dr. Heiman is a member of the County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, the German Medical Society, the Harlem Medical Association, the Metropolitan Medical Society and the Polyclinic Clinical Society.

Dr. Heiman is the author of a number of valuable articles, among them being the following: "Longevity of the Tubercle Bacillus," a convenient and rapid method of coloring the organism; the effects of the strong anti-septics on its chemical decomposition; published in the *New York Medical Journal*, March 12, 1892; "The Removal of a Pessary from the Uterus of a Seventy Year Old Woman," published in the *Medical Record*, March 17, 1894; "Twin Birth, One Child Dead, the Other Living," published in the *Medical Record*, August 24, 1895; "A Clinical and Bacteriological Study of the Gonococcus (Neisser) as Found in the Male Urethra and in the Vulvo-Vaginal Tract of Children," published in the *Medical Record*, June 22, 1895; "A Further Study of the Biology of the Gonococcus with Contributions to the Technique," a paper based on the morphological and biological examination of exudates in cases of chronic urethritis, published in the *Medical Record*, in 1896; "Further Studies (Third Series) on the Gonococcus (Niesser)," published in the *Medical Record*, June 15, 1898; "Tubercular Meningitis Diagnosis by Lumbar Punctures with Verification by Inoculation Experiments on a Guinea Pig," *Archives of Pediatrics*, February, 1899; "A Case of Amaurotic Family Idiocy," *Archives of Pediatrics*, 1897; "An Epitome of Current Methods of Blood Examinations with Demonstrations," *New York Medical Journal*, May 7, 1898; "Case of Crescent Malaria Occurring in a Boy, Aged Five Years, Always Resident in New York," *Medical Record*, August 12, 1899; "Remarks of the Pathogenesis and Prophylaxis of Acute Rheumatic Fever in Children," *Archives of Pediatrics*, 1901; "The Etiology and Prophylaxis of Summer Diarrhea in Children," *Archives of Pediatrics*, June, 1902; "Peliosis Rheumatica in Children with a Brief Review of the Literature and Report of Cases," *Archives of Pediatrics*, December, 1902.

On June 8, 1898, Dr. Heiman married Bertha Tannenbaum, and their children are Ruth and Arthur Heiman.

ADOLPHUS G. WIPPERN, M. D.—1892.

Dr. Adolphus G. Wipperm was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 12, 1868, a son of Adolphus and Mary Catherine (Korf) Wipperm, and the family is of German ancestry. He began his education in the public schools of his native city and there continued his studies until he had completed the high school course. His collegiate training was received in the German university at Vienna. In 1887 he became a student in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, in which he was graduated in 1889. Having become imbued with a desire to enter the medical profession he matriculated in the Missouri Medical College, in which he was graduated with the class of 1890, and after practicing medicine a year and a half in Vermont, in 1892 he completed the course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city.

From June of that year until May, 1895, Dr. Wipperm was abroad

studying and traveling in Europe, visiting many of the most noted hospitals and universities of the old world, in which he continued his investigation along the line of his profession until he is today regarded as one of the best informed members of the medical fraternity in Chicago. On the 1st of May, 1895, he located in Chicago, where he has remained continuously in practice, the profession and the public recognizing his marked capacity in the line of his specialty. He is now professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, and in connection with Dr. Ballenger he wrote the text book called "Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat." On the 28th of December, 1898, Dr. Wipperfurth was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Schaub, and they have one son, Virgil, born March 28, 1901.

JOSEPH EDWARD JANVRIN, M. D.—1864.

Dr. Joseph Edward Janvrin, of New York city, the son of Joseph Adams and Lydia A. (Colcord) Janvrin, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, January 13, 1839, and he can claim an ancestry distinguished in the history of New England. He is a lineal descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley and Governor Simon Bradstreet of the Massachusetts Bay colony, of John Alden of the Plymouth colony, of Edward Colcord, who was a member of the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1630, and became one of the founders of Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1638, of Captain John Janvrin, a native of the Isle of Jersey, who settled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1705, and was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Knight, a native of that town. His grandmother on the maternal side was Abigail Adams, daughter of Dr. Joseph Adams, of Portsmouth, and a cousin of President John Adams.

Dr. Janvrin acquired his preliminary education at the private schools and at Phillips Academy at Exeter, from which he was graduated in 1857. Two years later he began the study of medicine under the competent instruction of Dr. William G. Perry, of Exeter, New Hampshire, but when the Civil war broke out in the spring of 1861 he joined the Second Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry and was soon appointed an assistant surgeon. In 1862 he was assigned to the same position in the Fifteenth Regiment of the New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and continued in active service until mustered out, August 13, 1863. Dr. Janvrin then resumed his studies by attending lectures at Dartmouth Medical College under the able preceptorship of Professor E. R. Peaslee, after which he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1864. During the remainder of that year he served an internship in the Emory General Hospital in Washington, D. C., and upon his return to New York became associated with Professor Peaslee and so continued until the death of the latter in January, 1878, since which time Dr. Janvrin has practiced alone, making a specialty of gynecology, in which branch of the profession he has attained a high reputation among his colleagues as well as in the community.

From 1868 to 1872 Dr. Janvrin was visiting physician to the DeMilt Dispensary and the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal church; from 1872 to 1882 assistant surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, New York



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state, and since 1882 has served in the capacity of gynecologist of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. Among his literary contributions the most noticeable are: "A Case of Interstitial Pregnancy," published in the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, November, 1874; "The Simultaneous Closure of the Ruptured Cervix and Perineum with Report of Fifteen Cases," published in the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, May, 1884; Dr. Janvrin had at that date performed a large number of these operations besides those reported in this paper, the first one in March, 1874. "A Case of Tubal Pregnancy of Unusual Interest, with Some Remarks as to the Treatment of Such Cases," read before the American Gynecological Society, September 21, 1886; "On the Indications for Primary Laparotomy in Cases of Tubal Pregnancy," read before the American Gynecological Society at Washington, D. C., September 18, 1888; in both these papers Dr. Janvrin took the advanced ground that all such cases should be diagnosed as tubal pregnancy, and should be immediately operated by laparotomy. "A Clinical Study of Primary Carcinomatous and Sarcomatous Neoplasms Between the Folds of the Broad Ligaments, with a Report of Cases," read before the American Gynecological Society at Washington, D. C., 1891; "Limitation for Vaginal Hysterectomy in Malignant Diseases of the Uterus," published in the *New York Medical Record*, July 9, 1892; "Vaginal Hysterectomy for Malignant Diseases of the Uterus," published in the *New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics*, September, 1892; "The Palliative Treatment of Such Cases of Malignant Diseases of the Uterus and Adnexa as Are Not Amenable to Radical Operation," published in *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, January, 1893; "The Ultimate Results, in My Own Experience, of Vaginal Hysterectomy for Cancer Originating in the Cervix Uteri," published in the *Medical News*, February 29, 1896; "Two Interesting Cases of Surgery of the Kidney," Transactions of the New York State Medical Association for 1896; "Selection of Operation in Cases of Cancer of the Cervix Uteri, and of the Uterus Also," published in the *American Gynecological and Obstetrical Journal*, May, 1897; "The Use of Catgut Sutures in Ventro-fixation of the Uterus," published in the *Memphis Lancet*, December, 1898; "Why Vaginal Hysterectomy Should Be Done in Cases of Cancer of the Uterus in Its Early Stage," read before the Woman's Hospital Society, February 25, 1902.

Dr. Janvrin was one of the founders of the International Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics, was president of the New York Obstetrical Society from 1890 to 1892, and president of the New York County Medical Association for the years 1896 and 1897. In addition to these he is a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State and County Medical Associations, and the New York Academy of Medicine, for which he acted in the capacity of trustee for five years; the American Gynecological Association, and he has long been a corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, Massachusetts. He is also connected with many social and patriotic organizations, such as the Union League Club, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the New York Society of Mayflower Descendants, of which he has been surgeon, the Society of Colonial Wars,

and the New England Society. On September 1, 1881, Dr. Janvrin married Miss Laura Louise La Wall of Easton, Pennsylvania, and their children are: Edmund Randolph Peaslee, born January 25, 1884; and Marguerite La Wall, born September 20, 1889.

HERBERT MORTON EDDY, M. D.—1870.

Dr. Herbert Morton Eddy, for more than thirty years engaged in the active practice of his profession in Geneva, New York, was born November 27, 1845, in Cayuga, New York, and is the son of Dr. Hiram L. and Hetty (Peterson) Eddy. At the age of thirteen years he was taken by his parents to Geneva, receiving his preparatory education in the Geneva high school, where he was prepared to enter Hobart College, graduating from that institution in the class of 1866. His father was a capable physician, and the son determined upon engaging in the same profession. His preliminary studies were pursued under the paternal direction, and later he came under the preceptorship of Dr. Hiram N. Eastman, after which he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1870, having previously graduated in the Geneva Medical College.

After practicing for a few months in Seneca Falls, he removed to New York city, where he practiced for a while, and finally located at Geneva in the summer of 1870. He is a member of the staff of the Geneva City Hospital and of the Ontario County Medical Society. Dr. Eddy married, in 1873, Miss Hattie Hugbie, a native of Little Falls, New York. Their family consists of a son, William H., and a daughter, Katharine Eddy.

AUGUSTUS ALPHONSO HUSSEY, M. D.—1896.

Dr. Augustus Alphonso Hussey, a physician of well established reputation in Brooklyn, New York, was born May 28, 1872, and received his preparatory education in the Ricker Classical Institute, where he was fitted to enter Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in the class of 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1896. For eighteen months subsequent to his graduation Dr. Hussey served as interne in the Brooklyn Hospital, gaining thereby that practical experience so indispensable to future success in all professions, but especially in that of medicine. In 1899 he opened an office in Brooklyn and engaged in general practice, finding himself, ere many months had elapsed, in the possession of an extensive and steadily increasing patronage. He holds the position of clinical assistant gynecologist in the Brooklyn Hospital.

During the Spanish-American war Dr. Hussey's services, together with those of many of his professional brethren, were called into requisition by the United States government. He received the appointment of acting assistant surgeon, holding that position throughout the summer and autumn of 1898, and discharging the services required of him in the most satisfactory manner. Dr. Hussey is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Long Island Medical Society, and the Brooklyn Pathological Society.

